NEW YORK CLIPPER

THE OLDEST AMERICAN SPORTING AND THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FRANK QUEEN, Editor and Proprietor. | NEW YORK SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882. | VOLUME XXIX—No. 47. Price Ten Cents.

ÆSTHETIC DECORATION.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER, BY VANDYKE BROWN.

When I asked of Angelina—
She than whom there's none diviner—
"Can you decorate old china
In the true æsthetic style?"
Straightway did she make me answer:
"You can bet your boots, I can, sir;
Bet the limit of your pile!"

"Yes, sir, when to decorate it
I set out, a dinner-plate it
Would be difficult to mate it,
For that's just within my line;
And I tell you if you seen it
(Which the same I really mean it),
You'd declare it quite divine!"

"Tell me by what incantation
You perform this decoration
Which so interests the nation—
Tell me, Angelina, pray?
Leave me not to wild conjectures,
Nor to Wilde's still wilder lectures,
But explain the simple way!"

"Well, then," answered Angelina,
"When I decorate old china,
First I take the plate and line 'er
With roast beef that's choice and rare;
Then, in keeping with old Plato,
To the plate I add potato,
Which I gravy-ly prepare!

"Then, to make the soft heart flutter,
Unto each I add some butter—
Just how much it were too utter
Utterly to give away;
But, as classic Greece was small, so
Is the grease that I use also—
Which is all I need to say!

"Last, to make it more æsthetic,
Not to say more dietetic,
Sometimes do I add poetic
Turnips or tomatoes—canned;
That's my way," said Angelina,
"For to decorate old china,
In this wild, æsthetic land!"

THE ROMANCE OF AN EQUESTRIENNE.

FOUNDED ON FACTS.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER, BY JAMES WIGHT.

I.—THE COUNTESS GUICIATELLI.

All through Great Britain's border land folks of threescore and upwards still love to talk of the glories of the Eglinton Tournament. The grand pageant was held on three days in August, 1839, at Eglinton Castle, in Ayrshire, the old family mansion of the noble house of Montgomery, concerning whose beautiful surroundings the Bard of Coila sings:

There Summer first unfaulds her robes,
And there they longest tarry;
For there I took the last farewell
O' my sweet Highland Mary.

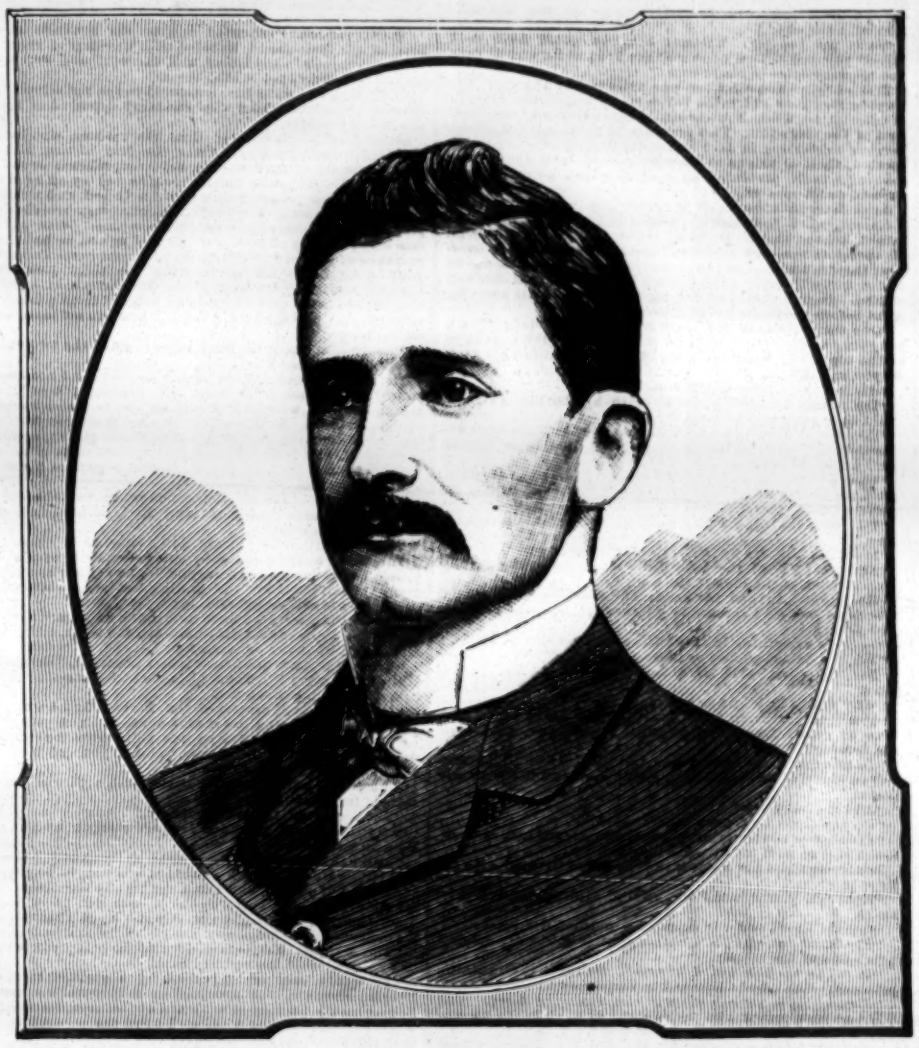
When the European public learned that the idea of setting forth a living picture of this favorite mediæval exercise before the eyes of a modern generation had occurred to the Earl of Eglinton, a sympathetic chord was struck. It seemed as if a new pleasure had been invented. Two years were spent in making preparations, and when the jousts were opened on Wednesday, August 28, counts, dukes and princes from all parts of the continent mingled with Britain's beauty and chivalry. The surroundings would have done honor to the historic "Field of the Cloth of Gold," and when Lady Seymour, the Queen of Beauty, with her train of ladies rode to their gallery on elegantly-caparisoned palfreys amid a grand flourish of trumpets, the enthusiasm of the spectators reached its height.

In that fair procession of youth and beauty there was one lovely face and form which the pen of the historian has passed over. Rivaling in charm of feature Lady Seymour herself, she far surpassed her in grace, symmetry, animation, and all those numerous fascinations which gave to Helen of Troy, Cleopatra, and, in more modern times, Lola Montez and others their boundless empire over the hearts of men. She was introduced to the brilliant assemblage of lords and ladies who, for three days, made Eglinton Castle their home as the Countess Guiciatelli—a widow of nineteen, who had lost her husband by a fatal accident three days after her nuptials, eighteen months before. The Countess hailed from Athens, Greece, and her chaperone was Lord Ossulston, eldest son of the Earl of Tankersville, to whom she had been accredited by the British Ambassador in Greece.

The Countess Guiciatelli had no sooner taken her seat in the ornate gallery near the throne of the Queen of Beauty than the eyes of knights, men-at-arms, banner-bearers, marshals, heralds, pursuivants, retainers, halberdiers, jesters, archers, servitors, woodsmen, chamberlains, and the whole of the masculine spectators were focused upon her. Lady Seymour was a lovely blonde; the Countess was a dazzling brunette, with large, fiery black eyes. The Queen of Beauty, to use an astronomical comparison, looked like the cold pale moon—divinely sweet, and most divinely fair; the Countess blazed beside her like the red sun of a gorgeous Mediterranean sunset—almost too dazzlingly beautiful for mortal eyes.

Among those most devoted in their attentions to the Greek Countess, Prince Louis Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon the Third, deserves special mention. After his successful tilt with Lord Glenlyon on the second day he laid his trophy of victory at Guiciatelli's feet, almost prostrating himself meanwhile in homage before her. Prince Henry of Reuss, Prince Louis de Bourbon and the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen were equally demonstrative in their admiration, while the masculine members of the British nobility were literally carried off their feet by her transcendent charms.

Under the circumstances, it is perhaps not surprising that her name and the romantic particulars of her history soon



W. H. BATCHELLER, LEAPER.

engaged every tongue. The poet of the tournament made her the subject of a coruscating eulogistic poem; and the proudest dames in Britain were jealous of the enthusiasm her appearance excited and the homage she commanded. On no occasion in the annals of modern history was the absolute autocracy of beauty made more manifest.

Her dress was in keeping with the majesty of her charms. She wore a different costume every morning at the tournament and every evening at the ball. Space will only permit of a few reliable facts respecting her appearance the second morning: "A vest of blue velvet, confined round the throat by a splendid gorget of jewels, jacket of crimson velvet trimmed with sable, the hanging sleeves caught up by a bauge of jewels, and showing the close-fitting undersleeves of blue velvet wrought with gold; the front of the jacket was united by a bar of gold closely studded with diamonds and mixed jewels; this was worn over a parti-colored velvet skirt. Her mantle was of crimson velvet lined with white satin and trimmed with sable; head-dress, violet velvet cap, confined round the head by a beautiful circlet of diamonds."

When the Eglinton pageant was brought to an end, the Countess Guiciatelli accompanied Lord Ossulston to his family seat at Chillingham Castle. Prince Louis Napoleon and a dozen young scions of German and British noble houses struggled for invitations to accompany her. The hunting parties that followed, in which the Countess was the Diana, are embalmed among the traditions of the North of England. She was a born horsewoman and rode like a centaur. The way in which she gathered up the reins in her hand, the air with which she shook her habit back with a careless toss of her foot, and her lithe, jaunty style of squaring herself well in the saddle proclaimed the perfect equestrienne; while the graceful bend forward with which she struck into a canter was a thing of beauty itself. No wonder the local poet compared her to "Persephonie, transcendent Queen of Shades." For her form recalled the ancient Ionic days. She was a piece of living, sensuous sculpture. Her ankles were poems; her bust was an apotheosis of symmetry.

Accompanying all this beauty of form and feature, strange to say, was a most inordinate amount of prudery. So awful and coy was her reserve that her adorers were scarcely allowed even the poor privilege of caressing her hand. She rigidly refrained from participating in any dance in which masculine fingers might linger near her waist. Her maid was a big boned, middle-aged woman, and, like her mistress, a compendium of all the female proprieties. She was not invulnerable to the offer of gifts; but in this, also, she resembled her mistress, who never scorned the boxes of jewels and diamonds her worshipers laid at the foot of her throne. During the Guiciatelli's brief sojourn at Chillingham two duels were half fought on her account; and Prince Napoleon offered her his hand in marriage. She did not absolutely reject him. She said that before the ceremony could be legally performed it would be necessary for her to get a dispensation from the Patriarch of the Greek Church.

The Countess accompanied Lord and Lady Ossulston to their town seat in London, where a project was formed to abduct her by the son of a ducal house. Whether she learned of the conspiracy or not is a mystery. Suffice to say that she made a "midnight flitting" from Hertford street, May fair, and escaped with her maid and her spoils to the Continent, leaving her scores of adorers to wear the willow and pine in the lurch.

Soon after rumors prevailed in London upper-tendom that the Greek Countess was a counterfeit. It was currently reported that the beautiful Countess of Ellenborough, who had been divorced from her husband by the English Parliament, in consequence of a liaison with Prince Schwartzenberg in 1831, and who was now married to a lynx-eyed Greek klepht or brigand, had trained and equipped the bogus Countess to revenge her own feelings upon the servile Lords and Commons, who had treated her so unchivalrously at her husband's bidding eight years before. As may be imagined, it was at once deemed "bad form" to allude to the Guiciatelli in English aristocratic circles, while those young lordlings who had incurred large diamond bills in ornamenting the Greek's fair form felt nonplused and looked foolish.

II.—IANTHE.

Within somewhat less than a lustrum of the events just recorded Genoa had a grand tricentennial celebration, at which all the notables of Europe were assembled. Emperors, kings, dukes and barons flocked to *Genoa la Superba*, as the Italians fondly call it. Among others, Prince Louis Napoleon and many of the notables that had given *eclat* to the Eglinton tournament gathered into the ancient sovereign republican city. Lady Seymour and her husband were present, and those who had beheld her in the heyday of her charms, five years before, remarked that time had effected little change in her perfect face. Here in Genoa, however, she had become a mere secondary consideration. The games and races occupied two days. The third and closing day was to wind up with a revival of the ancient Roman amphitheatre and circus performances; and all during the week there was little else talked of but Ianthe. Everybody by common consent went wild over Ianthe. At one time it would be rumored she was *en route* to Genoa. An hour afterward the report would get abroad that she had changed her mind and had gone to Mont Cenis. Soon after another rumor would declare her sick and off for Vichy. That in its turn would give way to the report that the Prince Odelezeffska had eloped with her. But from morning till night and from night till morning people talked of Ianthe as if the Genoese celebration had been organized for her special honor and delectation.

"Who is this Ianthe, your highness?" Lady Seymour asked Louis Napoleon.

He replied that he had been asking the same question himself with unwearying persistency for two days; and, so far, had been unable to determine whether she were an African princess who danced the tight-rope, or an Arabian sheikhess who rode a dromedary barebacked.

"And now comes the news," said Lord Seymour, entering the parlor of the Leone D Oro, "that the peerless Ianthe has taken the sulk and won't come to Genoa."

"Ah—h—h!" everybody cried disparagingly.

Later on came word that Ianthe was about entering the city, and soon every street was filled with joyous acclamation. The crushing and squeezing to get near her hotel, the Croce di Matta, that evening, where the bands were serenading her, was said to be unexampled in the history o Genoa.

Everybody now was told for certain that Ianthe was a Greek equestrienne, and the most beautiful woman in the world. She was pronounced a peerless performer, and her charming name, Ianthe, signified a violet.

And the aristocratic dames! Weren't they exasperated that the men should make such an ado about "this circus rider," as they called her.

Next evening the jam at the entrance of the amphitheatre was terrible. Hundreds of people had their clothes torn off their backs, and some twenty were half trampled to death by the rushing crowd. Inside, for half an hour or so, fainting women were seen on every side. Plebeians and notables alike were exhausted by the heat and the violent struggle to get in. When the performance began few people paid any attention. The vaulters and the clowns excited no enthusiasm. The chariot races were voted a nuisance. The broadsword combat became a burden. The conjurers with brass balls and basins might just as well have performed before an audience of Egyptian mummies.

Sir Walter Scott's poems were popular at the period, and when a flourish of trumpets announced the act entitled "Young Lochinvar" a simulation of awakening enthusiasm was evinced through the vast audience, and more especially among the English-speaking portion of it. The Young Lochinvar, who rode into the arena on a snorting black steed, was a Hercules in development of muscle, with a handsome, soft Italian face. He was dressed in flesh-colored tights, and as he bravely dashed around the ring in various classic poses, swinging his claymore, the ladies paid him the silent but eager homage of their eyes. When in indicating by pantomime the progress of the song he arrived at the action described in the lines:

"So light to the croupe the fair lady he swung,"

a female form seemed to be projected into and caught by his left arm. Away flew the steed, with the female form bent over his arm, the limbs to the front, the head downward, the black hair streaming halfway down to the sawdust.

"Ianthe! Ianthe!" someone cried.

The vast audience caught the magic word, and like the reverberations of Summer thunder among the hills roared:

"Ianthe! Ianthe! Ianthe!"

All glasses were leveled; every head was craned forward. There she lay bent like a lovely lily, as Lochinvar dashed round and round at full speed, the very tip of only one of his feet touching the horse's back. The man and the woman recalled the ideal of Eden. Both seemed to be naked, and yet not ashamed. It was a study of the perfection of symmetry added to an unprecedented display of skill on which the pen would too gladly linger did space permit.

The panting steed came to a halt at last. Intentionally or accidentally that halt was made in front of the box occupied by Lady Seymour, Louis Napoleon and several other princes and aristocrats of Eglinton renown. All lorgnettes were leveled to con such physical perfection as only the ancient Greek sculptors had seen in visions, and reproduced in marble.

"It is shocking!" Lady Seymour whispered to her husband.

He groaned; whether from conviction or otherwise, the present chronicler declareth not.

Ianthe raised her head, and, being assisted by Lochinvar, jumped to the ground, smiling at the box in front of which she stood.

"*Mon Dieu!*" cried Napoleon.

"*Donner und blitzen!*" grunted Prince Henry of Reuss.

"Gracious goodness! O, Howard, take me away!" cried Lady Howard.

"It's she, sure enough!" muttered a young English nobleman who had almost dissipated his birthright in purchasing diamonds five years before.

Yes; it was she, sure enough. Ianthe and the captivating Countess Guiciatelli were one and the same person.

The revelation came like an electric shock. After that performance "the Countess" was more popular than ever. She swept through Europe like a tornado. Men followed her like maniacs, and fought duels and killed each other about her. At Borel's cafe in St. Petersburg two princes of the Romanoff blood quarreled about Ianthe; and a duel between members of the imperial family being out of the question, they drew lots to determine which should commit suicide by poison. The Prince of Oldenburg lost, and within ten hours it was announced he had died of malignant cholera.

Ianthe became the wife of a Bedouin Arab, and when Lady Ellenborough died at Damascus last Summer she was at her patron's bedside to the last. She is said to still retain her extraordinary beauty, and is now the leader of European society in the Syrian capital.

W. H. BATCHELLER,

the great leaper, entered the circus business in 1867, being at that time an apprentice of George H. Batcheller. Mike Lipmann's was the first show with which he became identified, and it closed in Philadelphia. The same season Mr. Batcheller was engaged at the corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets, in that city. In 1868 he went West with Forepaugh's Show, but left in the middle of the season in Indianapolis, Ind., to join Col. C. F. Ames, with whom he continued the following season, closing in New Orleans. In 1870 he engaged with C. W. Noyes, who went as far as Houston, Texas, where the show collapsed. Batcheller then joined the McKnight or John W. Robinson Show, with which organization he remained only a short time, leaving it to join W. W. Cole, with whom he remained until Jan. 12, 1873. Next he was engaged with L. B. Lent's New York Circus, terminating the season in Atlanta, Ga. In 1874 W. W. Cole again engaged him for the whole of the subsequent season. The campaign of 1876 he served with Howe's Great London Show, and in 1877 returned to W. W. Cole. The latter allowed him to terminate his engagement in time to make the Australian tour with Cooper & Bailey, which party he remained with until they arrived in Auckland, New Zealand. Returning to the United States, he rejoined W. W. Cole in 1878, in St. Paul, Minn. After the close of that season he accepted an engagement from the Orrins for a season in Cuba. He joined Cooper & Bailey for 1879 and 1880. In 1881 the Barnum and London Shows were united, and Batcheller was included in the combination. For the coming season he has contracted with the United States Circus Co., Myers & Shorb proprietors.

ADELAIDE: HIS LOST LOVE.

A RETROSPECTIVE REVERIE.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER.

O sweet Campagnian roses!
Thy fragrance yet my grateful senses thrill,
And thy birthplace, where my first love low reposes,
Lives vivid in my memory still.

Thou souvenir of love untainted,
Suggester sad of happy vanished days
And visions fair as those which Tasso* painted
In his Elysium of hopeful lays.

Her image in my aching heart still lingers,
Despite the fact another I have wed;
The winsome smile and touch of fairy fingers
I yet do see and feel, though she long since is dead.

And though, Campagnian roses,
All colorless thy petals,
Thou'rt dearer to this heart of mine
Than all Earth's precious metals.

O sweet Campagnian roses!
Forever may thy scent my senses thrill,
While she whom this remembrance sad imposes
Lies restful 'neath a Roman rose-crowned hill!

* * * * * * * * *

He ceased, and as the firelight flickered
Upon his clean cut features, in a gleam
His lost love stood beside him at the window!
He started up, and lo! it was a dream!

GEORGE ELMORE FISHER.

——— *Gerusalemme Liberata, pp. 63, 64.

THE BRAND OF CAIN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF FORTUNE DU BOISGOBEY FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER.

BY COL. THOMAS PICTON.

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BOOK II: A DESCENDANT OF THE CONQUEROR.

CHAPTER VIII—CONTINUED.

Monsieur Brossin was absorbed in gazing at the building, when suddenly he ejaculated:

"What a resemblance!"

"What's the matter now?" asked Bouscareau. "What resemblance are you talking about?"

"Don't you see—this avenue of pines—these pepper-pot turrets—these windows in ogive—that pointed roof? ——"

"Well, and what then?"

"How! don't you find it too strong to be mistaken ——"

"What? Out with it."

"The manor-house of Champtoce," said the Baron, again lowering his voice.

These last words awakened some memories in Bouscareau, for he grumbled:

"It is a fact—trees, turrets, yes, something like it was down there ——"

"My God! what does this all mean?" sighed Brossin.

"Bah! all chateaux resemble one another."

"No, not all, and I've never seen the like. You might swear that the manor-house has been carried away stone by stone to be rebuilt here, even to the old fir-trees."

"Come on! that's enough!" said the cashier authoritatively. "We did not come here to study landscapes or architectural comparisons. We must come to a determination."

"I have not the courage," replied the Baron piteously.

"Then I will determine for you. We will enter these barracks and try to discover some nook where we can conceal ourselves until morning."

"It will be throwing ourselves into the lion's mouth."

"Perhaps. But we have no choice."

"But we can always keep trying ——"

"What? to get out of this park? That's madness. The Italian didn't bring us here to play hide-and-seek in these woods, and he's not such an ass as to leave the gates open. If we waste time in groping about here, we'll be nipped by the bandits for sure."

"We'll find ourselves better off in the chateau."

"Possibly. It's the last place they will look for us. You may do as you please—I'm going in."

The Baron had no reply for this ultimatum, and the wanderers advanced with all sorts of precautions in skirting the curtain of green trees which extended almost to the walls of the deserted castlet. Upon reaching the principal entrance, Bouscareau stopped to see and hear before entering the open vestibule. The moon had passed the tops of the trees, and its rays fell full upon the portals, surmounted by an escutcheon cut in stone. A thrill ran over the Baron's frame.

"See!" he whispered to the cashier. "It is like Champtoce."

"That shows the architect to have traveled in Anjou," retorted Bouscareau ironically. "If we amuse ourselves in examining stone-work, we will never find our hiding-place."

The unfortunate Baron held his peace, but he trembled in ascending behind his cashier the steps of the portico. The moonlight obliquely illuminated the vestibule, and the enterprising cashier soon discovered a winding staircase in the exact centre of the corridor. The banisters were wanting, and to effect without danger an ascent to the upper story one would be forced to support himself against the wall. Bouscareau evidently meditated upon this when he perceived the staircase to lead down into the vaults beneath the chateau. He had thus a choice, and did not long hesitate, as the lower soil presented a more certain shelter.

"Here's our business," he said to the Baron. "We'll burrow in here like rabbits, and the Devil himself can't unearth us."

"I can't," replied Brossin, with a shiver.

"Then good-night. I'm going down," growled the cashier.

"Don't you remember this winding staircase, these disconnected steps?" muttered his employer.

"More lunacy!" hissed the irritated Bouscareau.

"Yes; but it is the way we took to descend into the vault of Champtoce."

"Enough! enough!" growled the cashier petulantly.

"Stay! It was just such a night as this," resumed the Baron, shaking with fright. "You remember that the moon shone through the vent-hole, and you mistook the shadow of a fir-tree for that of the Marquis' old squire."

This inopportune remembrance threw Bouscareau into a violent rage.

"May the Devil fly away with poltroons like you, as he did with the Marquis and his squire! Listen, and for the last time I warn you. Do you want to follow me or not? If not, stand aside and let me arrange matters as I understand them."

"I'll follow! I'll follow!" sighed the Baron, who would have gone to the lower regions rather than remain alone.

Bouscareau set about the descent, and, after some three minutes of feeling and stumbling, found himself upon solid ground at the end of the staircase. Extending his arms, the cashier found two walls of rough masonry.

"Come on!" he whispered to the Baron.

"We'll do better to remain here," objected the banker.

"No; it is too near the entrance."

Dragging the distracted Baron after him by his coat-tail, Bouscareau leisurely made his way along the subterranean passage. Puffs of damp air struck the wanderers' faces, while a sort of confused hubbub sounded upon their ears.

"Do you hear?" asked the banker, with chattering teeth.

"I heard the wind whistling through the firs—a proof that the cellar has an opening we must find."

"Just like Champtoce," sighed the Baron. "The corridor turned to the right, and the vault, where we found the Marquis' gold, had an opening at the foot of the eastern tower."

"Be quiet, or I'll strangle you!" thundered the cashier.

Twenty paces farther on they struck a wall, but by a short turn the explorers found an open space. As Brossin predicted, the corridor turned to the right.

"Look!" he exclaimed, clinging to Bouscareau.

Before them, at the extreme end of the corridor, appeared an indistinct light. It was evident that farther on the vaulted passage made an elbow, and that the light was placed at that corner.

"See—it's there," muttered the Baron, almost fainting. "The vault is lighted—as on the night of September 11—and the Marquis—the Marquis awaits us."

Bouscareau in his fury compressed his wrist so strongly that the nails entered his flesh, an energetic warning closing Brossin's mouth so that he almost feared to breathe. Proportionately as they approached the light, the two explorers could better discern objects. They soon recognized on their right, on the side opposed to the mysterious light, the wall cleft to its entire height. Bouscareau, never losing sight of the object of his search, imagined he saw his coveted hiding-place and increased his pace. Arriving at this singular breach, he recognized it as recently-made, as bits of plaster strewed the floor of the corridor, and while stooping to examine the opening with his hands he touched the handle of a pickaxe.

"The breach—do you not remember?" murmured the Baron, despite the dread inspired by his companion.

"'Twas you who handled the pick—and the Marquis' gold—the gold is there ——"

"If it is, we'll take it, the same as we did that at Champtoce," growled the exasperated Bouscareau. "Let us begin by concealing ourselves in this hole, since it comes in our way."

And, despite the incumbrance of Brossin, holding back with his entire strength, he commenced clambering into the breach, when a noise nailed him to the spot. A sullen hubbub resounded beneath the vault, and the echo repeated the disturbance. Bouscareau conceived that he had fallen upon the guardians of the treasure, were any treasure in existence, but his fears were promptly dissipated.

"To your wishes, old man," said a husky voice from the depths of the vaulted corridor.

"We are lost! they are coming!" sighed the Baron.

"Hold your tongue," whispered his accomplice, "and listen. We may be saved, on the contrary."

"My wishes!" replied a still more husky organ. "It's no work to guess them; they are to bolt from here, and quickly at that."

"You're always cranky, my pal," resumed the first speaker; "but my opinion is that if we are loosed from this stone jug 'twill be to go before the beaks."

"'Twas your fault. What did you want to toy with the noodle? If he hadn't kept us tramping the wall, we had time enough three times over to have cracked the ken and mizzled with the swag."

"Shut up, bluejay. Without him we would have been jugged yesterday. Don't you see they keep us here until papa and mamma come to claim him?"

This edifying conversation was followed by silence. The stupefaction into which the Baron was plunged was difficult of description, while Bouscareau completely lost comprehension of the situation. The presence in these depths of two persons conversing in flash and complaining of being incarcerated, their allusions to a recent escalade and projects for robbing a vault, presented an enigma which neither he nor Brossin could master.

Some determination must be taken, and the Baron advised a retreat, while the cashier, aware of the men's being detained, argued that no surprise could emanate from them. He therefore resolved to keep himself secreted and to overhear their remarks. As the conversation might last long, he seated himself upon a stone, drew the Baron to his side and waited. He had not, however, more than made his arrangement before the dialogue was resumed.

"One thing stunned me," said one of the convicts, after a coughing-spell—"why the boss of the shanty did not blow off the top of our heads with his turning machine—his what do you call it?"

"His revolver," answered the other.

"Yes. Why, he blew in the air with his barker, when he could have peppered us dead to rights."

"Because he didn't know the code. Case of legitimate defense at night in an inhabited house; but these high-toppers don't know the law."

"Well, I think he had his own ideas. Didn't you see how quick the blokes came from all parts of the wood to nip us before we could patter a word?"

"Yes, and the nigger in command cried out: 'Here they come!'"

"Proof that he was fly, and expected some covea."

"And what a head the boss made when they pinched the swell kirchen at the foot of the wall."

"He laughed, rubbed his hands, and did just as we would have done had we a chance to go through a pigeon in a coy corner."

"There is something in th's letting us draw our hides."

"Yes, with six stretches or more at Cayenne."

"Nix, my cove; this Marquis don't want duffers in his game."

"Why didn't he let us mizzle, then?"

"It will come. Didn't you hear the old bloke say, as he gave us grub: 'Make this do until to-morrow night, when I'm coming for you?'"

"To-morrow night is here, and the bloke is all in my eye. I've an idea the boss is going to let us cave in on the bread-basket."

"And the baby swell?"

"Do you think he'll keep him for seed?"

"For that or anything, if he wanted to stretch him at once, for he will be paid for it in the long run."

Bouscareau lost not a word, and the Baron listened with intense interest.

"Hold on, you've woke the swell," said one of the prisoners.

"O God! how I suffer!" chanted a melancholic voice.

"Flattened out, eh? It's nothing, little one—only drink," quoth one of the rascals.

"In what rat-hole am I buried?" resumed the moaning prisoner. "Ah! had I listened to Vergoncey."

"Alfred! It is Alfred's voice!" exclaimed the Baron.

Bouscareau seized him by the throat to stifle the imprudent words he had uttered. But it was too late.

"Hold on! here's company," shouted a convict. "Come on! Don't put yourself out of the way! The cloth's laid; when there's room for three, there's room for four!"

The cashier responded by a volley of frightful oaths to this gracious invitation. He comprehended that there was no time for retreat, and decided, much against his will, to show himself.

"Whoever you are," piteously implored the unhappy Alfred, "come to the aid of an unfortunate victim to ——"

"What? What? Brigands?" rejoined the scoundrel with the cough. "That's the way you prattle about us? Oh! O wretched swell!"

The Baron, unable to restrain himself, rushed to the assistance of his first-born. Bouscareau, as ever, preceded him, and, as he had kept his senses about him, he carried with him the pick, which might serve, in his robust hands, as a redoubtable weapon.

An unexpected sight greeted the two fugitives upon turning the corner of the corridor. At the termination of the vaulted passage was exposed a species of cavern, sunk into the thick wall and guarded by a strong iron railing. Beyond these stout bars could be distinctly seen the heroes of this redoubt, which lacked none of the essentials employed by dramatists for embellishment of dungeons. There was a lamp with three jets hanging from the ceiling, whose light had been the cause of surprise to the banker and his companion. There were also gray water-jugs, black bread, and even damp straw. The apparition of the banker and his subordinate was hailed by an explosion of shouts and exclamations. Plastering their hideous faces against the railing, the barrier-raiders resembled hyenas in a cage, while the dilapidated dandy in the corner would not have figured badly as a monkey amid wild beasts.

Bouscareau had determined upon addressing them in a sententious speech, when the delicate Alfred, recognizing the author of his days, dragged himself to the barrier, whiningly imploring:

"Papa! papa! save me!"

The Baron, in an access of sentiment, would have thrust his arms through the grating, but the formidable Bouscareau drew him forcibly backward. Then Bouscareau cut the commotion short.

"You fellows there," he said authoritatively, "instead of making a noise, answer my questions, if you wish to get out."

"Get out? That suits me," said the facetious felon. "They are waiting tea for me in a high-toned mansion in the Faubourg St. Germain."

"Who locked you up?" demanded the cashier.

"What stupidity!" chimed the rascals in chorus. "The master of the shop, with a strong hand and a cold eye."

"Dark complexion, broad shoulders and white teeth?"

"As you say, old man."

"Good! It is the Count," said Bouscareau to himself. "What were you doing?" he added aloud.

"Prigging, of course. You don't think we risk the galleys in picking cherries?"

"And where did you find the young man?"

"Find! He came to find us and to point out the booty. Seems to be a friend to the boss of the shanty, for he knew the right spot."

"It is false. They brought me by force!" groaned Alfred.

"How! you dare assert this boy to be your accomplice?" retorted the cashier.

"Slightly, old man. He is our accomplice, as you call it. Without him we would have never known that there was a vault filled with gold. I don't go into society, and the man of this house forgot to invite me."

"He lies, and he knows it!" shouted the banker's heir. "He abused my condition! He made me drink, and ——"

"Hold your jaw, or I'll mash you!" shouted the felon with a menacing air.

At that moment the Baron endured all the tortures of hell, as his misery surpassed his most frightful dreams.

"Alfred," thought he, "has been tempted to rob this Monville's strong-box to procure funds to pay those bills. After forgery, theft—it is natural."

"Pack of gabblers!" said Bouscareau to the Baron, his son and the raiders, 'do you think we have time to waste in disputing? A final question: Has anyone come here since you have been in the cage?"

"No one; but the old 'un who deals our rations should show his mug for sure, as he said we only had enough for twenty-four hours."

"If he comes, we will receive him," grumbled Bouscareau. Then, drawing his employer aside, he said to him: "We can still repair this stupid blunder, but upon condition of your showing nerve. No more tears and lamentations. You must aid me in giving freedom to these pretty birds, and they will aid us in getting out of here."

"Still, unfortunately, they are escaped convicts, and what will be said if we are arrested in their company? How can we justify ourselves?"

"And what will your Alfred say when he is to be found in their agreeable society?"

The Baron replied by a moan.

"Now, instead of fretting like a woman, listen to me. We are in a trap, but five men can pass where two would be nipped. These fellows know where they scaled the wall, and will take us there. Once over, we will shake off these gallows-birds and take with us your son, who without me would go straight to prison."

"But," said the banker, "should we meet the Count and his friends while crossing the park ——"

"Well, we'll tackle them, and I'll make such an outcry as to be heard by the entire neighborhood."

"You there!" shouted one of the convicts, "we are getting impatient, and want that chattering stopped."

"What is to be done?" inquired Brossin in a whisper.

"Aid me in loosening the grating. I'll work around the sides with the pick, you press against the bars, and the prisoners will lend you a helping hand."

The Baron made no objection, and the cashier went to work.

"Bully, old man!" shouted one of the convicts at each blow of the instrument, handled with uncommon vigor.

Brossin joined in the labors, and the workmen were too intent to cast their eyes behind them.

"The Marquis awaits his household in the red saloon," said the grave voice of a man who suddenly appeared at the corner of the corridor.

Brossin was less interested than his cashier, who handled the pick. Consequently, he was the first to turn about to see whence came this mandate, as incomprehensible as it was unexpected. He found himself confronted by an aged man, clad in a green jacket, trimmed up with red, and wearing a three-cornered hat. Top boots and buckskin breeches completed a somewhat superannuated costume. With his thin face scrupulously shaven and his tall figure, he had the appearance of an old equerry ready to mount horse and accompany King Louis XV in hunting the stag. Less struck than his master by the apparition, Bouscareau at once conceived the idea of disembarrassing himself from a dangerous witness, and precipitated himself upon the old man, brandishing his pick.

"Smash him—he is the head jailer!" cried the two villains, fretting behind the bars.

The man in green did not recoil an inch, and not even assumed an attitude of defense. He contented himself with taking a silver whistle hanging at his belt and blowing a prolonged blast. At this signal four stout men in dark liveries ranged themselves silently around the equerry, seemingly their chief, and Bouscareau observed them to be armed with quarter-staffs. At this sight the cashier deposited his weapon upon the ground.

This pacific demonstration no more moved the old man than the previous hostile attack. He remained immovable as a piece of marble.

"The Marquis waits," he said in a slow, calm voice.

This time Bouscareau fully comprehended, and a cloud passed before his eyes as a suspicion gnawed his heart. Suddenly the tall felon left the grating and seated himself in a corner of his prison, grumbling:

"All that is a farce we have nothing to do with."

In going away the bandit unmasked the lamp, and the light struck full upon the old man's face.

"Bernard!" exclaimed the cashier in terror, "Bernard, the Marquis' equerry!" Then he added to himself: "No—impossible—I am getting mad."

"I told you so," muttered the Baron, "and I was not deceived in recognizing the manor-house of Champtoce."

"We will not be duped by this ridiculous masquerade," said Bouscareau in a burly tone, "and if you are really Bernard we do not fear you."

He used the plural, but the Baron with a pitiful mien abstained from raising his voice.

"I am ordered to lead instantly," resumed the equerry, "into the Marquis' presence Jacques Brossin and Francois Bouscareau."

"And I summons you to release us instantly," cried the cashier. "We have been allured into a trap to be present at some kind of a farce, and I find the joke to have been carried far enough. Come, carry us out of this den of thieves and open the door leading to the street. Upon that condition we consent not to lodge any complaint for maltreatment."

"The Marquis has commanded me to bring you willingly or by force," said the equerry calmly.

The words were accompanied by a gesture to the four liveried servants, who advanced as a corporal's squad. All Bouscareau's hardihood vanished at this manifestation; yet while surrendering he meditated upon the possibility of escape through resort to stratagem.

"Go, papa, and ask pardon for me," groaned Alfred, as he tossed upon his straw pallet.

"We will follow you," said the banker in evident terror.

"Come," said the equerry laconically.

"Be it so!" exclaimed Bouscareau, "I yield to force, yet I protest."

"Glory! he is a lawyer, sure!" shouted one of the convicts.

"Good-bye—eh, friends, don't forget us!" chimed the other.

A final groan from Alfred responded to this agreeable pleasantry, and all was still.

The cortege moved along the corridor the fugitives had already explored. One of the serviteurs picked up a lantern he had lain down to turn the corner, and by its light Brossin could see that the breach in the wall afforded access to a vault, at the end of which stood a huge iron chest. This sight recalled some painful memory, for he turned aside his head with a sigh. Just at this moment the cashier resolved to protest against further violence, making no allusion to the past. Discarding generalities, he addressed the equerry directly:

"Say, Bernard," he whispered, "your new master pays dearly for you to aid in playing bad tricks upon old friends?"

"March on!" replied Bernard sharply.

"I know this Italian," continued Bouscareau in the same tone, "and I don't swallow all the stupidities you are telling us. It is a long time since the old Marquis has gone to earth, and your Count d'Alcamo has not inherited his estate by ——"

"March on!" repeated the equerry calmly.

Bouscareau then comprehended that nothing was to be gained in that quarter, and he resigned his attempts. The Baron was in too great consternation to speak; and hence, in the most profound silence, they left the corridor to ascend the winding staircase. They reached a landing before a high door of oak, which the equerry opened with a key drawn from his pocket.

"Enter!" he commanded, standing aside to allow the two prisoners ingress.

Brossin did not appear in a hurry to obey.

"Come!" exclaimed the cashier, continuing his bravado. "If the Devil awaits us, we will see the manufacture of his horns."

He crossed the threshold unconcerned, followed by the Baron, partially forced by Bernard, when the door closed upon them.

The apartment was illuminated by a silver lamp hanging from the ceiling over a long table covered with black cloth, and they were its sole occupants. Fright commenced changing into surprise, and Bouscareau could not restrain amazement upon finding himself incarcerated in this vast chamber, whose antique furniture and sombre hangings gave it the aspect of a hall of justice. This arrangement, as disquieting as it was majestic, struck the Baron, whose conscience was the more sensitive. Bouscareau, a man not given to prolonged consideration of details, at once cast his eyes about to discover means for evasion. The door would be guarded on the outside, and he saw no other means for exit, unless a window, supplied on the inside with strong shutters, held fast by an iron bar sealed with a padlock.

Perceiving those portraits, which Noridet had contemplated on the previous night, the cashier suddenly lost his entire self-possession. He turned pale, and, trembling, approached to examine them closer. The light of the lamp fell upon the features of the old lord with the hunting-knife, and its reflection was so arranged that the figure appeared to stand forth from the canvass. The effect was so striking that Bouscareau recoiled almost as much in terror as if he had seen his old master in person. When the Baron saw his hardened associate evidence incontestable sign of fear, he arose and in his turn gazed upon the portraits. He imagined he recognized them likewise, for he muttered in stammering voice:

"It is finished—we are lost!"

"What now?" inquired Bouscareau, endeavoring to recompose his nerves.

"Didn't you see it? It is he ——"

"The old Marquis, and his mother, in the bargain. They are too accurate not to be recognized; yet what does that prove?"

"Wretch! these are the portraits which were in the red chamber at Champtoce."

"What if they are? And even if time has discolored the leathern hangings covering the walls, they have only been brought here with the rest of the furniture. There's lots of second-hand stores in Paris."

"And you don't ask why this room is arranged as was the manor-hall the day when the young master ——"

"Enough! you annoy me with your young master. It is a long time, thank God, since we have had any master. I only see in all this a piece of phantasmagory invented by this Italian to scare us, and I'm not such an ass as to be caught."

"Still, Bernard—you recognize Bernard?"

"And then? I never thought him dead."

"I had hoped so," said the Baron in a low tone; "for never was he heard of since the day he left with the old Marquis; and when I saw him a while back, in his costume of years ago, it produced the effect of a ghost."

"And I laugh at ghosts; and if I could only rid myself of these four griffins escorting us ——"

"And when I think that this Bernard," sighed the Baron, "came last Autumn to Monville with the Count, and that his face recalled nothing, I'm puzzled that I knew him to-night at once."

"How! Bernard in the Italian's service?" inquired Bouscareau in anxiety.

"Still, yes. He passed as his intendent, and did not take the trouble to change his name."

"Had you no suspicion?"

"Bernards are plenty in France, and I saw him but once or twice, and took no notice of him as he lived in the servants' hall."

"Now I have it!" exclaimed the cashier. "This Count has picked up this equerry in London, where he lived in misery after the Marquis' death. Bernard has told him a heap of stories about Champtoce treasure, and this wily Italian has worked up a job upon information given by the starving vagrant."

"It's very likely," murmured the Baron.

"It's as sure as we were asses enough to let ourselves be cooped up here. And the vagabond, who calls himself Monville, whose acquaintance the Italian made while you was feasting him in Normandy, is another of the gang."

"What do they want of me?" exclaimed the banker.

"To extort money, a heap of money!"

"I am ruined, as you know."

"But they don't, and they'd tap your till, which they believe to be well filled. It's a clear case of blackmailing."

"Yes," said Brossin slowly; "they commenced by drawing Alfred into the den ——"

"Now you are getting at it."

"Well, all that may be true; but it don't better our situation."

"Not at present. To-morrow it will be different."

"What's to be done?"

"Listen. Before long somebody will come here to propose your purchase of liberty for self and son at a swinging rate—say two or three millions—for you pass as an immensely rich man. Dispute the point, talk about scandal and atrocity; but finally sign everything brought to you."

"You think they will exact a written engagement?"

"To be sure. I'll bet they'll have drafts all prepared. You can endorse them upon condition of our freedom." And Bouscareau added in a whisper: "The worse sold will be the Italian."

"Could I only believe it!" muttered the Baron.

"Believe it or not, you will see; only I trust you will not lose your head and spoil the business. I repeat, you must bluff them in audacity and then yield gradually as a father willing to make a sacrifice not to have his name compromised. That's the programme."

This encouraging view of the case inspired Brossin with some degree of firmness, and he said:

"Decidedly, I think I can get out of it."

This conversation was carried on in very low tones, for the sagacious Bouscareau knew that even walls have oftentimes ears. After giving his last instructions, the cashier resumed aloud, and in that offhand manner he always affected before Bernard:

"It seems that we have to wait long here," he said, striking his hand upon the table. "When man-traps are set, the victims should not languish."

While Bouscareau was speaking, the lamp suspended from the ceiling was suddenly extinguished, leaving the prisoners in profound darkness. Bernard's reappearance had caused the Baron's memory to revert to reminiscences of some twenty years since, and he waited to see defile before him many other ghosts. While thus his thoughts wandered he covered his face with his hands, when a slight noise caused him to upraise his head and open his eyes. Everything he had witnessed during the past hour had inspired him with terror. Now came bewilderment. The wall in front of him became luminous, and a singular light was diffused throughout the red chamber, seemingly as if emanating from a frosted glass-covered lamp. It augmented in intensity, until objects could be plainly distinguished. The banker vaguely comprehended that one of the panels in the woodwork opened, or rather glided aside, disclosing a picture after the manner of the Chinese Shadows. Under other circumstances employment of this childish mechanism would have probably evoked a smile, but Brossin entertained a presentiment of being about to witness an appalling spectacle. Beyond the glass, replacing the moving panel, he saw a room hung in white, and at one end of it stood a bed whose muslin curtains were raised. Upon the pillow reposed the pale head of a woman. The banker undoubtedly anticipated another spectacle, as this hospital bed reminded him of no incident in his previous existence. Suddenly a jet of light illuminated the female's face. The head turned and exhibited a front view amid a sort of halo of rays.

"Henriette!" exclaimed the banker, recognizing the features.

It was in reality the fugitive, in search of whom two days had been consumed, and who was now found in the heart of this wonderful manor-house, and undoubtedly was a prisoner in the hands of the mysterious persecutor of her family. The effect was powerful, and the little reason remaining to the banker became dazed. He rushed with outstretched arms to seize his child and take her from her bed of suffering. But the table interposed an obstacle; and while the bewildered father sought to go round the long oaken barrier, the light rapidly diminished.

When he succeeded in reaching the glass he saw but confusion. The girl's face, the bed and the room seemed to be effaced like figures in a fog, and the picture wholly disappeared a second afterwards. The wooden panels rolled into place with a subdued noise, and darkness again ruled supreme, but not for a long while. The lamp lighted itself, and the two captives found themselves sole occupants of the red chamber. It could have been sworn that nothing had occurred, and assuredly Brossin and his cashier would have been delighted could they have attributed this phantasmagory to dreams or imagination.

"Did you see?" inquired the Baron, all trembling.

"What?"

"What?"

"Henriette! sick, probably dying—Henriette in the power of this monster!"

"Ah! you are beginning to be disenchanted of your Count?"

"But who knows that he has done all this? For, supposing he has wrongs to avenge against me, he can have none against this innocent child."

"In the first place, are you certain that that is your daughter?"

"Alas! too certain."

"Have you any suspicions as to how she came here?"

"Yes, Henriette left home yesterday morning without saying whither she was going."

"Ah! very well. You thought proper to conceal it from me."

"The Baroness trusted she would return," replied the banker timidly.

"All right! You are not forced to tell me your business. Now, how do you explain her coming here?"

"Fool as I was, I gave rods to scourge myself."

"Come—another stupidity! What was it?"

"I authorized him to hunt up Henriette, and gave all probable clues to find her."

"And he has found her. Now I am positive."

"As to his projects?"

"Certainly. He wants her to marry his associate, this Monville."

"But he had only to ask my consent."

"Which you would have given?"

"Why not, since he is rich?"

"Don't you understand that this pretended Monville is none other than Jean of the Cliffs?"

"So Noridet tells me; and, had I listened more attentively, I should have been more distrustful with respect to the promenade which the Count proposed for this evening."

"You know not that, supposing this Monville to be really Jean of the Cliffs, matters are no better," continued the Baron after a pause. "Henriette, last year, occupied herself with that vagabond much more than befitted a young girl of her age, and with her eccentric character it may be supposed ——"

"That she ran after him after hearing of his luck. The smuggler, thanks to the Italian, passed into a great lord, and in your Henriette's eyes he assumed the proportions of a real hero of romance. Now, I have not the shadow of a doubt that I see as clear as day the projects of the Count."

"Then you imagine he has designs upon Henriette?"

"Upon her and you. This Monville is his creature, and he wants his solid establishment in Parisian society. With this aim, he covets your fortune and your daughter."

THE RING.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

BETWEEN

JOHN SULLIVAN AND PADDY RYAN.

SKETCHES OF MEMORABLE BATTLES

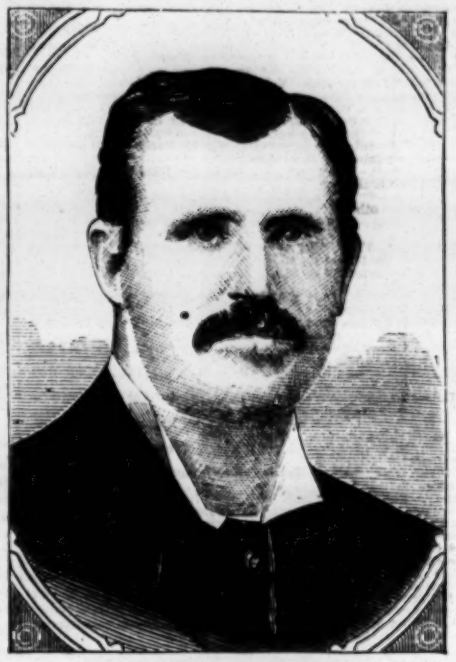
IN THE

BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRIZE-RING.

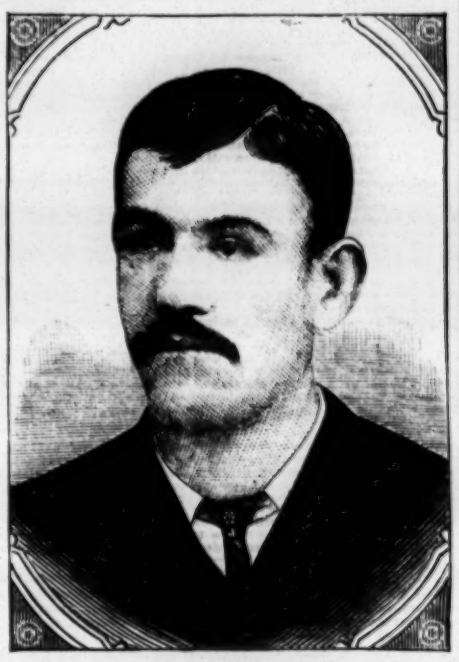
In view of the extended public interest manifested in the match between those young, stalwart and ambitious members of the pugilistic profession Patrick Ryan of Troy, champion, and John L. Sullivan of Boston, Mass., who has achieved a reputation for hard-hitting powers which has rendered him already famous in pugilistic circles, we have thought it well to prepare for the perusal of our readers sketches, more or less brief, of the more important events which have occurred since the early days of the prize-ring on both sides of the Atlantic. These will be found to contain a mass of accurate information concerning contests which have excited great attention in former days, and they cannot fail to possess a lively interest for readers of to-day, who naturally desire to become better acquainted with the achievements of the fistic stars of the past, the majority of whom have now gone out forever. Should this match between Ryan and Sullivan be consummated in the ring on Tuesday, Feb. 7, a report thereof will be found upon another page.

Championship of England.

The earliest recorded fistic champions of England were Figg and Broughton, the former of whom in 1719 kept a theatre in Oxford street, where small-sword and single-stick, as well as boxing, were practiced. Contemporary with Figg and Broughton were a couple of worthies called Pipes and Greeting, the latter of whom twice succumbed to Pipes, who in turn was inferior to Broughton. Figg was Broughton's elder by some years, and though there is no record of the pair having fought together, they occasionally set-to at Figg's theatre, which was the resort of royalty and the bloods of the period. On Figg's death, in 1734, a man named George Taylor laid claim to the championship, which was wrested from him by Broughton in the great booth in Tottenham Court-road in 1749. Broughton held the title for ten years. In 1750 he succumbed to John Slack in Figg's old theatre. June 17, 1760. Slack was defeated by Bill Stephens, who on March 2 of the following year succumbed to one Meggs. The latter on June 29, 1764, fell under the conquering arm of Bill Darts, near Shepton Mallet. Prior to this a baker named Milsom proved Meggs' superior. Darts on June 27, 1769, was forced in his turn to knock under to a man named Lyons, of whom there is no further record, the next championship match being between Darts and Peter Corcoran during some horse-racing at Epsom, on May 10, 1771. Darts was asserted to have sold this fight to Corcoran, who was the recognized head of the profession till Harry Sellers beat him at the back of the Crown Inn, Staines, on Oct. 16, 1776. Sellers was subsequently beaten by Duggan Ferns at Crown Inn, Slough, Sept. 25, 1779, and subsequently by Jack Harris, the date of the battle not having been ascertained. Then for some time the championship was in abeyance, its next claimant being Tom Johnson of Yorkshire, born in 1750, who gained the title by defeating a pugilist named Oliver. Johnson became celebrated in his profession, and had a remarkably successful career, entending over a period of several years. A burly fellow named Ryan succumbed to him twice, but his greatest feat was his triumph over a seventeen-stone giant named Isaac Perrens. On Jan. 17, 1791, at Wrotham, Kent, he was defeated after a tremendous battle by Bryan ("Big Ben"), one hundred and eighty rounds being fought in three hours and a half. Want of condition and a broken finger during the battle led to Johnson's overthrow, and after this fight the pair passed out of the business. Dan Mendoza in the meantime had been making rapid strides in the profession, and was tacitly acknowledged champion after his defeat of Bill Warr, which occurred on May 14, 1792. The accomplished John Jackson took the title upon his overthrow of Mendoza at Hornchurch, Essex, on April, 15, 1795, and for some years his sway was undisputed. When he formally retired from the fistic arena, Jim Belcher, who had won eight or nine battles, became the head master of the art, but he only held the title a couple of years from the retirement of Jackson in 1803, and was forced to surrender it to Harry Pearce (the Game Chicken) on Dec. 6, 1805, when Belcher was beaten at Blythe, Notts. Pearce never sustained a reverse in the prize-ring, but his triumphant career was not of long duration, as he died on April 3, 1809. John Gully was one that had fallen under his all-conquering arm, and might have been champion on Pearce's death, but he declined the honor, which was passed over to Tom Cribb after the latter's overthrow of Jim Belcher on Epsom Downs on Feb. 1, 1809. He had beaten Belcher two or three years before, as well as Gregson, who fought Gully, and the most notable of the later battles of Cribb were those with Molineux the Black, who twice succumbed to him. From 1809 to 1824 the championship of England was held by Tom Cribb, and during that time he received a belt, not transferable, and cup. Many claimed the title when the latter talked about resigning it, and at length when Tom Spring beat Jack Langan on Worcester racecourse Jan. 7, 1824, he was by general accord placed on the topmost pinnacle, although he did not care to hold the position long. Five months after his first meeting with Langan he beat him again near Chichester, the date being the 8th of June. This was his last fight, and having received four cups he resigned the title, which was given up to Jim Ward after the latter had beaten Tom Cannon at Warwick on July 19, 1825. Ward was presented with a champion's belt, not transferable, on his formal retirement on July 13, 1831, and after this it was a tame time till W. Thompson (Bendigo) was declared the conqueror of Deaf Burke on Feb. 12, 1839. Burke claimed the office in 1833, and his title was unquestioned till disputed by Bendigo, who was accorded the battle with the "Deaf 'un" through the latter butting. Bendigo did not care to fight to maintain the title, and threw obstacles in the way of matches. Ultimately Ben Caunt, after beating Nick Ward (to whom he had lost battle through a foul blow), at Long Marsden, on May 11, 1841, was declared the champion, and a transferable belt was got up by subscription and presented to him. He came to America, and on his return lost the belt to Bendigo, who met him on Sutford Green, Oxfordshire, on Sept. 9, 1845. Once more Bendigo declined to defend the championship when called upon to do so, and Bill Perry (the Tipton Slasher) became the recognized head of the pugilistic world after Tom Paddock, through a foul blow, was defeated by him at Woking, Dec. 17, 1850. Perry lost the championship through a foul blow to Harry Broome at Mildenhall, Sept. 29, 1851. The pair were matched again, but Broome forfeited, and in consequence of this the Tipton Slasher claimed the title, which he held undisputed for nearly three years. There were difficulties, however, about matching him again, and Harry Broome was induced to re-enter the ring and fight Paddock for the championship, the battle coming off at Bentley, Suffolk, on May 19, 1856. Broome was defeated, and as circumstances prevented Paddock holding the position it was reclaimed by Perry, who met Tom Sayers for a new belt and £200 a side on the Isle of Grain, June 16, 1857, when the latter came off victorious. Prior to this Sayers had fought and beaten Crouch, Collins, Jack Grant, Jack Martin, Sims, Harry Poulson and Aaron Jones (twice), while Nat Langham was the only one he succumbed to. After the Slasher had been overthrown Sayers defeated Bill Benjamin (twice), and Bob Brettle, before he was called upon to meet John Carmel Heenan (the Benicia Boy) at Farnborough, April 17, 1860, when after fighting thirty-seven rounds in two hours and six minutes, the ring was broken in by Sayers' friends when Tom was held in a dangerous position on the ropes, he being at the time in an almost helpless state. The referee here left the ring-side, and five more rounds were fought without his presence. Then Sayers was taken away, and the battle ended amid great confusion. The American made every effort to secure another meeting, which was most unfairly denied him, and the stakes were subsequently drawn, Sayers retiring. Sam Hurst (the Staleybridge Infant), who had never fought in the P. R., and Tom Paddock, both claimed the old belt, and the pair fought for it in Berkshire on Nov. 5, 1860, when victory smiled upon the novice, who, on June 13, in the succeeding year succumbed to Jim Mace. On Nov. 26 the latter was called upon to contest the title with Tom King at Thames Haven, and King, who had been beaten by Mace some time previously, on this occasion turned the tables and was declared champion. He would not, however, again try conclusions with Mace, to whom he surrendered the belt, and as the latter for some time declined to meet anybody else, the trophy was battled for by Joe Wormald and Andrew Marsden, at Horley, Jan. 4, 1865. Marsden was beaten, and as Wormald forfeited £190 to Mace after a match had been made between them, the latter again claimed the belt, which he and Joe Goss fought for at Longfield, near Meopham, May 24, 1866. This affair ended in a draw, but three years before Mace had worsted Goss, and when the two met for the third time, on Aug. 8, 1866, the supremacy of Mace was thoroughly established. This fight came off in a 16ft. ring in the London district. Obstacles and interruptions to match-making ended in Joe Wormald taking the title on his receiving £200 forfeit from Ned O'Baldwin the Irish Giant, the pair being set to contend in the London district on April 29, 1867. O'Baldwin's claims to championship honors rested on his overthrow of Marsden some eight months before, and he was obliged to forfeit to Wormald through being absent from the place, owing to a "misunderstanding," which to disinterested parties looked very much like a job put up to defraud the giant, who was greatly enraged at the result. Wormald declined to accept a challenge offered by Mace, to whom the championship reverted. Then a match was made by the latter and Ned O'Baldwin, which was set for decision Oct. 15, 1867, but the apprehension of Mace by the police in London the night before prevented the mill taking place, and the unlucky Irish Giant lost another opportunity to make his mark. The last match for the championship of England was made in August, 1868, by J. Goss and H. Allen, but both principals were arrested and bound over to keep the peace, and the stakes were subsequently drawn. The only "championship" contests which have since taken place have been fought with hands gloved; and even these are now under the ban in the land that once cherished pugilism.



PATRICK RYAN,



JOHN L. SULLIVAN,

MATCHED TO FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

Memorable Fights in Great Britain.

The doings of the men who flourished in the earliest days of the once "pet institution" were not faithfully recorded. Not only was no detailed account kept of the rounds and time, but in several instances the date and place were not put on record. Such passing notice as we can give them, those old-time champions deserve.

Figg beat Sutton in one minute at the former's theatre in Oxford road, London, and beat the "Venetian Gondolier" in 1733. He died in 1734. All that we know of Pipes and Greeting is that the latter was twice beaten by the former and once by Hammersmith Jack, and that Pipes was beaten by Broughton. George Taylor, Figg's successor, erected his big booth in Tottenham Court road in 1734, and was beaten there by Jack Broughton six years later. On June 16, 1741, Taylor beat Prince Boswell, a gipsy, and on Jan. 31, 1750, Jack Slack went down before him in 25m., for a purse, in Oxford street. We have no record of the death of Taylor.

Broughton vs. Slack—After Jack Broughton (5ft. 11in. high, 196lb) had attained to the distinction of champion he defeated Stevenson, a coachman, and James—dates not recorded—and was looked upon as one of the most masterly boxers and earnest fistic students of the time. After defeating Taylor in 1740 he held the title for ten years, when he ran afoul of Jack Slack (about 5ft. 8½in., 194lb), a knight of the cleaver, and a powerful, plucky man, but unskilled in the manly art. They fought for £600 in Figg's Theatre, April 16, 1750 and Broughton, being caught out of condition, was beaten, both his eyes being closed by one tremendous blow in the fourteenth round. The Duke of Cumberland is said to have lost $50,000 on the result. No record of Broughton's demise.

Mendoza vs. Humphries—The series of battles between Dan Mendoza the accomplished Jewish exponent of the manly art, and Dick Humphries, who, from his gentlemanly appearance and graceful style of boxing was styled "Gentleman" Humphries, are among the best remembered of the old-time encounters. There was intense rivalry between them, and after one "turn-up" at Epping, Sept. 9, 1787, when Humphries won, they fought in the ring thrice, with the following result: Jan. 9, 1788, at Odiham, 150 guineas, Humphries won, 29m.; May 6, 1789, Stilton Haunts, Mendoza won, 65 rounds, 1h. 10m.; Sept. 29, 1790, Doncaster, 260 guineas, Mendoza won, 72 rounds, 1h. 13m. Mendoza died in London, Sept. 3, 1836, aged 73 years.

Pearce vs. Gully—Harry Pearce (born in 1787, 5ft. 9in., over 182lb), after making mincemeat of Cart, who stood 6ft. 3½in., was challenged by John Gully, an accomplished boxer and a powerful man, but a novice, and they fought at Hailsham, Oct. 3, 1805, Pearce staking 600 guineas against £400. Although his adversary proved a formidable customer, the Game Chicken, as Pearce was styled, won in 64 rounds, 1h. 17m. He fought once after this, defeating his old friend Jim Belcher, and on April 30, 1809, he died in London, aged 32.

Gully vs. Gregson—The first fight between John Gully and Bob Gregson (almost 6ft. 2in., 210lb) was of the most desperate character. It took place Oct. 14, 1807, near Newmarket, and, both men being resolute and clear grit, only the science of Gully enabled him to carry the day, after contesting 26 rounds. Gregson's friends thought so well of him that they gave him a second chance, and they fought again, in Sir John Sebright's Park, May 10, 1808, for £400. On this occasion a clause was, probably for the first time, inserted in the articles to the effect that neither was to fall without receiving a knockdown blow. Gully was again successful, after another obstinately-contested battle, the 28 rounds occupying 1h. 15m. This sated the winner of the business, and, declining the proferred championship, he retired, opening a public house, which he subsequently gave up and followed with profit the fortunes of the turf. In December, 1832, he was elected to represent Pontefract in the British Parliament, and filled that honorable position with satisfaction to his constituents, while he enjoyed the respect and good-will of all classes. Gregson died at Liverpool in November, 1834.

Cribb vs. Molineux—The two slashing encounters between Tom Cribb (born in 1781, 5ft. 10½in., 194lb), who became champion upon the declension of the title by Gully, and Tom Molineux the Black (born in the United States, 5ft. 9in., about 187lb), stand prominently forth among the events of the time when the P. R. was in its glory. The first fight took place Dec. 10, 1810, at Copthall Common, and was for 400 guineas. At first Cribb worked on the offensive, but upon discovering how well scienced and how hard a hitter his opponent was, and how unmindful he was of punishment, he became more cautious, fighting almost wholly on the retreat. Molineux was not shown the fairest play, the ring being broken in when he had Cribb on the ropes, and one of the black's fingers being badly injured by outsiders; and afterwards the champion was enabled to gain much needed time by the trickery of his seconds. Thirty-nine rounds were fought in 55 minutes. The black boxer sought another chance, which was granted him, and on Sept. 28, 1811, the pair again fought, at Thistleton Gap, for £300 a side. About twenty thousand spectators were present around the stage upon which the men fought, the interest being widespread. Both principals were trained much finer than before, and the appearance of Cribb denoted the greater confidence, and the betting was largely in his favor. The result justified this. Cribb was the stronger of the two, and although no more scienced than Molineux, the effectiveness of his lightning-like blows was greater, and in twenty minutes, at the end of the eleventh round, the Black was senseless. Captain Barclay, of pedestrian fame, who had backed and trained Cribb, is said to have won $50,000 on the issue. Tom did not fight again, but remained in undisturbed possession of the championship till 1823, when he resigned it in favor of Tom Spring, whom he had brought out. Cribb died May 11, 1848, aged 67 years. Molineux died at Galway, Ireland, Aug. 4, 1818, aged 38 years.

Dan Donnelly vs. Hall, Cooper and Oliver—The brave deeds of the famous Irish champion, Dan Donnelly (born 1786, 6ft. ¾in., 196lb), have been recorded in song and story, and are still familiar. When he first appeared in the P. R. his opponent was Tom Hall, and at their meeting on the Curragh of Kildare, Ireland, Sept. 14, 1814, forty thousand persons were believed to have been present. They fought for 100 guineas, in a 20-foot ring, and before getting to work drank each other's health. Dan was the most powerful man, and Hall's science availed him not. He fell repeatedly without a blow, which aggravated Donnelly, who on two or three occasions hit him heavily while he was down, and finally Hall left the ring crying out "Foul." Donnelly was proclaimed winner. The betting before commencing had been at odds on Hall. Dan's next customer was George Cooper (5ft. 10in., about 168lb), an Englishman teaching sparring on Irish soil, and they fought on the Curragh, for £60, Dec. 13, 1815. On this occasion Donnelly appeared a much improved man as regards boxing ability, and also in better trim physically than before. His extra weight and strength again stood him in good stead, and although Cooper gave him a better fight than Hall had done, he was unable to stand up against so powerful a man. Once only he knocked Dan down—in every other round but one Cooper was either hit down or thrown, receiving a tremendous cross-buttock in the seventh round, and in the eleventh round catching a hot one fair on the mouth, which knocked all the fight out of him. The time occupied was about twenty-two minutes. Cooper afterwards beat Tom Molineux, Jim Robinson, Tom Shelton and others, was beaten by Tom Hickman and Ned Baldwin, and died near Liverpool, Eng., in 1834. Early in 1819 Donnelly visited England, and some time afterwards challenged any man of his weight to fight for from £100 to £500 a side. No one accepted, but later on Tom Oliver challenged Donnelly for 100 guineas a side. They fought July 21, 1819, at Crawley Hurst, Eng. The battle was the severest as it was the longest of any in which the Irish champion had figured as a contestant. Both men were in the pink of condition, but Donnelly failed to come up to the expectations formed of him from hearsay and previous experience, especially regarding the dangerous power of his right hand. Had he been the good right-handed man that he was supposed to be, the opinion of those present was that he must have won in much less time than the fight lasted, for once or twice he let it go and showed that it resembled a triphammer in power of execution, but he hardly used it at all. Oliver made a most gallant fight, and performed so unexpectedly well in front of the formidable Hibernian that from 7 to 4 against him the odds in betting before they had been milling an hour, and after the Irish champion had twice gone down from the severity of the fighting, had changed to 2 to 1 on Oliver. Donnelly, very weak, continued to come up at call of time, and did not lose courage while in this extremity. In the thirty-first round Dan showed signs of returning strength. He hit Oliver down in that round, continued to improve and deal out severe punishment, and in each of the succeeding rounds the Englishman was down. In the thirty-fourth and last, after some smart exchanges in favor of Donnelly, the latter delivered a very hard one just under the ear, then seized and cross-buttocked Oliver. This put him *hors de combat*, and when he recovered consciousness Donnelly was in bed in an adjoining farm-house, content in the consciousness of victory. Oliver had fought eight times previously, and subsequently fought Tom Shelton, Tom Spring, Hickman, Ben Byrne and others. Donnelly never entered the P. R. again, returning to Dublin, and there resuming business as a publican, where he drove a thriving trade and enjoyed himself until he was stricken down with the illness which terminated fatally Feb. 18, 1820, at the age of 34 years. An immense concourse followed his remains to the burial-place, and the hearse was drawn by his admirers, who had removed the horses from the vehicle.

Spring vs. Langan—Tom Spring (born Feb. 22, 1798, 5ft. 11in., 184lb.) and Jack Langan, "The Prime Irish Lad" (born 1798, 174lb) were a pair of the cleverest heavy-weights of ancient days, although it must be admitted that when they encountered each other Spring had decidedly the advantage in point of skill. When Langan appeared in England to try conclusions with the champion he was almost unknown to the knights of the fives in that country, although he had made his mark and a reputation on the "ould dart." He therefore surprised them when he made a match with Spring for £600, and he surprised them still more when, at Worcester, Jan. 7, 1824, he fought the champion 2h. 20m., 75 rounds being contested before he was beaten. The young Irishman was far from satisfied with the result of this fight, and when he asked for another go Spring cheerfully accommodated him. This time they milled for 1,000 guineas, near Chichester, June 8, 1824, and after fighting 77 rounds in 1h. 48m. the superiority of Spring was clearly shown. This wound up the latter's career as champion, he resigning the title, and on Aug. 20, 1851, he passed away from life, aged 56 years. Langan died at Liverpool, March 17, 1846.

Ward vs. Cannon—The painter pugilist Jim Ward (born Dec. 25, 1800, 5ft. 10½in., 175lb), familiarly known as the "Black Diamond," having demonstrated his quality by twice defeating Phil Sampson, in 48m. and 38m. 10s respectively, was matched against Tom Cannon (who the year before had beaten big Josh Hudson) for £500 a side. They fought July 19, 1825, near Warwick, the men fighting on a stage erected for the purpose. The heat was oppressive. Contrary to anticipation the fight, though pretty severe, was brief, lasting but ten rounds in as many minutes, when Cannon was knocked out of time, and Ward was again an easy winner. After this Ward was regarded as the champion. Subsequently Ward was beaten by Peter Crawley in 1827, and beat Jack Carter and Simon Byrne, the latter, which took place July 12, 1831, being Jim's last fight. In 1868 he visited the United States, and engaged in a set-to with Joe Coburn at his (Ward's) benefit in New York. He soon afterwards returned to England, and at last advices he was an inmate of the Licensed Victualers' Asylum, and a hale old man of 81.

Burke vs. Byrne—Among the most successful of the pugilists of former times was Deaf Burke (born Dec. 8, 1809, 5ft. 8in., 174lb), a name familiar on both sides of the Atlantic. The most noteworthy of the matches in which he figured was that with Simon Byrne. It was decided at Noman's Land, May 30, 1833, and was for £200, 99 rounds being fought in 3h. 6m., and the battle terminating fatally for Byrne. Up to the ninety-first round it was one of the most evenly contested combats ever witnessed, and at times each was so exhausted that it was thought he must knock under. Toward the finish the ring was overrun by the friends of both men, who encouraged them in every way. Burke recovered in a surprising manner from a heavy fall given him in the ninety-first round, and he now did more execution than Byrne, whose hands were so swollen as to be almost useless. In the ninety-third round he was hit down. Burke falling upon him, and from that time forward the Deaf 'un hit him when and where he pleased until the ninety-ninth round, when Simon fell senseless and could not come again. The fight took place on Thursday morning, and on the following Sunday evening Byrne expired. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Burke and the seconds and officials, but the trial resulted in acquittal. Burke afterwards beat Fitzmaurice and Bob Castles, and was beaten by Bendigo and Nick Ward in England, and beat Sam O'Rourke near New Orleans and O'Connell on Hart's Island, in this country. Burke returned to England early in 1838 and on Jan. 8, 1845, died in London, of consumption, aged 35 years.

Bendigo vs. Caunt—The names of these thrice opponents will not be forgotten so long as the memory of the prize-ring remains. William Thompson was the proper name of "Bendigo," and he was an uncouth man, eccentric in manner, muscular and full of courage. He was born Oct. 11, 1811, stood 5ft. 9¼in., and his milling weight was 154lb. His chief battles were those with Ben Caunt (born March 22, 1815, 6ft. 2¼in., 203lb), the first of which took place July 21, 1838, at Appleby House, for £50, and was won by Bendy in 22 rounds, Caunt striking him foul. Their next match was for £200, and was decided April 3, 1838, on Shepworth Common. Caunt adopted squeezing tactics, and Bendigo acted on the defensive, putting in a few good hits as Ben rushed in and then getting down to avoid the hug, which was put on so strong in the thirteenth round that Bendy's friends cut the ropes in two places, letting the men down. During the greater part of the time thereafter the fight progressed amid the utmost confusion. Bendigo persisting in his evasive mode of fighting, but yet hitting with far greater effect than his opponent, who, game to the backbone, was utterly unmindful of the punishment he received, and was ever on the alert to administer the embrace. Finally, as they faced each other for the seventy-fifth round, and Caunt was about to make his usual rush, Bendy went down. A claim was at once made for the fight because Thompson had fallen without a blow; and the referee, declining to entertain the proffered excuse that the fall was caused by a slip, owing to fighting in shoes without spikes, awarded the battle to Caunt, who at once left the enclosure. Bendigo, in a rage, snatched the colors tied to the stake, and claimed the fight. While all was in an uproar, Caunt was dragged back to resume the fight, but refused, and had not friends promptly rallied to his support he might have sustained serious bodily harm. After vanquishing Deaf Burke in 94m. in 1839, Bendigo again fought Caunt, this time for £400 and the championship, at Sutfield Green, Sept. 9, 1845. This was similar in all respects to their preceding encounter, but was more obstinate and prolonged, 93 rounds, occupying 2h. 10m., and the superior milling ability of Bendy securing him the honors. Bendigo's last fight was with Tom Paddock, £400, which he won in 49 rounds, 89m., June 8, 1850. Some years later he professed religion, and was wont to go about the country relating his experience and lecturing in his homely, apparently earnest way, in the effort to induce others to emulate his example by changing their mode of life. Many of his leisure hours of late years were passed by the side of some stream of water, with hook, line and fishing-basket, he being among the most enthusiastic of Izaak Walton's disciples. He died in the town of his birth, Nottingham, Aug. 24, 1880, aged 68 years. Caunt's only subsequent fight was with Nat Langham, a dozen years later, and ended in a draw. Ben died in London Sept. 10, 1861, aged 46 years.

Freeman vs. Perry—When Ben Caunt, England's champion, returned to his native country after a short but pleasant visit to the States, early in 1842, he took with him the young American giant, Charles Freeman, his object being to pit him against belligerent Bill Perry, alias the "Tipton Slasher," then looming up and looking askance at the championship. Freeman was born in 1817, stood 6ft. 10¼in. and weighed 250lb without ballast. He had set-to in this city with Prof. Risley, Charles F. Ottignon and others before Caunt saw him, and, besides being a fairly good boxer, was ambitious. Perry was born in 1819, stood 6ft. ¾in., weighed 182lb, and was as ill-shaped below the waist as he was crabbed and quarrelsome above his well formed barrel. He was knock-kneed in the extreme—a deformity which, however, served him well, as it rendered it next to an impossibility to floor him, so well braced was he. A match was effected between Freeman and the Slasher, and they met Dec. 14, 1842, near Sawbridgeworth, when, after fighting 70 rounds in 84m., darkness compelled a cessation of hostilities. They met again Dec. 16, but the police put in their unwelcome appearance and an adjournment was necessitated. However, they effected a resumption Dec. 20, at Cliff's Marshes, near Gravesend, where 38 additional rounds were contested in 39 minutes, when the American was proclaimed the victor. Freeman was seconded by Ben Caunt and King Dick, and Perry by Johnny Broome and Ben Terry. The temptations of London life proved too great for a young man of Freeman's convivial nature, however, and he fell into consumption, from which malady he expired at the Winchester Hospital, Oct. 22, 1845, aged 28 years, and weighing barely 140 pounds. In 1860 a monument was erected to his memory by John C. Heenan. Perry's subsequent engagements resulted as follows: Beat Tass Parker (twice, Parker once going down without a blow) and Tom Paddock (foul); beaten by Harry Broome (foul) and Tom Sayers, the last being for the champion belt and £400, June 16, 1857, and ten rounds being contested in 1h. 42m.

Broome vs Perry, Orme and Paddock—Harry Broome (born 1826, 5ft. 9in., 147lb) was an apt pupil of his elder brother Johnny, and proved a worthy successor to him when the latter retired after his victory over Bungaree, the Australian. After beating such men as Fred Mason (the Bulldog), Joe Rowe and Ben Terry before he was twenty years old, this clever tactician made bold to war against big Bill Perry, being put forward by his brother as an unknown. This was three or four years after Harry had the misfortune to break an arm by a fall while wrestling in "The Rising Sun," which caused his temporary retirement from active ring pursuits, he becoming mine host of the Opera Tavern. People were incredulous when Broome was talked of as the opponent of the Slasher. He did all he could to get fit for the encounter, but annoyance from importunate creditors resulted in his being out of all condition when he faced Perry. He made a good fight against such odds, however, and might have won without the assistance of the foul blow which decided the battle against Perry. The fight between Broome and Harry Orme (born 1826, 162lb), for the championship and £500, took place near Brandon April 18, 1853, and created great excitement among the fancy. The fighting was severe throughout, and the result was in favor of Broome, in 2h. 18m., Orme being unable to respond any more. Broome's last encounter was with Tom Paddock, who beat him for £400, May 19, 1856, 51 rounds, in 1h. 3m. Broome became landlord of the Albion Tavern, Portsmouth, in 1856, from which house he backed Bill Benjamin and others; for some years afterwards was a public caterer and attendant at race meetings, and in 1868 he was employed by Count Lagrange, the turfman. He was then "all to pieces," and on Nov. 2, same year, he died, aged 39. Orme was for many years host of the "Jane Shore" in Shoreditch, London, and died June 9, 1864, aged 40 years.

Paddock vs. Poulson—The merits of pugnacious Tom Paddock (born 1824, 5ft. 10¾in., 168lb) and his claims to a place among the bygone celebrities do not admit of dispute. Raised in the quiet needle-making village of Redditch, Paddock early displayed aptitude and inclination to use his mawleys, and after once becoming initiated in the boxing business he went ahead and put up his hands before a number of the best men of his day. After having lost with Bendigo and Perry, mainly through loss of temper causing him to hit a foul, Paddock was matched against Harry Poulson (born 1817, 5ft. 7½in., 169lb) for £80, and the meet was at Sedgebrook, Sept. 23, 1851. The issue was a setback for Paddock, who was not himself on the day, and although he fought gallantly for 1h. 35m., during which 71 rounds were contested, he was beaten. Another match was made without delay, £100, and they met in Derbyshire Dec. 16, 1851. No reporter for the London press was on the ground, nor were any of the known patrons of the Ring, the crowd being composed of the worst roughs of the midlands. Under the circumstances an orderly affair was out of the question, and this was one of the worst-conducted, although gamely-fought, mills in the annals of the P. R. Tom gained first blood and first knock-down by a spanking hit on the left eye, and after the first half-dozen rounds he may be said to have had the game in his hands, Poulson's want of condition being manifest. Yet Harry kept facing the music until 86 rounds had been fought in 1h. 35m., when he gave up. While the fight was progressing the police attempted to stop it, and the principal officer was unmercifully beaten by the roughs. Paddock and Poulson were apprehended, and each got a ten-months sentence in March, 1852. Upon being released they went at it again like gamecocks, being matched for £200. They fought at Mildenhall Feb. 14, 1854, and this contest proved an exception to the rule that second and third battles between the same parties are unsatisfactory. It was one of the best fights between big ones that had been witnessed for many a day; but Poulson's gameness and gluttony, added to his quick and punishing hitting, could not suffice to place him

Continued on page 770.

THE NEW YORK CLIPPER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Replies by Mail or Telegraph.

☞ QUESTIONS THAT DO NOT REACH THIS OFFICE UNTIL TUESDAY MORNING WILL NOT BE ANSWERED UNTIL THE FOLLOWING WEEK.

G. W. B., Springfield.—1. The age cannot pass at draw-poker, except by agreement. The reason that C cannot acquire the age by reason of his blind after the draw is that before the draw takes place there has ceased to be any blind, as it has to be filled and got out of the way before anybody can entitle himself to draw. It is therefore the same, with reference to the order of beginning betting, as if there had never been a blind. Straddling does not change this. 2. Answered above. 3. One object of a blind at straight-poker is to steal pots by having the power to raise through acquiring the last say, or age. The object of going blind at draw-poker is simply to increase the pot and make betting lively. At straight-poker the blind is a marked advantage, as it enables a player to retain the deal, which is not the case with draw-poker. Besides, the blind business at draw-poker is oftentimes incorrectly played. You yourself say that A dealt, it was B's age, and C went blind. The only player to go blind was the age, B; if he did not wish to go blind, he could transfer his right to do so to C, but only with the consent of all the other players. There is another way of playing, in which the age puts up the ante, which is called a compulsory blind. 4. A player who raises his cards or looks at their faces after the draw has a foul hand, in case he has either too few or too many. Discovered before he raises or looks at the faces of his cards, the error can be remedied. The procedure is altogether different before the draw. 5. He forfeits all right to the pot, and has no drawback. 6. He should not have any redress, in our opinion. It is as easy for him to count his cards when they are on the board as when they are in his hand. After he has looked at them, and does not like them, it is not extremely difficult for a dishonest player to manage so as to show that he has too many or too few cards. There can be no possible reason for such dishonesty before he has looked at them. 7. A player can *call* for cards whenever he pleases, but he can only get them in his turn. The age is the first to discard, to call, and to get cards. Everybody who intends to play and draw should discard before anybody is served on the draw. This is the proper way of playing draw poker, although trouble is caused in some coteries by players calling for cards first and discarding afterwards. 8. Any other player's calling for cards before the age has had his say does not preclude the age from raising, because the call is out of turn. 9. The case you cite would be the rankest kind of injustice, as it would deprive the age of the only advantage he has in having the last say. It could not occur if the game was properly played, as we have pointed out.

E. K. D., Toronto.—"A and B playing against C and D at enchre, five points for game. A and B are 4, C and D are 3. C deals, B passes, D assists, B to lead. He has left bower and ace of trumps, and two other aces, also king of some other suit. What would be best lead for B to make to secure three tricks?".....There having been an assistance on the part of an opponent, it was B's duty to lead his left-bower, so as to draw two trumps from his opponents, as trumps in his own partner's hand were not to be expected under the circumstances, and on general principles were not necessary to a euchre. B should have led the left bower, instead of the ace, with the view of drawing the strongest trump from him who was supposed to stand best in trumps, as he had assisted. Were B to lead ace, D might reserve his possible right-bower on the assumption that his partner held the left and upon the assumption, also, that B ought not to have led the ace if he had likewise the left. This would enable D to make his play with only another trump left in addition to his bower, if he held the ace of the suit of which B held the king. He could rough with his odd trump if his fifth card was of the same suit as his ace, then lead his bower, and then his ace. This makes it clear that it was B's play to draw trumps at once, and the right bower if it were out. At the same time, with those cards he could make a euchre seven times out of ten, no matter how D or C may have he played, so long as he did not renege. On the other hand, if D held right bower, king, queen and another trump, with a seven spot or any other suit, it would make no difference what B led. D would have to make his play, even if C's partner held two trumps to one by the partner of D.

VOLKS' HALL, Milwaukee.—1. Sixes are high at poker-dice because there is a popular idea that six is one more than five and five more than one. 2. Poker-dice was not taken from card poker, because in the latter game the ace is sometimes high and sometimes low, whereas in dice it is not both, and because, among several reasons, at poker-dice you can have a hand of five sixes or five aces, while at cards five of a kind are not possible. 3. It is called "ace" at poker-dice for the same reason that the term "dence" or "trois" is used. Deuce means two, trois means three, and ace means one. Poker dice has simply been suggested by card-poker. 4. Aces can be made high at poker-dice by mutual agreement, and occasionally they are, inasmuch as really it makes no difference whether they are rated high or low, so long as there is an understanding. By agreement, also, four aces and a king sometimes cease to form the highest hand at card poker. 5. Answering you to the above effect, we have, our authority for giving decisions is the fact that the parties to disputes give us the authority by selecting us as the arbiter. It is the same with the Supreme Court Judges, who are given the authority to decide by the people who invite them to become arbiters when they give them their votes.

CONSTANT READER, Allentown.—A could not demand the pot back if B had taken it in on the assurance from A that B had the winning hand. Such an assurance was not given, according to this statement. B, who thought he had but three aces, simply said: "I have three aces," when A had said that he had a flush. This was not a relinquishment of the pot. A might have said that he had four aces, and B would not have taken his word for it. He was in a hurry this time to take A's word for three sixes. The latter, on discovering that he had four, could demand his right of showing, which right he had never clearly waived. He is entitled to the pot, notwithstanding that B had taken it in. This should teach him, however, to in future show his cards when he calls or is called, instead of talking about them. See answer to "D. W., London," for seemingly similar but really different case.

CONSTANT READER, Buffalo.—At any kind of ball-pool, whether pyramid or numbered, only the called ball counts unless, with the consent of the roomkeeper, there has been an agreement to the contrary, or unless the roomkeeper has made that his rule. Players have no right to play call-balls without the consent of the roomkeeper, or without—which amounts to the same thing—hiring the table by the hour. The call game is virtually taking money out of the pocket of the roomkeeper, who has therefore the right to say how it shall be played in his house, if he permits it at all. As between the players, however, the spirit of calling balls is to prevent scratching, and therefore, were there no other consideration, only the ball called should be allowed.

D. W., London.—1. B having declared that the threes shown by A when he spread out his hand on the board were the winning cards, A became entitled to the pot. The fact that he was allowed to take it in, and that he was allowed to pick up the cards for another deal before B made the alleged discovery that he held a full hand, fortifies his claim to it. It was not incumbent upon A to call for B's cards and discover for him that he held a full hand. It was enough for him to know that B had ended all dispute by acknowledging that the cards A had shown were the winning ones. B should have shown his own cards to the board, instead of talking about A's. 2. See answer to "Constant Reader, Allentown," for a contrasted case.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, Natick.—1. A could have the two piles on the board at once. 2. A forfeited the game when he made the pile six without having a six in his hand. 3. Even if he had a six, he could not make a pile of six and at his next play change that pile to seven or to anything else. Had his opponent built to seven the pile of six A created supposing he had a six in his hand, A could with his ace, if he had had also an eight, have built his opponent's build from seven to eight. A player cannot build upon his own immediate pile.

MAC, Baltimore.—No one ever had reason to call in question Tom Sayers' courage. As regards the other party named, he has fought some good men, and we do not know that he ever showed the "white feather." The meeting you refer to really had no bearing on the question of his courage. It was as much the other's place to take the initiative as Joe's, and had he done so the latter would have been found with him. Jim was not a whit more anxious than his opponent. They afterwards fought a draw, lasting over three hours, and some good work being done.

H. C. S., South Pueblo.—1. No 7's objections are labored. 2. Any possible objection he could raise to the postponement was nullified not alone by his all-genl consent to it, but also by the fact that he participated in it as a thrower. 2. His objection that his having already been the highest thrower rendered him ineligible to throw for anybody else might possibly be sound if it had also rendered him ineligible to throw his own remaining chances. 2 Chance No. 55, represented by the 46 thrown by No. 7's, who beat his own 45, takes the watch and chain.

J. P. M., Mattoon.—There is no such thing, at least in common sense, as a player bidding and giving his partner points at auction-pitch. Could this absurd project be carried out, a could offer 8 three when the two have three to make and go out on low, jack and game, although their opponents, with but one to go, had made high. The bid would have to count before points made in play. These parties were not playing auction-pitch. It was a game of their own, and they should make provision for all possible disputes arising from their departure from the regular game.

J. McN., Elgin.—Strictly, there is no such thing as ordering up your partner at euchre. It is opponents who are ordered up in effect. At the same time, a player who intends to go alone might as well say to his partner "Take it up; I'll go alone," as "Turn it down; I'll go it alone," since he does not turn it down or take it up. One thing is well understood in euchre, and that is enough—a player is not to be debarred from the privilege of going alone simply because his partner is the dealer.

C. J. P., North Attleboro.—This bet is void. B was in one sense right in what he bet upon, and A failed to specify in what particular he was wrong, it being A's intent to have B believe that he had made a mistake in the number of the day of the month. The question of the grammatical accuracy of the language used by B, which A was covertly seeking to win upon, was not given any prominence at all, let alone that prominence needed to make it the issue of the bet.

W. A. K., Fond du Lac.—1. Andrew Jackson has been represented as saying something like that to Calhoun. 2 See amusement answers. 3. Joe Coburn on March 3, 1877, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. 4. What distance, by the way? THE CLIPPER ALMANAC contains all the information on that point which we deem worth printing. Consult it. 5. Nothing having been said as to what is high or low at poker-dice, six is high and ace is low.

W. H. V. B., Chicago.—If all three were nine points, and there was no gift, D loses. If there was a gift, be to whom one point or more were given was put out by it at once, if the game was properly played. If two was given by A, he is still first out, as he made high game; but if they were given by B, who made but one, he loses the game, instead of D. Your statement is such that we cannot make a definite answer.

READBUSTER, Staunton.—1. At ball-pool, if the white ball is hit, it rates as a stroke, and not as a foul. Hitting it again would make a foul of it. If as the result of the first touch no object-ball is hit, the striker is marked three. 2. As that game is played in this country, eight balls are always enough to make game. It is possible for fewer to accomplish the same purpose. Anyone having eight balls can call the game.

G. B. H., Memphis.—See the card of Ed James in another column. He can get you such a book.

E. F. F., Philadelphia.—1. The ball counts, and B continues play. 2. If the ball did not count, it would be because the stroke was foul, and there can be no safety-playing after a stroke in which the cue-ball has been hit. 3. After the stroke, an opponent cannot claim that it was foul because the cue-ball of a striker in hand was not within the string-line or because an object-ball pocketed had not been properly spotted. This rule, which applies alike to American caroms and to ball-pool, is for the protection of ref-rees. Contestants can protect themselves by warning the striker that he is about to play an improper stroke, and then, if he does not change his position, or aim at some ball that is clearly out of the string, or see that the ball he is going to hit is properly spotted after it has just been returned to the table, the stroke will be foul. Slyly calling the attention of the referee will not work.

G. H. B.—There are various procedures in case of a false opening of a pot, different coteries having different penalties. Some would make everything null and void, and fine the player who opened. If there had been no false opening, and if neither of the other two ahead of the man with one king had not opened, he could not have opened, and so he need not complain; on the other hand, he might have held four aces pat. There is liable to be injustice either way. Jack pot is not regular poker; and when it is agreed to play it it should also be agreed as to how to play it. We recommend that in this special case everything be drawn but the opening money of him who opened falsely. On the next occasion let the parties make a rule to apply.

O. S. W.—1. A loses. 2. Grant was made General before he was made President, or on July 25, 1866. 3. Sherman is not the first full General of the American armies since Washington's time. 4. It is not certain that Washington was ever General. The rank was created, certainly, and that of Lieutenant-general abolished, in March, 1799, but we lack proof that it was ever conferred upon anyone until its revival, in 1866; for a correspondent who has searched the matter for us finds that "at the War Department, Washington, D. C., in 1800, Washington was still registered as Lieutenant-general, with the mournful affix 'Dead'"

MONROE, Cedar Rapids.—1. The player having at pinpool knocked down pins before hitting a ball, neither his ball nor either of the others is to be spotted, unless a different way of playing has been agreed upon. Pinpool is a game that is played variously in different parts of the country, not even the pins being spotted in the same way in New Orleans as in New York, or in Chicago as in New Orleans. 2. Properly, the discarded cards at draw-poker should be placed in a pile in the middle of the table, in the order in which they fall regularly from the different drawers; but there are various methods. See answer to "O. W. B., Springfield."

FENHALL.—1. As you make the statement, the bet is not yet decided. You mention no time within which, as wagered, one of the two would have a place in Arthur's cabinet. It is probable that both bettors meant in the cabinet as reorganized after Garfield's death. If that is conceded, A loses; if he will not concede it, then A can claim that he is entitled to the chance of winning as long as Arthur's term is unexpired. 2. He did not. 3 See sketch in this issue. 4. Edwards and Chambers fought 26 rounds in 1h. 35m.

S. F. C., St. Louis.—1 A full hand beats a flush at poker. 2 Straights and straight flushes are special hands. When it is agreed to play straight-flushes, they will beat four-of a kind; when it is agreed to play simple straights, it must also be agreed as to whether they will beat two-pair, as in most coteries, or three-of-a-kind, as in some.

CONSTANT READER, Kansas City.—1. We do not know the height of the Cincinnati Southern's bridge. 2. There are probably short bridges over gulfs or chasms five hundred feet high or higher. 3. The Brooklyn Bridge, when completed, will be the greatest bridge the world has ever known, considered as to its height, its length, the fact that it is a suspension bridge, and its cost.

R. P. K., Uniontown.—It is the greatest number of consecutive games of pool we can call to mind as having been played; but it is not improbable that in olden times there have been longer sieges. As the tables were much larger, the games had to be slower and fewer in the same time. We have known a billiard match to last from one evening until late in the afternoon of the next day.

F. C. W., Newton.—1. "A man pays one hundred dollars for a horse, and the horse dies. What is he out?".....It depends upon when the horse died, how much work or pleasure the new purchaser has got out of him, and how much he sells his dead carcase for, if for anything. Whenever you have any dispute that you wish us to settle, please state the exact nature of it. 2 No answers by mail.

C. H. W.—C is wrong: A is not to count out B at all. He calls as far as it is in his power to do. There is a bettor behind him, and him he cannot call. The latter may raise both A and C, whereupon C can raise again, and so can A raise. Meanwhile A has called C, however, although it is not a permanent call, unless B either draws out or puts up only three dollars more.

F. L., San Francisco.—1. There cannot be two lone hands at A time at regular euchre. 2. He counts two for a euchre; all five tricks would have given him no more; three tricks would have given the other but one point, and five would have given him four, because he was not responsible for the lie that the other played not play.

SPORT, Newport.—Edwards was declared the loser of his fight with Chambers on a foul blow.

WHITE STAR.—Slosson has won first prize in one tournament in four in two others.

J. D., Schenectady.—The editor of this paper was never after prize fight.

J. R.—A wins. The Union Club of Lansingburg, N. was the proper title of the team termed the "Haymakers."

J. M. P.—We do not know who is the favorite light-weight of that section.

J. B. M., Springfield.—See sketch of the fight referred to elsewhere in this week's CLIPPER.

CASSINO.—A can make a pile of nine or nines, and when it comes his turn again to play he can make a pile of six or sixes.

STEGMUELLER.—The loss by the great fire in Chicago in 1871 was greater than that of the great Boston fire of 1872.

SUBSCRIBER, Evansville.—See answer to "Constant Reader, Buffalo."

W. I. S.—Our correspondent gave only the result of the game in question. We do not know the names of the players who took part.

J. D. M., Savannah.—Write to the Pope Manufacturing Company, 597 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

H. W. H., Milwaukee.—Send route ahead of every company visiting your city.

ED. WRIK, Greencastle.—We shall be pleased to receive anything of interest.

READER.—Phil Dwyer is in Europe, but Hindoo and Luke Blackburn are not. They may be sent over to England shortly, however.

H. AND B., Montreal.—George F. Slosson was born in De Kalb, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and not in Michigan.

W. S. C., St. Louis.—Yes, it is possible in billiards to make a carom that would not count, even if the player made no foul.

J. C. D., Brooklyn.—The straight from eight to queen beats that consisting of from ace to five.

CO. I, Third Cavalry.—Having made a pile of nine, you cannot at your next play make that pile ten, no matter what you have in hand.

M. A. F., Elyria.—Guiteau's trial began when he was arraigned, which was before the jury were chosen.

D. C., Saginaw City.—Joe Goss was born at Northampton, Eng.

ALBERT FREY, Chicago.—No pool challenge accepted as yet.

J. P., Detroit.—Three aces will beat seventeen at raffles.

L. D., Vicksburg.—France has a larger navy than Italy.

J. V. GILLEN, Long Branch.—See answer to "F. Ryan."

E. W., Rochester.—The ace wins the deal at seven-up.

J. D. M.—Four sixes and a three count twenty four.

C. H., Troy.—Cutting is sometimes not permitted.

THREE READERS, Baltimore.—What Lewis Carey?

READER.—B loses. He had to fasten every button.

ALL FOURS, Boston.—The non-dealer counts it.

JAMES HENRY, Lynn.—See reply to "F. Ryan."

J. M. D., Memphis.—See reply to "J. B. M."

T. K., Chicago.—See our Ring Department.

J. H. G., Maxwell, Cal.—Out of print.

C. A. F.—We do not know his height.

F. RYAN.—See sketch in this issue.

F. N.—Thanks for information.

G. B., Bradford.—Out of print.

S. W. G., Chicago.—Slosson has beaten Schaefer in four tournament games out of five, in four match games out of seven, and in two championship matches out of three.

F. F. Waterford.—"Deserted his command or left his troops during a fight" is altogether too indefinite. Let A state the instance he refers to so that he will surely indicate his meaning.

H. C. H., Haverscraw.—He is disfranchised until the Governor restores him to citizenship. Mere pardoning will not do that, nor will serving his full term restore to him the right of franchise.

B., Cortland.—B can be out neither more nor less than A got away with—fifteen dollars and the five-dollar boots. You do not state the price of the boots, but we suppose it was five dollars.

J. R. M.—You will find all your questions answered in the sketches of old fights contained in this issue.

ORIGINAL PLAYS.

It is perhaps a somewhat singular fact—for fact it is—that in scarcely any other branch of literature is borrowing, not to use the harsher term of plagiarizing, so common as it is in dramatic writing. From the earliest records of the drama down to the latest melodrama of to-day, we find this tendency to reproduce what has gone before all absorbing among the playwrights of the time. It may not be definitely known whether Æschylus found his material for "Agamemnon" and "Prometheus" in some ancient manuscripts, but certain it is that many who followed after him drew their inspiration from these immortal plays. Long before Shakespeare had written "King Lear," Holinshed had transcribed it from "Geffrey of Monmouth," and the immortal bard was likewise indebted to the old anonymous play entitled "The True Chronicle History of Leire, King of England, and his Three Daughters, Gonoril, Ragan and Cordella; 1605." This title was given to a play entered on the Stationer's books by Edward White, May 14, 1594. "Romeo and Juliet" was based upon a novel first called "La Giulietta;" while the immortal "Hamlet" traces its origin back to the Danish historian Saxo Grammaticus. Thus through almost all of Shakespeare's works we may trace the hand of some predecessor who gave the plot, if not the immortal body, to the plays. Coming down to our modern dramatists, it is not surprising that we find a lack of originality, not only in conception, but also in construction, which in any other line of literary work would be unpardonable. Playwriting, however, differs in many respects from all other kinds of imaginative composition. Here originality is not essentially the first thing to be aimed at. We may instance, for example, the play of "Hazel Kirke," which possessed a vitality seemingly inexhaustible, yet not even its most ardent admirer would claim that "Hazel Kirke" is either a great or a striking production. The public is satisfied with a stage performance which is quick in its movement, impressive in its situations, and, withal, entertaining. It does not ask for that nicety of construction, that delicacy of touch, that fineness of coloring which go to make up a purely literary production. After giving us some of the best short stories ever written in the English language, Bret Harte found himself utterly unable to produce a really good acting drama. If Mark Twain made us laugh through the personality of Colonel Sellers, that laugh surely did not emanate from any real excellence in the play. Throughout all the history of modern literature it has been demonstrated, over and over again, that the most skillful writers have proved the most conspicuous failures when they came to grapple with the drama.

It may be said that the gift of constructing an acting play suitable for the stage is one wholly distinct from the creative art in letters. Who that has ever seen an acted version of "Oliver Twist" or "David Copperfield" without having first read the novels themselves would get any adequate idea of the strength, the humor, and the pathos of those stories? In striking contrast we may turn to a number of the successful playwrights of the day, and find a peculiar type of genius which would fail utterly in the role of the novelist, and which is nevertheless able to present to us an entertaining and symmetrical drama.

It has been not infrequently said that every man believes he can keep a hotel or run a newspaper until he comes to put his abilities actually to the test. Similarly it may be said that pretty nearly every man who has ever handled a pen at all believes that he can write a successful play. If the error be ludicrous in the case of the hotel and the newspaper—it is apt, sometimes, to be rather serious to the experimenter—it is still more ludicrous in the case of the dramatist. In this line of work, at least nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand fail. It requires not only peculiar and special natural gifts, but it calls, also, for experience, study and patience. While it is true that no other kind of literary effort—if successful—is so richly rewarded, it is equally true that no other field is so difficult to enter or so discouraging of any harvest. Let our ambitious young writers produce plays if they will, but let them at the same time regard their products as tickets in a lottery—much more likely to draw a blank than a prize.

"WE" have again shown the superiority of the American eagle by its defeat of the French chicken in Paris last week, when our representative billiard-player George Slosson carried consternation into the camp of the enemy by beating the French champion, Vignaux. Let the eagle scream while it has the chance. "We" can't play billiards, eh?

THE SENSATION of the time is the prize-fight between Sullivan and Ryan. Men who bet on the wrong side look very sour and discouraged, while those who placed their money where it would do them the most good look very lovely and happy.

IT WAS a cold day for Guiteau when that jury got over the question of insanity in so short a time. Should the assassin pay the penalty of his crime upon the scaffold, the country will lose a great actor.

THE FORCE OF OPINION.

An esteemed and rather sprightly interior contemporary calls attention with undisguised amazement to the fact that dramatic criticism is apt to present strange and unaccountable differences of opinion. For instance, in the case of a recent Kellogg concert, here in New York, it shows that, while one or two of the leading journals pronounced the prima-donna in most excellent condition, the others condemned her as being utterly out of voice and training. Similar examples of dissimilarity were quoted with regard to a variety of stage performances. And all this our rural contemporary looked upon as something unaccountable, and, withal, reprehensible.

Well, now, let us look for a moment at this question fairly and without prejudice. The deduction drawn by the paper already referred to is that the opinion of the metropolitan press is of very little weight, one way or the other, simply for the reason that that opinion is apt to vary in extremes. This critic pronounces a performance superlatively good, while that one, witnessing the same exhibition on the same occasion, and under precisely the same circumstances, writes it down as execrably bad. Assuming that there be some given standard whereby to determine the quality of a dramatic performance, why should it be that those who make a business of passing judgment upon such work should vary so widely in their opinion? Given a picture by John Smith and another by Dore, and there is no possible doubt as to which a company of artists would pronounce the greater work. Given a poem by Milton and another by William Shakespeare Jones, and it would not require a very acute intellect to determine which was Milton's and which was Jones'. Why, then, reasons the provincial paper, should there not be the same unanimity among dramatic critics? Why should not that which is really excellent meet with ready recognition and corresponding praise?

Our rural contemporary is, we fear, a little more than contemporaneously rural. By that we do mean not to indulge in any Carlyleism—much less any Wildeism—but simply to put a truth pointedly. When one newspaper calls an actor great and another calls him less than nothing, there is pretty apt to be a reason for both opinions. It may be sometimes personal prejudice; it may be again small likes and dislikes towards individual members of the profession; still again it may be a natural inclination to hack and hash, under the mistaken notion that criticism means slaughter; and, last of all, it may be a desire to avenge some imagined wrong of which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the artist is entirely innocent. Could our provincial contemporary come down here and spend a year in doing the dramatic work of a metropolitan journal, he would very soon cease to wonder that the critics disagree in their opinion, or that the superiority of any one actor is rarely, if ever, admitted by all. It may not be to the credit of the New York press that this is so. But we can at least draw solace from the fact that pretty nearly the same state of affairs exists throughout the country. It is not alone the metropolis which puts forth such a striking diversity of opinions with regard to the merits of a star. Even the very paper from which we have quoted might offer a similar example were its files searched back.

THE OTHER DAY we asked "Our Jim," who has quite a fancy for carpentry, if he knew how many kinds of lumber there were. "Oh, there's lots," said he, without his usual delay. "There's walnut, oak and vine, chestnut, spruce and pine—there's six. Then there's lots o' other kinds o' wooden boards—'Boards o' Exercise,' 'Board o' Trade,' but the bulliest is the 'Board o' Health.' I don't see why they don't have a Board o' Sickness, 'cos some o' the 'Boards' round town are mighty kind o' sick. The worst board I know to plane down and smooth off is a board-bill. Then there's 'planks' in political platforms, the wooden heads up to Albany, and growing 'round everywhere; the 'logs' rolled by political fellers, the 'beams' of the sun, and moonbeams, too; the 'stakes' put up by gamblers, 'hearts o' oak', the North pole, the Woodin the last Legislator, Billy Birch, Ben Wood, John Pyne, the Woodhull of a ship, blockheads—lots of 'em, the 'tree of knowledge' ——" We choked him off at this point, as things seemed to be getting too diversified, if not promiscuous, as it were.

ÆSTHETIC BOSTON came up smiling on Tuesday, Feb. 7, when her representative, young Sullivan, ended the siege of Troy by winning his fight with Ryan the Trojan.

IT WAS the night when news of the Guiteau trial verdict reached Detroit, and the result was announced from the stage of the Opera-house. The roar of applause that broke forth was like the rush of many waters, and in this roar was sandwiched a solitary hiss. The man was discovered, and the crowd clamored for his "removal." He *was* removed, but it was not according to Guiteau's plan.

THREE CHEERS for the "Great American Plunger." In less than two days and a half after the big snowstorm of last week, with several hundred men, he wiped up Broadway, from the Battery to Union square, as clean as an old floor. But on Saturday last another snowstorm set in and wiped out all the good work "The Plunger" had done, and compelled him to do it all over again.

ON HIS PASSAGE to this country, Oscar Wilde was not pleased with the Atlantic Ocean; since his arrival here, however, he speaks in the highest terms of approval of the Hudson River. The Atlantic will now, probably, cease its ravages, while our noble Hudson will continue to roll on.

OHIO is all right, having decided to let White and Holden off with a light punishment for prize-fighting in that State. The boys will now, probably, go on a tour, and show how battles are lost and won, and how the manly artists are caught napping sometimes.

WHAT a little thing will build up, as well as blast, a man's hopes! When that cold wave froze to us, dealers in skates were as happy as a big sunflower; but when the bright sun melted the too too unsolid ice, they pined like a weeping willow, and would not be comforted.

GUITEAU the assassin has been sentenced to death, the execution to take place in Washington, D. C., on Friday, June 30. It is a relief to the country to know that the sensational trial is at an end, and that the murderer is safe under lock and key and bolts.

THE SNOWSTORM which prevailed on Saturday last put baseball playing out of the question, and greatly interfered with stage-playing, the theatres being sparsely attended, while the thin audiences were as cold as stuffed ice houses.

WE DESIRE to put our readers up to a good thing. Purchase villas at Newport, Long Branch, Cape May and Saratoga now, while they are cheap. Next Summer you may not be able to get them at any price.

IT WAS thought by the assassin and his counsel that, by interruptions and unnecessary remarks, they would be able to "hang the jury." The jury, however, have decided to hang the assassin.

"YANKEE SULLIVAN THE SECOND" is what they call the winner of Tuesday's contest. He hits like a horse-kick, and is as cunning as a fox.

HANLAN'S BEVERAGE while he is training is light and nutritious, and comes from the Tyne-siders.

THE GREAT INDIAN TRICK—Getting Uncle Sam's boys into a hole.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CLIPPER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 7.

Q. C. Brown Jr. contemplates retiring from the management of the Eighth-street Theatre, to devote his whole attention to his American Theatre, formerly the Concordia Operetten Theatre. In that event Alexander Paul will manage the Eighth-street house as a combination theatre. He is now negotiation for some of Haverly's attractions.

JOHN E. MCDONOUGH IS NOT DEAD.—*The New York Herald* in its issue of Jan. 31 recorded the death of this well-known actor and manager, of cancer in the lower jaw, in Philadelphia, Pa., 30. Although he is pronounced hopelessly ill with cancer, he is at this writing still alive. His present condition is set forth in the appended telegram from our correspondent: John E. McDonough's condition is unchanged from what it was when I last wrote, save that he grows steadily weaker.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.30 P. M.

The report of his death and an inaccurate biographical sketch of his professional career have gained extensive circulation throughout the country.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6.

Jeffreys Lewis, who was to have opened at the Grand Opera-house to-night in "Two Nights in Rome," is snowbound, but expects to reach here Tuesday. Next week, the Hess Acme Opera Company.....The "Michael Strogoff" Company attracted a large audience to Haverly's Theatre. ..... At Hooley's Theatre Herne's "Hearts of Oak" was well patronized. Next week, "Mother-in-law."..... Herrmann the magician opened at McVicker's Theatre to a good house. He is accompanied by Mlle. Addie, the Lorellas, Awata Kats noshin and Howell and Darvin. Rossi makes his appearance at this house next week.....At the Olympic Theatre Hyde & Behman's Specialty Company drew a large audience. The three Villions, Jennie Reese, Irvin Bush, Charles Reese and Naoni, announced at this theatre last week with Snelbaker's Majestics, did not appear.....At the Academy of Music, Dominick Murray opened to a good house. The olio embraces Mollie Wilson, Sanders and Dean, and D'Ome and Amann.....The Lyceum Theatre presented a straight variety bill and was fairly patronized. Among the new faces are Eagan and Edwards, the Walker Sisters, Orm. Dixon, John Klotz, the Ricketts Brothers, the Catletts, La Rosa Brothers, and Keating and Lavender....A fair-sized audience assembled at the Criterion Theatre, where "Humpty Dumpty" was produced with Andy Morris and Young Tootsey as Clowns and Ida Massey as Columbine. There was also an olio embracing the Wesley Brothers, Bernard McCreedie, the Seamans and the Donaldson Brothers.....At the National Theatre Thomas H. and Lottie Winnett opened to a good house.....Collmer & Eisenstein's Company presented Burger's drama "Gold and Iron" at McVicker's Theatre Sunday evening to a small audience. Miss Bertha Fiebach and Miss Mundt Muhlbach were in the cast.....C. T. Gilmore of Indianapolis is in the city engaging people for his Zoo.....George Errol has been added to the "Only a Farmer's Daughter" Company.....Joseph Clifton has gone to join the "Alvin Joslin" Company at Chattanooga.....J. B. Turner will take the management of George Charles in "The Skeleton Hand."....Carrie Reed and Will McVay go to join the Climax Comedy Company at Boone, Ia.....W. D. Wetherell, manager of the St. Louis Opera-house, is in the city..... King & Castle have organized a Western circuit of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois.....J. St. Maur is here, looking after the interests of Rossi.....Kate Glassford and T. F. Egbert have left the city to join the Brighton Dramatic Company in Manitoba.....Richmond & Brown's "Uncle Tom" Company have returned to the city after an experience of one week.....A new hydraulic apparatus is to be placed in Haverly's Theatre for the purpose of flooding the stage in case of fire.....George Ward Nichols, President of the Cincinnati Musical College, is in the city. ....Rossi passed through Chicago yesterday on his way to St. Paul and Minneapolis, where he will play this week.....Gus Bothner, agent of the Hess Opera Company, is here.....W. J. Davis has resigned his position as associate-manager of the Grand Opera-house. I am informed that Mr. Davis and W. R. Hayden have formed a partnership, and have signed with Mr. Borden, the owner of the Grand Opera-house, a ten years' lease of the property. Mr. Hamlin's lease runs nearly a year yet.....Manager Haverly is again in the city.....It is said that Manager Hamlin will put a comic opera on the road next season.....Minnie Hauk was tendered a reception by the Chicago Press Club at their rooms Saturday evening.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 6.

A crowded audience witnessed a poorly-acted performance of "The World" to-night at the Detroit Opera-house, this being the second engagement of the company this season. .....Rice's "Evangeline" Co. at the Grand Opera-house opened to a very light house. George K. Fortesque joined them here, and was about the only commendable feature in the troupe.....The Park Theatre turned away people to-night, with the Jolly Pathfinders as the attraction.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 6.

Frederick Warde made his first appearance in this city to-night as a star tragedian at Comstock's Opera-house, playing Virginius to a large house. He is ably supported by Miss Florence Elmore, Henry Aveling and a good company. He appears 7 as Richard III, 8 in "Damon and Pythias," and Wednesday matinee "Lady of Lyons."

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 6.

Marie Geistinger to-night opened a week's engagement at the Opera-house, which was packed to suffocation, and hundreds were turned away. She opens in San Francisco 20 for three weeks.....Anna Dickinson at the Academy of Music played Hamlet to a large audience. She opens in Minneapolis 13.....Slensby's Favorite Theatre presented a new company. The house was packed to the doors.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.

After an absence of eleven years, the Haulon Brothers returned to Boston, and, before a large audience at the Globe Theatre last night, gave "Le Voyage en Suisse." The reception accorded the piece was uproarious. All of their tricks worked nicely, and the troupe made a hit. Francis G. Wyatt shared the honors, and his character acting was fine. .....Madame Janauschek in "Mary Stuart" at the Park Theatre last night drew a good-sized audience, and the welcome given to the tragedienne was thoroughly cordial. To-night and Thursday "Bleak House" will be played, with "Deborah" and "Mother and Son" to finish the week..... Before a large audience at the Museum last night Dion Boucicault brought out "Suil-a-Mor," for the first time in America. It is really a readaption of "Daddy O'Dowd," which was played at the Museum in the latter part of 1874, with Mr. Warren in the title-role and the Museum company in support. As "Suil-a-Mor," the play is changed somewhat, the principal features being the introduction of the land troubles in Ireland, with the attendant evictions, Boycottings, etc. Of last night's performance it may be said that it was on the whole a very strong one. The piece itself is really little changed from "Daddy O'Dowd," unless it be that the agony of melodrama is increased in the revision. Still "Suil-a-Mor" was well received, and the audience gave the author-actor several hearty calls. Boucicault's O'Dowd was a grand performance, it cannot be denied, and his pathetic portrayal of the sufferings of the great-hearted Irishman was wonderfully artistic. The cast included Annie Clarke, Sadie Martinot, Mrs. Vincent, Kate Ryan, Gertie Blanchard, Miriam O'Leary, Charles B. Welles (who came from New York to fill Haworth's place), J. B. Mason, Alfred Hudson, J. Burrows, Walter Fessler and James Nolan. Of these Sadie Martinot easily bore off a large share of the honors, her assumption of the role of Kitty O'Dowd being one of the most praiseworthy performances she has ever given us. Miss Clarke as Lady Lawless gave the part its proper dignity, and deserves credit. Charles Welles as Mike O'Dowd made a very auspicious Boston debut, and gave a careful, intelligent and refined rendering of his role. George Wilson as Leake the money-lender made up finely and acted the repulsive part to perfection. I must not forget Mr. Hudson's Colonel Muldoon, Mr. Mason's Bertie Talboys, Mr. Burrows' Chalker, or Walter Fessler's Lord Ossiden. All were good performances, and "Suil-a-Mor" owes no small share of its success to the generally excellent acting of the Museum company. The piece was produced with new scenery and effects, and, altogether, is likely to do a large business during the rest of its run. "Patience," which was to have been sung at the Gaiety Theatre last night by the Corelle-Laurent Company, was not given, the company not being prepared; so the theatre was closed. It will be sung to-night (7).....At the Boston Theatre last night there was a good house.....At the Windsor Harry Miner's Comedy Four opened last night to a fair house, and gave a first-class performance, hits being made by Carrie Swain and Billy Carter.....At the Howard Athenæum Frank Wright's "Mike Struckoff" attracted a large audience, and was as much enjoyed as ever. Hits in the variety olio were scored by Wood, Beasley and the Weston Brothers.....The usual packed houses were at the Boylston Museum yesterday, and hits were made by Frank Calburt and the Whitings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.

At the California Theatre "The World," which received its first representation in this theatre Jan. 30, has not proved a success thus far, either artistically or financially. It was not received with as much favor as on its first performance at the Baldwin Theatre, Dec. 29, 1880. Notwithstanding its Eastern stamp of success, our theatre-goers think that if it was not a square fiasco its success was not a rounded fact. The company is weak, the subordinate characters being much better acted than the important ones.....The success of "Faust" at the Tivoli has been exceptional, and is due to the liberality of the management in the care and lavish expenditure perceptible in its production, and the abilities of the performers engaged. Louise Lester as Marguerite made a genuine success. She is a charming actress, and possesses an attractive face and figure. .....Leavitt's All Star Novelty Company continues the attraction at the Bush-street Theatre....."Muldoon's Picnic" made by no means a favorable impression at the Standard Theatre, and business has been very poor.....There was a gratifying attendance to-night at the Adelphi, when "Buffalo Bill" was produced.....A good business was done this evening at the Bella Union, where the special feature is "The Lights of 'Frisco," a burlesque on "The Lights o' London."....Jennie Lee's benefit is to take place at the Baldwin Theatre Feb. 9, and she is to sail for Australia 11.....There was a full auditorium at the Baldwin to-night to see W. E. Sheridan, who in the role of King John gave an artistic impersonation, which was characterized by marked originality. J. R. Grismer as Faulconbridge was liberally applauded and well deserved it.....W. E. Sheridan is to sail for Australia early next month.....An excellent variety performance at Woodward's Gardens last Saturday.....Ethel Lynton is to begin an engagement at the Winter Garden the latter part of this month.....John H. Mack has been engaged to appear with Emerson's Minstrels as interlocutor in piece of Mr. Freeth.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 6.

Mlle. Rhea opened to-night at the Penn-avenue Theatre in "Camille" to a large audience. The support was good, and notably so in the case of J. Newton Gotthold as Armand. An informal reception was held after the performance, at which a number of ladies and gentlemen were presented to Mlle Rhea. "Adrienne" and "Much Ado About Nothing" will be given during the week. Next week, as announced, comes Emelie Melville's Opera Company.....At the Opera-house Mr. and Mrs. Rankin in "The Danites" are playing to a large house. Next week, Baker and Farron.....A straight variety bill was presented at the Academy of Music to-night to an audience that filled every nook and corner of the theatre. The Big Four are holding forth. Next week, Herbert's Specialty Company will be the attraction.....Mr. Harris, proprietor of the Museum, announces the following novelties for next week: Ada Briggs, Major Atom, the Midgets, and Zip, Leopard Boy. The Zulus depart Feb. 11.....A new Dime Museum, under the management of Al. C. Hunker, will open its doors Saturday next at the old Lyceum with the following: The Albino Girl, Mlle. Leclair, the Circassian Beauty; Bohemian Glassblowers, etc....."Don Murio," an opera, will be given at an early date at the Penn-avenue Theatre, under the direction of Prof. Amos Whiting, late of Boston (now of Pittsburg), with Paul Zimmerman and Miss Jean Wallace in the leading roles.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.

Lotta appeared as Bob last evening at Olympic Theatre to a crowded house.....The Harrisons in "Photos" filled the People's Theatre.....Genevieve Ward in "Forget-me-not" at the Grand Opera-house to-night had a full house.....Her Majesty's Opera Company appeared at Pope's Theatre to-night, in "Carmen," to a crowded audience.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 6.

Minnie Palmer and R. E. Graham in "My Sweetheart" opened to a crowded house at the Grand Opera-house to-night.....At Robinson's Opera-house Rice's Opera-comique Company opened to a large house in "Cinderella at School." .....Gus Williams was greeted with a fair audience at Heuck's Opera house, and the Coliseum was filled with the lovers of variety to witness the opening of the Chicago Combination.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.

A large audience listened to the singing of "The Jolly Bachelors" in the Academy of Music to-night, when the company began a three nights' engagement.....Hyde & Behman's Comedy Company opened at the Adelphi before an immense audience, standing-room being at a premium before eight o'clock.

CIRCUSES.

Continued from page 781.

ANOTHER BABY ELEPHANT.—P. T. Barnum's elephant Queen gave birth to a female weighing 45 pounds at 8 o'clock P. M. Feb. 2, in Bridgeport, Ct. This is the second elephant born in this country. A telegram from P. T. Barnum, dated Bridgeport, Ct., Feb. 6, says: "We have concluded to name our baby elephant 'Bridgeport,' to identify it with its birthplace."

MLLE. GERALDINE and Geo. Leopold, the well-known gymnasts, last season with W. C. Coup's Show, are disengaged for next season. They can be addressed in care of this office.

THE ORRIN BROTHERS' CIRCUS is doing well in the City of Mexico. A letter dated Jan. 17 says: "All of the company are well. The person who originated the report that we were suffering from the yellow fever could not have been familiar with this country. This city is over 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the weather now is *very cold;* overcoats, furs and thick clothes being very comfortable, and at night one wants all the blankets that can be had. The yellow fever does not prevail in the mountainous regions of Mexico."

D. W. STONE, equestrian-director; C. Crane, assistant-manager; H. B. Knapp, agent, and John G. Bates and band have been engaged for Van Amburgh & Co.'s Show the coming season.

FRANK A. ROBBINS informs us that the Gregory Family, Wm. Gaylord, Alice Maurice, Frank Charvat, Dan Luke, Wm. Mulligan, Harry Lacardo and Bert Waterman's band and orchestra have been engaged by him for the Zoological and Equestrian Exposition, and not the United States Circus and Menagerie, as stated in our past issue.

ROBERT STICKNEY, David R. Hawley, Maude Oswald, Annie Yates, the Stokes Family, Fred Runnells, the Australian Four and Clint Romelli arrived in this city in the steamship City of Alexandria, from Havana, Cuba, Feb. 1. All are in good health.

HARRY EVARTS, press-agent and descriptive lecturer, has engaged with W. C. Coup's Show for next season.

ELLA STOKES, equestrienne, who has just returned from Cuba, advertises that she can be engaged for the tenting season. She does a principal bareback act, with hurdle finish; also horse-school, etc.

A BAND-WAGON and an advertising-wagon are advertised for sale by F. O. Bailey & Co.

THOMAS CLIFFORD, tumbler and leaper, is engaged with the United States Circus and Menagerie next season.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLITZ'S Mammoth Dime Show is to close in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11. It will run in connection with E. W. Wiggins' Dime Museum and Menagerie during the Summer and Fall, commencing May 1.

R. S. BAIRD, maker of tricks, etc., for magicians and amateurs, advertises in this issue.

HERMAN LINDE, the German tragedian, recited the entire play of "Macbeth" from memory, in English, Feb. 2, at Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky., to a small house.

HERRMANN and combination are due in Danville, Ill., Feb. 13, Vincennes, Ind., 14, Henderson, Ky., 15, Nashville, Tenn., 16, 17, 18, Mobile, Ala., 20, 21, Meridian, Miss., 22, Vicksburg 23, 24, Jackson 25, New Orleans, La., 26, one week.

SMITH, GOODMAN & QUAKENFIELD'S COMBINATION gave a miscellaneous specialty and dramatic entertainment at Bellevue Hall, Philadelphia, Feb. 2.....Mr. Kennedy, the Scottish vocalist and relater of Scotch anecdotes, assisted by the members of his family, will give, at Association Hall, Feb. 7 and 8, two entertainments of Scottish music, poetry and humor.....Prof. R. E. Thompson delivered, at Association Hall, Philadelphia, Feb. 3, before the Y. M. C. A., the eleventh lecture of his course on "Living Issues in Social Science," his subject being "Charity Organization."....McEvoy's Erinopion, a panorama of Ireland, with dramatic and musical interludes, was exhibited to a large audience Feb. 4, at the American Mechanics' Hall, for the benefit of the Redhand Branch of the Irish Land League.

LOCKE RICHARDSON'S readings in Boston have been well attended. The last one was given Feb. 4.

TOM THUMB and troupe drew full houses to the Park Theatre, Indianapolis, Ind., during the past week, and went to St. Louis, Mo., for two weeks.

ELKS.—On the occasion of the matinee benefit of the Indianapolis Elks Feb. 14 the Palmer-Graham Combination will be transported from Louisville, Ky., by special train to the former city, appearing at the benefit, and returning in time for their night performance in Louisville.

HARRY ELLSLER, Treasurer of the Opera-house, Pittsburg, Pa., and George L. Reppert, says our correspondent, "have gone to New York as delegates of the Pittsburg Lodge No. 11, B. P. O. E., to be present at the annual ball of the order. The gentlemen took with them a beautiful banner, which will be exhibited in Baltimore before their return."

TOM THUMB, Zoe Meleker and birds, Bingham the ventriloquist, and others opened in Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis, Feb. 6, for one week.

ELKS.—A lodge of this order is about to be organized in Denver. Captain Reeves and a few others, members of the New York lodge, are residents there, and there are several members of the Philadelphia and other Eastern lodges residing in Leadville.

OSCAR WILDE lectured to a very small audience at the Opera-house, Hartford, Ct., Feb. 2. The receipts at the box-office, says our correspondent, were $155.25.

DORA WOOD advertises tents, organs and paintings for sale, and states that she has $3,000 to invest in the show business.

A MAN with $500 is wanted to assist in organizing a female minstrel troupe. Address Amusement Bureau, as per card.

MAGIC-LANTERNS and calcium-light apparatus can be purchased at A. S. Treloar's advertised address.

SHOW-PAINTINGS, durable and of fine finish, are executed by J. B. WILCOX, whose address find in another column.

FRANK HANSON, lecturer, with his Mexican midget, a Chinese mermaid and paintings, can be engaged for the coming season. See advertisement.

J. S. STEWART advertises for an engagement as a sideshow-doorman.

MANAGERS of lectures, concerts, etc., can secure the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, Williamsburg, L. I., on liberal terms. See advertisement.

THE FIRM of Harris & Kohl, proprietors of the Museum, Pittsburg, Pa., has been dissolved. Kohl goes with the O'Brien Show, and Harris intends to keep the Museum open all Summer.

DAZIAN'S well-known theatrical emporium will be moved about March 1 from the old stand at 280 Bowery to handsome quarters at 26 Union square. Prior to the change the present stock of goods will be sold at a considerable reduction, and those in search of anything in the wardrobe line may profit by giving this old-established firm a call.

PROFESSIONALS can secure accommodation at the Astor-place Hotel, this city, at special rates. See card elsewhere.

THE ATTRACTIONS at Bunnell's Brooklyn Museum Feb. 6 were Dr. Lynn, Charles Konollman, Thomas Carter and Lizzie Anderson, Don Ferreyra, Levanion and McCormick, Dan Nash, Chiltrea, Deforist and his dog Danger, and Prof. J. E. Jordon.

E. E. DRUMMOND, caligraph and type-writer copyist, who also gives instructions on the type-writer, publishes his address in our business department.

SIGNOR LA CARDO and troupe are due in New Cumberland, Va., Feb. 7, 8, 9, Wellsburg 10, 11, 13, Bellair, O., 14, 15, 16.

J. H. SULLIVAN'S HARMONIANS are billed in West Bridgewater, Pa., Feb. 11, East Liverpool, O., 14, Coshocton 17.

THE HIBERNIAN MINSTRELS are due in Belleville, Ont., Feb. 11, Peterboro 13, Lindsay 14, Port Hope 15, Hamilton 16, St. Catharines 17, London 18.

A PARTNER is wanted to assist a gentleman who can furnish scenery and an equal amount of capital in putting a good dramatic company on the road. Address C. M. G., as per card.

CALCIUM LIGHTS can be had at the Independent Calcium-light Co.'s Office, as advertised.

NEW SCENERY is offered for sale by H. Atkins, whose address find elsewhere.

A SMALL THEATRE can be rented on reasonable terms through Torrey & Clark. See card.

MAGICAL GOODS are manufactured by W. J. Judd, who also advertises Punch-and-Judy and ventriloquial figures. He invites our readers to send for his new catalogue.

MUSEUM CURIOSITIES are wanted by Waltz & Smith, who give further particulars in our advertising department.

HOWORTH'S HIBERNICA still keeps up its well-earned reputation as an attractive entertainment. Down in Kentucky they speak of the performance in this way:

HOWORTH'S HIBERNICA.—The unanimous verdict of the large audience that was entertained by this company last night was that it is a very superior combination, one that can combine more instruction with the greatest amount of innocent fun than any that has ever visited us. A pleasing comedy runs through the whole performance, which is ever and anon enlivened by acts of specialty men and women of a very high order of talent; Miss Kitty Clifford has a good voice and sings well; Miss Sadie McGill's songs-and-dances were very cleverly done; Mr. James Hearne, in his Irish specialties, showed himself to be an artist of genuine merit, and his numerous acts were loudly applauded. Mr. James R. Crowell's negro presentations were very amusing and heartily enjoyed; Lon Henderson was a pretty good Dutchman, while Wm. Ashton in his comic specialties was inimitable. In fact, the whole company, not excepting Prof. Wallace, the pianist, are hard to beat, and to those who love fun we unequivocally recommend Howorth's Hibernica. A big feature of the entertainment is sixty panoramic views of noted places in Ireland, very cleverly explained by W. H. Gill. Each picture is the work of an accomplished artist, and this part is alone worth many times the price of admission. We hope Mr. Howorth will find it convenient to visit us again, when we promise him an audience that will put standing-room at a premium.—*Semi-Weekly Interior Journal*, Stanford, Ky., Jan. 19

AMATEUR.

AT THE AMATEUR DRAWING-ROOM, Philadelphia, Feb. 9, a dramatic entertainment will be given for the benefit of the Sheltering Arms, a home for friendless infants, by the Circle Moliere, a French amateur dramatic association.

"BRITTLE SILVER," by the Colorado Opera Club, netted a fair profit after the week's run at the Tabor Opera-house, Denver, due more, however, to the energy displayed in its management in outside working up than to any merit it possesses as a musical production. The club produce it in Pueblo and Colorado Springs during the end of the coming week.

AT RAND'S OPERA-HOUSE, Troy, N. Y., which is doing very little business this Winter for some reason, the first drama in over a fortnight will be a military play entitled "Si-ko" (meaning 1861 to 1865, written by Col. E. L. Coe of the Tiobit's Cadets of that city, to be played five times. Charles Collins, for some years in this line, has a good Dutch part in it, and the rest of the cast is amateur.

THE CRITERION DRAMATIC CLUB of Chicago presented "The Mountain Hermit" and "Slasher and Crasher" at De Wald's Hall Feb. 2.....The Chicago Dramatic Club gave "Won at Last" at Library Hall 7.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

Brief Notes of Show-life Everywhere.

— Mrs. Scoville says, with reference to the fact that the family on Guitean have already been offered five thousand dollars for the assassin's cold body, made presumptively by parties who propose to exhibit it, that, after there has been a post-mortem examination, she will have the remains properly buried, as no extreme of poverty could induce her to sell them.

— According to *The Utica Herald*, Clara Louise Kellogg is an admirable housekeeper, and is especially well versed in the mysteries of hash-making.

— W. P. Clapton, the Boston artist, has been specially commissioned to paint a portrait of William Warren the comedian.

— The Rev. Henry W. Bellows, who died here last week, was thirty years ago among the foremost defenders and advocates of the stage, and he was for a long time a patron of the American Dramatic Fund.

— To-night, Feb. 7, at Parabola Hall, New Brighton, Staten Island, the New York Canoe Club will give an amateur minstrel and dramatic performance for the benefit of their building fund.

— The Portuguese Order of St. James has just been conferred upon the elder M. Coquelin.

— Edwin James, the English lawyer, and who as a resident of this city for many years was a familiar figure in dramatic circles, is in circumstances so needy that *The Echo* of London, Eng., announces that a subscription for his relief is being taken up among the legal fraternity.

— Lotta has, through the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, just contributed one hundred dollars for the relief of the poor of New Orleans.

— Major Daniel F. Beatty, the well-known manufacturer of organs in Washington, N. J., is wroth at the report that his factory has just been burned again, this time with loss of life. There has been no fire there since Sept. 18, 1881.

— Sig. L. De Ventura has finished with Rossi, and located permanently in Boston, Mass., where he is teaching the Italian language.

— L. M. McCormack has recovered from his recent severe illness.

— Neil Burgess is to appear next season in a new play, written for him by a lady.

— Mary Gemma is the name of another child who is said to be wonderful at the piano. She was born in Italy, but her father and mother are English. She has recently been playing in Brussels, but she is soon to make a tour of Europe and America.

— It is said to have been settled that "Lohengrin" in German will not be produced at the Theatre des Nations, Paris. A license was procured, but no one could be found who would take tickets, and no one could be found who would sing in the chorus; and so, as runs the story, the impresario paid forfeit of fifteen thousand francs.

— Seymour A. Bunce, who about twenty years ago was a lieutenant in the Seventy-first Regiment and a dealer in music in the Bowery, died in this city on Feb. 2. He was fifty-one years old.

— "How Skulls and Backbones are Built" was the subject chosen by Prof. H. N. Morton for the first of a course of free lectures established by President Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the benefit of his employes. It was given in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 3.

— Mrs. E. Aline Osgood is soon to be heard here again in concert.

— The brothers Ferdinand and Hermann Carri, musicians favorably known in this city, recently gave their first concert in Paris, France. Their performances were commended.

— Those who are employed steadily at the Windsor Theatre are to enjoy themselves with their friends at a ball they are to give on March 13 in Pythagoras Hall, around the corner, in Canal street.

— George Magrath, the piano-player, has made arrangements to give two concerts in Steinway Hall next month.

— Mrs. Annie Norton Hardegan a vocalist, long a favorite in Cincinnati, O., but now a resident of this city, is to be heard to-night, Feb. 7, at Chickering Hall, in the fourth concert this season of the New York Philharmonic Club.

— Miss Anna Dickinson fared fairly well until she struck Chicago. There she caught a severe cold.

— It is said that Charles Coghlan would like to come to this city next season as leading man for five hundred dollars a week. "Why, certainly."

— There has recently been a concert at the Royal Conservatory of Music, Brussels, in which ancient musical instruments were chiefly used—such as concert clavecins, spinettes and virginales, portable organs and regal organs, violas di gamba, cornets, cromornas and flutes douces. Ancient musical compositions comprised the programme.

— Prof. Arthur Cayley, Sadlerian professor of pure mathematics at Cambridge University, Eng., is now delivering a course of lectures in Baltimore, Md., where on Feb. 3 he was dined by the trustees of John Hopkin University.

— At last accounts "La Grande Isar" was being rehearsed for production at the Theatre des Nations, Paris. It is of a realistic type.

— "Œdipus Tyrannus," it is understood, closed its polyglot career with the performances last week in Booth's Theatre.

— Now that he has retired from the U. S. Supreme Court, ex-Justice Strong has arranged to deliver in Washington, D. C., a series of lectures on "The History of the Constitution."

— It is announced that next week, when "A Celebrated Case" is to be brought out at Niblo's Garden, the young son of Salvini will play a part therein.

— A benefit concert has been tendered Sig. Liberati, cornet-player. It will take place in this city on Feb. 9.

— The Guernsey Listemann Troupe, a Boston organization, is to appear in Chickering Hall, on Feb 13. Bernard Listemann and others will furnish music, and Miss Guernsey will give recitations.

— Miss Genevieve Ward is a pedestrian.

— The masked ball of the Liederkranz is to take place at the Academy of Music, this city, Feb. 9.

— E. A. Freeman, D. C. L., the English historian and lecturer, who says that until he came to this country he never heard of Oscar Wilde, delivered the first of three lectures on "The English People and their Three Homes" on Feb. 4 in Chickering Hall.

— An artist in this city is said to have offered Barnum $3,000 for the exclusive right to photograph the Bridgeport, Ct., baby elephant and its parents. The showman has declined.

— Osmund Tearle is not likely to be connected with Wallack's Theatre next season.

— Seats for Adelina Patti's season of opera are to be sold at auction in our Germania Theatre on Feb. 8.

— Nathan Franko is to give a concert in Steinway Hall on Feb. 8.

— Bertha Eckhardt, who married Robert Eckhardt at Bloomington, Ill., in 1874, and was deserted in Indianapolis, Ind., eleven months later, has secured a divorce in that city. Eckhardt is a musician, and has been in the employ of J. H. Haverly.

— Willie Wilde, who is dramatic critic of the London publication *Vanity Fair*, is described as handsomer than his brother Oscar, but neither so sunflowery nor so famous.

— Jerome Stansill, the leading man at Lang's Adelphi, Buffalo, N. Y., is now a brother in Eagle Lodge K. of P. of that city.

— Genevieve Ward attended the reception of the Cuvier Club, Cincinnati, Feb. 1, the occasion being the opening of the new clubhouse.

— Pittsburg Lodge No. 11, B. P. O. of Elks, recently presented a handsome banner to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

— A telegram from Nashville, Tenn., states that on Feb. 6 the crowd seeking an entrance to the Grand Opera-house, that city, on that date broke down the doors, and rushed in helter-skelter, yelling at the top of their voices, trampling upon the weaker and bruising their faces, breaking their arms, and—picking their pockets. Seats were upturned, and the crowd rushed upon the stage, thus necessitating a postponement of the performance—which was a sale of tickets for the coming appearance of Edwin Booth there. It had been intended that the crowd should enter the Opera-house in detail.

— Henry Bergh delivered a lecture on "Vivisection" in Association Hall on the night of Feb. 1.

— Theodore Tilton sold his house in Livingston street, Brooklyn, on Feb 1. The deed of sale bears the signature of his wife, Elizabeth Tilton, as well as his own.

CLIPPER POST-OFFICE.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 774.

Letters received up to 5 P. M., TUESDAY, Feb. 7:

LADIES' LIST.

Andow, Edith
Beaumont, Stella
Bell, Bessie (2)
Boyd, Nellie
Bidwell, Dollie
Cotton, Idallene
Carmissa, Elsa
Courtland, Helen (of Rentz's Minstrels)
Dale, Nellie
Davenport, Carrie (clothes-swinger)
Durie, Senora Marta
Ernst, Miss
Foster, Mamie
Forrah, Sylvia
Gilday, Mrs. Charles
Kirwin, Susie (2)
Lake, Emma
Lorne, Aurora
Lewis, Mattie (3)
Milia, Kittie
Miaco, Cornelia
Mulvey, Lizzie
McDonald, Mrs. Addie
Ordey, Mrs. Augusta
Renfield, Bessie
Remilly, Mary
Redforth, Jennie
Reva, Mollie
St. Elmo, Eva
Spaulding, Georgie Dean
Simon, Mrs. Josie
Stewart, Mrs. M. (late of Cuba)
Stowe, Emma
Stokes, Ella

GENTLEMENS' LIST.

Adams, James R.
Albion Brothers
Avery, Frank
Arthur, Joseph
Burk, Major
Barry, J. (of Goldie & Barry)
Booker, C. A.
Blitz, F. R.
Bailey, James (2)
Burton, John
Brock, Jos
Bishop, Wm. H.
Butters, F. E.
Bailey, Fred
Batcheller & Doris
Blitz, W. A.
Barnes, William
Baker & Monock
Boyer, Charles
Boyd, John
Bush, I. T. (2)
Burgess, Cool
Butler, Frank E.
Bernard, O. G.
Baughman, Samuel
Brent, W. H.
Bryant, W. T.
Brennan, W. H.
Barnes, Lucien
Burgess, J. N. or J. W.
Backwood - Bye
Bryant, Frank Mc.
Carey, Louis (of Baltimore)
Crane M C
Connor, J. H.
Coup, W. C. (2)
Cohan, Jerry
Clooney, James
Craigg, — (with Humpty Dumpty Co.)
Cole, W. W. (2)
Clarke, The
Crossley & Elder
Ceni, —
Campbell, Bartley
Dole, J. Edwin
Dale, Dan
Doty, J. A. (2)
Decker, F. D. F.
Davies, E. D
Donaldson, W. C.
Dalton, G. A.
DuRoc, Thomas
Farie, Charles E.
Edwards, J. W.
Frost, Hyatt
Fisher, Theo.
Forepaugh, Adam
Faranta, Signor
Fish, C. W.
Flynn, John
Flynn, Matt
Gayler, Frank C. 2d.
Gorman, Miles
Gorman, Jerry
Goodyear, Charles
Gaylord, J. B.
Hamilton, C. H.
Howland, F. W.
Hawley & Manning
Hinds, John A.
Harrington, W. C.
Halstead, Nathan
Herbert, Fred
Howe, Den
Hughes, Andy
Hovey, John F.
Hague, Sam
Henderson, Lon
Hamilton, J. W. (of Coup's Circus)
Johnson, H. M.
Johnson, J. W. H.
Kidder, E. E.
Kearney, James
Kennicott, Bruno
Levino, Dolph
Levoy, Ace
Lissner, Ad
Lynch, Ed
Lalnair, Albert
Loredla, J. C.
LaCardo, Signor
Landis, W. H.
Little, J. Z.
Lyons, Daniel R.
Lyons, William
LaVeer, Harry
Marlow & Hart
McCrea, C. A.
Meyers, O. P.
Monroe, G. W.
Miller, J. A.
Monroe, William
McGinnis, Charles "Muscus"
McVeigh, John
Murphy, Paddy & Ella
Murphy, George
Nolan, H. M
Campbell, Bartley
McIntyre & Heath
Maxwell, Barry
Morgan, D. H.
McCall, E. C.
Mahoney, William
Oberdorf, P. J.
Orrin Brothers
Ordey, K.
O'Brien, John (circus)
Penzalo, William
Osborne, James
Peuffer, B. S
Pastor, Tony
Patterson, John (clown)
"Professor" (3)
Powers, Jen
Queen, Burt
Ronaldo, W. G.
Riddell, Weldon
Rice, Dan
Randall, Peter
Redmond, Charles
Roche, John
Rice, Col. J. H. (2)
Russell, J. M.
Robinson, J. (leader)
Springsteen, George
Stanley, Frank
Shelby, J. M.
Simons, The
Stephens, W. T.
Stanley, George
Stevens, H.
Sisson, Oscar
Sydney, G. M.
Spencer, C. M.
Sargent, H. J.
Shaw, Peter
Swonsbourne, C.
Spencer, Alex.
St. Elmo, Switzer
Stickney, Robert
Shelby, Dan
Sully, Dan
Scribner & A.
Samuels, Clark S.
Swanson, Charles & Gertie
Stanhope, William
Scribner, Daniel
Trautman, Ed.
The Clipper Quartette
Tripp, C. B.
The Four Luminaries
Thorne, Ernest
The Big U. S. Circus
The Muldoon Quartette
Wood, G W ("bones")
Ward, William
Wood, W. B.
Wagner, Cal
Welby & Pearl
Winter, S. W.
Wilson, R.
Williams, Dave
Wilson, Francis
Wood, John A (agent)
Washburn, Leon
Waldon, Rich
Wilson, John (late of Robinson's Circus)
Watson, H T.
Waters, John
Wilcox, H. E.
"White Cloud"
Wilber, A. R.
Wheeler, S. J.
Wallace, Professor
Wood, Beasley & Weston Brothers
Wood, William B.
Yorke, W. B.
Yager, Sam

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Continued from page 667.

on an equality with a better two-handed man, possessing the science and determination of Paddock, who was awarded the victory at the close of the 102d round, the fight lasting 2h. 32m., and then Poulson's seconds giving in against his will, to save him from further punishment.

Paddock vs. Jones—In his fight with Aaron Jones, for £200, at Long Reach, July 18, 1854, Tom Paddock fought with greater steadiness and generalship than in any of his previous contests, and it was noticed that his hands, instead of puffing up, as formerly, until it was difficult to inflict punishment, remained firm and hard to the close. He received very severe punishment about the head, but flinched not, and ultimately won, at the end of 2h. 24m., 121 rounds being recorded. As for Jones, this fight proved that he did not lack either courage, skill or punishing power; but that he was wanting in the essential element of stamina to enable him to long stand up before so lasting an adversary as Paddock. If this failed to satisfy Aaron that he was no match for Tom, he was doubtless quite convinced of the fact after their second fight, for £200, Mildenhall, June 28, 1855, when Paddock abbreviated matters, winning in 61 rounds, 1h. 29m. Paddock was the worst punished of the two, and he never got such a grueling before, but when Jones fell off weak his chance was gone. The winner fought thrice afterwards, defeating Harry Broome for the championship, and being beaten by Tom Sayers and Sam Hurst. He also received £190 forfeit from Broome, and forfeited £80 to the Slasher. Paddock passed over to the majority June 30, 1863, aged 39 years.

Langham vs. Sayers and Caunt—Good man although he unquestionably proved himself to be in different encounters with the knuckles bared, it is to the circumstance that he is the only man who ever actually won a fight from that brilliant specimen of British pluck Tom Sayers that the prominence of Nat Langham (born 1820, 5ft. 10in., 154lb) in ring annals is mainly due. His boyhood days were passed amid the fields at Hinckley, whence he proceeded in time to Leicester, and was there employed by a tradesman. Fond of sparring and athletic sports and a quick scholar, it was not to be wondered at that he drifted into the ring proper. Passing over his five victories and one defeat (by Harry Orme) we come to the most brilliant engagement of his milling career, that with Sayers, then middle-weight champion. It was for £200, and the fight came off Oct. 18, 1853, near Lakenheath. Of the two, Sayers was the more powerful and enduring man, and it was on these qualities that Alec Keene and his other supporters chiefly relied for his success. After they had fought with great resolution and about equal results for an hour Langham, never a very muscular, robust man, realized that there was danger that Tom's superior strength would prove too much for him in the end, and he wisely set to work to blind his opponent, and thus, as it were, deprive him of his strength. Coolness and patient endeavor, backed up by his fine science and courage, enabled him to succeed in the task, and with the sixty-first round came the end, the last glimmer of daylight being then shut out by a heavy left-hander on the left eye. This sent Tom down in a heap, and, he being now utterly helpless, Keene threw up the sponge for Sayers, much against the latter's wish. The time occupied by the battle was 2h. 2m. The gallant nature of the struggle made against Fate by Sayers made him new friends instead of defeat causing the loss of any, and as it was known that he was scarcely as well as he might have been he had no trouble in finding all the money he wanted for another try with Nat. The latter declined, however, announcing his retirement from the ring, and his opening of "The Cambrian Stores," Castle street, Leicester square, where he hung out a big lamp bearing his name, with "Champion of Middleweights" as an affix. Langham remained in retirement, so far as active ring service is concerned, until 1857, when domestic trouble between him and Ben Caunt, whose niece he had espoused, brought them together in the squared circle Sept. 21 of that year, for £400, at Standing Creek, Medway, where they fought 60 rounds in 1h. 29m., when a draw was arrived at. Langham resorted to the drop-game throughout. In later years Langham was proprietor of the "Mitre Tavern," St. Martin's lane, and he expired at the "Cambrian" Sept. 1, 1871, aged 51 years.

Sayers vs. Jones—Next to that with Poulson, the first encounter with Aaron Jones (born 1831, 5ft. 11in., 168lb), was the most protracted fight in which the world-famous Tom Sayers ever participated, and it certainly was more trying to the combatants than any in which either ever before engaged. The stakes were £200, and it took place Jan. 6, 1857. The weather was extremely cold, snow and sleet falling almost without cessation. In the opening round, which lasted half an hour, Jones gained first blood and first knockdown. For about three-quarters of an hour Sayers suffered severely from cramp in the stomach, but at last warm inward applications of spirits, coupled with his dogged determination, brought him out of a serious difficulty, and, assisted by darkness, he succeeded in making a draw of it in three hours. The stakes were afterwards supplemented with a bet of like amount, and on Feb. 19, 1857, they met again on the banks of Medway, and this time Sayers won after fighting 85 rounds in two hours. Tom showed to better advantage this time, his blows being delivered with greater vigor. He gained first blood in the initial round, first knockdown in the fourth, and he used the right on the jaw for a finisher. Sayers received the full amount of the stakemoney and a silver cup in addition. Jones' deliveries were not so telling as before, and this fact, together with his lack of fire generally, he attributed to his supposed "dosing" by Jack Macdonald, his bottleholder. The defeat of Poulson, incidentally referred to above, occurred Jan. 29, 1856, match for £100, 109 rounds being fought in 3h. 8m. June 16, 1857, Sayers vanquished Bill Perry, £400 and the championship, and he held the title until he fought Heenan in 1860, after which he retired. He also easily defeated Sims, Bill Benjamin (twice), Tom Paddock and Bob Brettle.

Heenan vs. Sayers—The memory of the great international pugilistic battle in which the representative champions of America and England, John C. Heenan and Tom Sayers, each strove with might and main for the honor of his country, will remain green when all other fistic encounters are buried in oblivion. Compared with that memorable encounter of the kings of pugilism in the two hemispheres, all others, no matter who were the actors therein, are dwarfed into comparative insignificance. The result of no other encounter in the orthodox circle was ever awaited with anything approaching the same degree of anxiety as this, nor did any other ever awaken an approximate degree of interest, nor were the merits of any other two members of the fraternity discussed upon both sides of the Atlantic with the same earnestness and enthusiasm. The main incidents connected with this great match are familiar to CLIPPER readers, but the subject demands a more than passing notice here, nevertheless. The match resulted from a challenge issued by Heenan (born May 2, 1834, 6ft 1¼in., 178lb) after John Morrissey had forfeited the championship of America by refusing a challenge after his fight with the "Benicia Boy" in 1858. This challenge was issued April 25, 1859, and was to fight Sayers for the champion belt of England and the customary stake, £200 a side. Correspondence between the representatives of the principals was carried on through THE CLIPPER, the challenge was accepted, and on Dec. 16, 1859, the articles of agreement were signed at Owen Swift's hostelry in London. Heenan, accompanied by Jim Cusick, sailed from New York for England in the steamer Asia Jan. 5, 1860, and as soon as possible after his arrival in that country he proceeded to training quarters, having engaged the services of Jack Macdonald in addition to those of Cusick. An unexpectedly unpleasant specimen of British fair play for the stranger was experienced by Heenan after he had got fairly settled down to training, he being so often obliged to seek new quarters that he may be said to have been upon the go all the time. However, so assiduously did he train, when the chance was afforded him, that when the day fixed for the contest came he was physically as well as could be. A very sanguine temperament, and a firm determination to overcome every obstacle to success in his mission doubtless served in large measure to prevent the ill effects, mentally and physically, which was the evident object of the systematic course of harrassing pursued by the authorities. On the contrary, the English champion was not interfered with at any time, although his training-quarters at Newmarket (where he had Bob Fuller and Jack Hamilton to look after him) were well known. This fact was in itself sufficient evidence that the chasing of the American had an unworthy object in view. The excitement throughout England over the match was altogether unprecedented, and it affected all classes of society, from the reigning sovereign down to the humblest subject, and the scenes in and about the metropolitan sporting houses the night preceding was beyond possibility of description. The regular tariff exacted for the excursion to the fighting ground by rail was $15 per head, and the thirty-six cars which, drawn by two engines, conveyed the people from London to the scene were jammed with humanity. Others came from other directions, and it was estimated that fully ten thousand people, made up of all sorts and including a large number of title-wearers (among them, it was positively asserted, Prime Minister Palmerston in disguise) elbowed and jostled one another around the ring, which was pitched at Farnborough, in Hampshire. It was in this enclosure that Heenan and Sayers first laid eyes upon each other. The former was the first to speak, going across the ring and, as he put out his hand, saying cheerily: "How do you do, Tom; how do you find yourself this morning?" Sayers grasped his hand, replying: "Very well I thank you; how do *you* find yourself?" "I feel very well, indeed. We've got a fine morning for it," answered the American. "Yes; if a man can't fight on such a day as this, he can't fight at all." Tom then produced a roll of notes and asked Heenan if he wanted to bet, to which the latter replied that he had already bet all his money. The toss for choice of corners was won by the American, who was seconded by Jack Macdonald and Jim Cusick, while Fred Falkland, formerly his agent, acted as his umpire. Sayers was waited upon by his favorite esquire, Harry Brunton, and Jimmy Welsh; his staunch backer, John Gideon, officiating as umpire. The stakeholder and referee was Frank Dowling, editor of *Bell's Life*. The betting ruled at odds on the English champion, whose record was so brilliant that he was looked upon by his countrymen as well-nigh invincible. When the process of disrobing was concluded and the combatants stood up in their fighting gear, it was seen that each was a magnificent specimen of vigorous, muscular manhood, and quite worthy to contend for the palm in so important an encounter. Both were in the finest condition, but the appearance of the towering American, whose fair skin contrasted strongly with the dark, sun-browned cuticle of Sayers, especially excited favorable comment by reason of the perfect symmetry of his form and the splendid development of chest, arms and shoulders. They commenced cautiously, Heenan, acting upon the advice of Macdonald, allowing Sayers to cross the scratch to him. The latter was the first to offer and the hit drew first blood from Heenan's nose. The American was short in the return, and, rushing in, caught and threw Sayers. In the second round Heenan had the best of the hitting, bleeding Sayers from the mouth and again throwing him. In the next round the English champion was knocked clean off his feet, and, when this surprising performance was repeated in the fourth round, the betting underwent a change, and even money was to be had. In the succeeding round the American for the first time assumed the offensive, and repeatedly hit his man without a return, Tom finally going down to avoid. In the sixth round, however, when the betting was 6 to 4 on Heenan, Sayers went straight to his man's corner and commenced earnest milling, a few exchanges being succeeded by a pile-driver under the American's right eye, making a half-inch cut, instantly puffing up the recipient's cheek, and causing the "claret" to stream forth. Heenan repaid this by another knock-down hit. It was subsequently ascertained that Sayers' arm had been badly injured in the fifth round, and this injury was aggravated afterwards by using it as a stopper for Heenan's heavy blows, and from the effects of severe falls received by him. We cannot spare space to give more than a brief synopsis of the fight here, and indeed anything further is rendered unnecessary by the familiarity of our readers with the subject. Splendid general and accomplished fighter though the English champion was, he was unquestionably overmatched and outfought on this occasion. The great wonder was that he so long stood up against such odds in height, weight, strength and years, and succeeded in doing such brilliant execution against so formidable an adversary. He was the recipient of more than twenty fair knock-down blows, and was thrown thirteen times, frequently very heavily. He succeeded, however, in nearly blinding the American champion, and in the fourteenth round he gained the fall. Toward the latter part of the battle Sayers was but a child in the arms of his still powerful adversary, the tremendous blows he had received, and frequent concussions with the hard ground, having greatly weakened him, and all his energies were devoted to the task of saving himself from additional punishment and prolonging the battle until Heenan should, perchance, be powerless through blindness to inflict further damage. In the thirty seventh round, when Heenan had Tom against the ropes in a dangerous position, the friends of the latter broke into the enclosure and Sayers was released. At this juncture the referee, perceiving what he chose to consider an opportunity to escape from a disagreeable duty, left his post, although the umpires for each man held their ground. Five scrambling rounds were then fought without a referee, and amid great confusion. In each of them except the last the almost exhausted Englishman was knocked flat, and in the forty-second Heenan crossed to the opposite side of the ring, and, as Tom refused to rise from his seat, Heenan struck him there. Jimmy Welsh thereupon struck the American, who, thoroughly aroused, and smarting under his wrongs, returned the favor, sending Welsh sprawling, afterwards kicking him, after which, calculating to make a clean sweep, he made a dash for Brunton, who, however, got out of harm's way. He was seized by friends and taken back to his corner, and after Sayers had left the ring, leaning on the shoulders of his seconds, he followed, leaping over the ropes and running some distance in a way which showed that he was still strong on his legs. He was not, as may be inferred from this, blind when he quit the ring, but it was not a great while afterwards before he became so—longer, however, than it would have taken him to finish Sayers had he been granted fair play. The consummate skill and generalship displayed by the Englishman so long as nature enabled him to present a bold front were worthy of all praise, but he was no match for such a man as Heenan, who convinced the Americans present that had he on Oct. 20, 1858, been as good a man physically as he was at Farnborough, the championship would scarcely have fallen to the lot of John Morrissey, who, by the way, was a staunch supporter of Sayers on this occasion. We may say here that we do not believe that any man could have withstood the effects of the numerous knock-down blows administered by Heenan unless he repeatedly assisted the blow himself by not offering resistance. Heenan did everything in his power to bring about a renewal of the fight, but the Sayers party objected, producing a medical certificate as proof that the injury to his right arm would necessitate a lengthy rest, and in other ways seeking to avoid a second meeting, which they felt must certainly result in the downfall of their petted champion. As they plainly had on their side the official whose duty it was to have remained at the ring side until he could have given a fair and honorable decision, they ultimately effected their purpose, and the stake-money was returned, with the understanding that Sayers should retire permanently from the P. R. Subsequently the farce of presenting to each principal a fac simile of the original champion belt was gone through with in London, at the Alhambra Palace. Sayers received and retained his, but as that given to the American had not been settled for with the manufacturer it was returned to the latter, and Heenan never again obtained possession of it. For this he did not care, however, as he attached no value to any but the trophy for which he had fought and which he felt he had fairly won. If the excitement everywhere occasioned by the match had been intense the intelligence of the unsatisfactory result caused people to fairly boil over, especially in the States, where feeling ran high, and the indignation at the shabby treatment to which our representative was subjected was great. Upon the return of Heenan, accompanied by Macdonald and Cusick, to New York, July 14, 1860, he was warmly received, and on Aug. 13 the people gave emphatic expression to their sympathy and admiration by gathering at Jones' Wood to the estimated number of fifty thousand to welcome him back. Upon this occasion Heenan was presented with a certified check for ten thousand dollars, which had been contributed by admirers. Similar demonstrations, although upon a smaller scale, followed in Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. In England Sayers was made a greater lion than before, and money and presents of all sorts flowed in upon him. A fund of £3,000 was subscribed by personal friends and the public, which sum was invested in the names of trustees, Tom to receive the interest during his life, providing he did not again fight, and in the event of his fighting, or dying, the interest was to go to the children until of age, and then be divided between them. In addition to this, he received considerable money from other sources. Having received liberal offers, he accepted an engagement with Howes & Cushing's Circus, afterwards becoming a shareholder, and subsequently, we believe, part proprietor of the concern. This proved a losing speculation, however, and the horses, mules, carriages, etc., were sold off a year after their purchase. Sayers lived very freely and irregularly during this period, plunging into various excesses and gradually but surely undermining his once magnificent constitution. In the beginning of 1865 he was in a very enfeebled condition, symptoms of consumption being aggravated by diabetes. He continued to slowly waste away until Nov. 8 of that year, when he died, and on the 15th his remains were buried in Highgate Cemetery, a monument being afterwards erected over his grave. He was 39 years of age—the same within a few days as Heenan when the latter passed away, under circumstances narrated in the paragraph regarding his fight with Morrissey.

Mace vs. King—The severest battles in which Jim Mace (born 1831, 5ft. 8¾in., 158lb), styled "the cleverest man in all England," engaged were those in which he was opposed by the ex-bargeman Tom King (born 1836, 6ft. 1¼in., 176lb). Posh Price, Bob Travers, Bob brettle, and Sam Hurst of Staleybridge had in rapid succession gone down before Jim of Norwich, but little more than an hour being required to finish the lot, when ambitious King challenged him to fight for the championship, which Mace had won by defeating Hurst. A match was made for the customary stake, and they fought on Jan. 28, 1862, Mace winning in 42 rounds, 1h. 8m. King's advantage in height and weight, combined with good knowledge of the art, enabled him to show to rather the better advantage at first, but eventually Mace's fine science and superior generalship, added to greater knowledge of wrestling, enabled him to assume command, and in the forty-second round he threw King a burster on his head, rendering him insensible. They met again Nov. 26, 1862. King gained the two minor events, first blood and first knock-down, but the well-known qualities of Mace caused the betting to be heavily in his favor, until when they came up for the nineteenth round it was almost any odds on the latter, who had severely punished his man without receiving much pepper himself. In getting himself into position for giving his opponent a settler, however, he laid himself open, and King, perceiving his chance, instantly delivered his right with tremendous force on Mace's left eye and cheek, dropping Jim as though struck with a cleaver. The blow closed Mace's left eye at once and puffed his face on that side even with his nose. He staggered up when time was called, only to be pushed down, and then up went the sponge for him. Time, 38min. King never would give Mace another chance.

Mace vs. Joe Goss—These men were matched three times in England, and two of the fights were interesting, especially the first. It was for £1,000, Mace staking £600 against £400 put up for Goss (born 1838, 5ft. 8¼in., 150lb), who had previously gained a great reputation as a clever, game and determined miller. Mace on this occasion scaled 148lb. They fought Sept. 1, 1863, when Mace quickly obtained the first two events, and during the greater part of the battle he had to follow his man about the ring, which protracted the nineteen rounds to 2h. 10m., when Jim finished him with a right-handed hit on the jaw. Their next match was for the champion belt and £400, and was decided near Moepham May 24, 1866. They faced each other for 1h. 5m. without striking scarcely a blow, and then the disgusted referee declared the fight drawn. Mace tried to excuse his course by saying that he had a sprained ankle, and Goss was resolved not to assume the initiative and lay himself liable to Mace's terrible counterhitting. The principals were severely criticised by press and public, and the custodians of the belt declared that neither should again contend for the trophy until he had redeemed his reputation. This led to the making of a fresh match between them, they fighting in a sixteen-foot ring, for £400, Aug. 6, 1866. It was a rattling fight, there being little room to do aught else than stand up and mill, and in a half hour Mace had won the fight and regained the prestige he had lost. This conclusively proved that Goss, good fighter and glutton though he was, was no match for a man of Mace's attainments. Both these men afterwards came to the States and more anent them will be found further on.

King and Heenan—The public interest felt in the international match between Tom King and John C. Heenan was overshadowed only by that between the American and Sayers. Previously to this meeting Heenan and Mace agreed to fight for the champion belt and £500, but the match was subsequently declared off. The engagement between Heenan and King was entered into the year following Heenan's return to England (April 4, 1862), and was for the largest stake ever contended for in England, £2,000. A train of thirty coaches conveyed those who had been let into the secret to the ground, the ring being pitched at Wadhurst, near Frant, in Kent, early on the morning of Dec. 10, 1863. Few of the rougher sort were there, but many scions of nobility and persons of more or less distinction. Heenan's weight was 196lb, ten pounds above King's. The former was seconded by Jack Macdonald and Tom Sayers (the latter considerably the worse for liquor), while King's esquires were Bos Tyler and Jerry Noon. During the earlier part of this terrible fight the deliveries were about equal in point of effect; but the American administered a number of severe falls, which shook his adversary considerably. In the fifteenth round, in struggling for the fall, King caught his man low down on the thigh, but the claim of foul was disallowed. In the next round Heenan, after being cut over the right eye by King's left, delivered a cross-counter on the cheek, which sent King reeling back, and finally caused him to fall like a rag just as Heenan was about to repeat the dose. In the seventeenth round, after some severe exchanges, Heenan lifted King up, swung him partly round, and then back-heeled him, adding his weight to the fall. King's head struck the ground with a tremendous crash, and when picked up he was unconscious. Great confusion prevailed, the mob invading and overrunning the ring, all of which gained time for King, and during the several minutes which elapsed before he was restored to consciousness no person, for some as yet unexplained reason, claimed the battle for him. From this time forward the American lost ground, while King went ahead like a racehorse and soon had the partially stupefied Heenan altogether at his mercy. Finally at the close of the twenty-fourth round, when they had been fighting thirty-five minutes, Macdonald threw up the sponge for his helpless principal. Afterwards Heenan, who was very badly beaten about the head, had a severe fit of vomiting. The strange and suspicious incidents of the fight, the failure of Heenan's seconds to claim the battle for him when his antagonist was out of time, and the sudden and unaccountable physical weakening of the American when he ought to have had the result in his own hands excited much comment, and it was not strange that, remembering Aaron Jones' accusation against Jack Macdonald, expression should have been given to the opinion that he had administered a drug to Heenan for the purpose of causing him to lose. The circumstances of the contest and the physical sufferings endured by Heenan long afterwards indicate that he had been "dosed" in some way. Some persons, smarting under the loss of money by the result, intimated that the American consented to lose, and since his demise Macdonald has published a letter, charging that Heenan actually sold the fight for a stated sum, but he failed to produce proof when called upon, and those who knew the American boxer, and had refused to credit aspersions on his character previously made, regarded this as a base attempt by a contemptible wretch to shield himself by blackening the fair name of a man who in life had been a true friend to him. King did not afterwards appear in the ring, but married well, and joined the fraternity of bookmakers, in which calling he has proven highly successful.

Wormald and Marsden—We mention the battle between these big 'uns mainly because it was the last match for the English championship that resulted in a fight. Wormald (born in 1840, 5ft. 11½in., 172lb) had fought a draw with Jack Smith, a black boxer better known as "Mace's Wolf," May 26, 1863, for $250, darkness coming on after fighting 113 rounds in 4h. 25m., and a draw being afterwards agreed upon; and beat George Iles, $250, in 24 rounds, 2h. 8m., June 15, 1864. Marsden (born in England, 6ft. 1½in., 189lb) had previously defeated and been beaten by Ned O'Baldwin. The engagement, for $2 000 and the belt, took place at Horley, Jan. 4, 1865, and resulted in a victory for Wormald, against whom the odds at starting was 6 to 4. Wormald lacked condition, but he was the more skillful and a very punishing hitter. He soon had Marsden quite at his mercy, and, after repeatedly knocking him off his feet, wound him up in the eighteenth round, when they had been at work 37min. Joe subsequently forfeited the championship and $600 to Jim Mace, owing to a sprain to his arm during training. In the Summer of 1868 Wormald sailed for America, and his doings there are narrated further on.

Notable Battles in America.

The nineteenth century was far advanced ere the institution known as the Prize-ring—cherished in England because it was popularly believed to foster that spirit of manly courage which has ever been the Briton's boast, and to promote a love for athletic exercises calling for the possession of pluck, physical strength and stamina, which are national characteristics—obtained a firm footing in the growing Republic of the West. The seed once properly sown, however, the plant grew quite rapidly, gaining in strength year by year, until its branches spread far and wide, and fistic fruit was abundant. Changes have come since then, and the blighting influence of the pugilistic army-worm has been felt; the tree does not flourish as of yore, but it is of hardy growth, and still bears fruit of better quality and in greater quantity than the parent stem beyond the Atlantic. Of the doings of the earlier exponents of the self-defense art in this country little is known, as there were in those days no true and zealous P. R. historians to note down on paper and preserve the records of the performances of those who practiced the game of knuckles. It has come to be an accepted fact that the first pugilistic encounter on American soil, conducted according to rule, was that between Jacob Hyer and Tom Beasley, of whose personal statistics we know nothing, except that both were large, powerful men. The encounter grew out of a personal quarrel, and no money was at stake on the result, so that it was not a prize fight in the true sense of the term. Several severe rounds were contested, the rules of fair fighting do not seem to have been strictly observed, and Hyer had the bad luck to crack an arm, whereupon mutual friends interfered and the combatants shook hands and resumed their friendship. We next hear of Jim Sanford, a Jerseyman, whose skill in the use of his hands gained for him the soubriquet of "The Phenomenon," and Ned Hammond, from England, who in 1821 engaged in a regular mill near Belleville, N. J.; but the police put a stop to it after several very peppery rounds. In 1824 Sanford again came into public notice, this time as the antagonist of Bill Hatfield. They fought at Stuyvesant Point, near that part of present New York City known as the Dry-dock. This is represented to have been a well-contested fight, but the lighter man, Sanford, won in 37 rounds. This was the first fight in the States of which, so far as our knowledge extends, any account was kept of the number of rounds. Sanford's next and last fight was with Andy McLane, a Philadelphian (born 1807, 5ft. 9in., 155lb), the mill taking place near the Bell Tavern, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, March 1, 1832. The Jerseyman was evermatched, but fought like a trooper, and wasn't beaten until 54 rounds had been fought in 1h. 20m. It must be said, too, that Sanford lost the use of his right arm early in the contest. Sanford lived to a good old age, dying at New Orleans, La., May 28, 1872, aged 72 years. McLane subsequently fought. William, alias "Boss" Harrington, near Baltimore, and Jim Reed in New Jersey, both battles ending in an unsatisfactory manner. He died at Philadelphia Jan. 4, 1859, of apoplexy, aged 52. The first prize-fight for which regular articles were drawn up in this country was that between George Kensett (5ft. 6in.) and Ned Hammond, was for $1,000, and took place on the Union Racecourse, L. I., Dec. 7, 1826. Kensett proved himself decidedly the better man, but Hammond's friends succeeded in making a draw of it. They fought again in 1829, for a purse of $500, when Kensett lost by falling without a blow. The latter died at Fordham, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1856. William Fuller, an accomplished pugilist who had fought Jay and Molineux twice each in England, arrived in the States about the same time as Kensett, and in 1828 he fought Bill Madden on Long Island. No particulars were ever published, but the fight is stated to have been both long and bloody, and resulted in a consummate victory for Fuller, who was but little marked. This was the latter's only fight in this country. He opened a school of instruction in the art in Brooklyn, N. Y., and, having made many friends, he was successful, and was the owner of some property when he died there a few years ago. In 1836 Jim Reed (born 1805, 5ft. 9in., 165lb) and Tom Barrett of Philadelphia (born 1805, 5ft. 11in., 189lb) fought on Hart's Island, N. Y., the contest terminating in a wrangle. For many years Barrett was proprietor of a gymnasium in Philadelphia, became very popular with the better class of sporting people, and died greatly respected.

Deaf Burke vs. Sam O'Rourke—Both of these men had gained a reputation in the old country, especially the former, and when during the Winter of 1836-37 they traveled through the States giving exhibitions they attracted much attention. The pair had talked fight while at home, and it was the most natural thing in the world that they should have a growl while here. They did, and met to fight May 30, 1837, near New Orleans, La. The Deaf-'un was on the high road to victory when his opponent's friends started a large-sized row, and Burke only escaped by freely brandishing a bowie-knife, and then jumping on a horse and digging in his heels. This initiation into the style of carrying on fistic seances in the New World scarcely suited Burke, but he had one more "go" before leaving for home, defeating O'Connell (born 1815, 5ft. 8in., 140lb) at Hart's Island, N. Y., in ten rounds, Aug. 21, 1837. In the early part of 1838 Burke returned to England.

Sullivan vs. Hammond, Secor and Bell—When James Sullivan, alias "Yankee," whose right name is said to have been Francis A. Murray (born 1813, 5ft. 10½in., 158lb), returned to the States after having whipped Hammer Lane in England Feb. 2, 1841, he was lionized by the Hibernian element, which even in those days was strong in the metropolis. Being open for fistic business, although he had opened the "Sawdust House" in Division street, shortly after his arrival he was matched against Vince Hammond (born 1805, 5ft. 7¾in., 150lb), who had beaten Jack Gallagher at Baton Rouge, La., in 1835. The match was for $200, and they fought near Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1841. In the first round Hammond let fly at once, catching "Sully" on the mouth. The latter felt the blood trickling down his upper teeth, and as considerable money had been betted on this event he instantly closed his lips tightly to hide the tell-tale fluid, and then, stepping in, he delivered a spanking blow, cutting open Hammond's cheek, and causing the red fluid to gush forth, whereupon Sullivan claimed and got "first blood." After this he had an easy thing, winning as he pleased in 8 rounds and 10m. Hammond died at Northeast, Md., in 1870, aged 65 years. Tom Secor (born 1812, 6ft., 190lb), was next put forward against Sullivan, and they met on Staten Island Jan. 24, 1842. The greater height, weight and strength of Secor availed not against the activity, skill and experience of his opponent, who hit him where he pleased, and cut him into ribbons. Sullivan's style of fighting was tricky and unfair, he going down without a blow in almost every round, and once or twice ere a blow had been struck, Secor having simply feinted at him. The number of rounds was sixty-seven. Prof. Wm. Bell, a teacher of the art in Brooklyn (born 1813, 6ft., 195lb), was next pitted against "Yankee." They fought on Hart's Island Aug. 29, 1842, for $600, the contest being very different from that with Secor, as in this "Sully" kept his feet, and Bell being both active and scientific, there was good work done by both until Bell, who foolishly attempted to force matters, had outfought himself, and then Sullivan proceeded to finish him, which he did in masterly style in 38m., during which 24 rounds were fought. The sixth round served to display Sully's cunning. Bell had him in an awkward position against the ropes, when Yankee faintly asked him to let him go, as he was done and would give in; but upon Bell releasing him and turning to walk to his corner, Sullivan sprang forward and delivered a blow behind the ear, whose effect was long felt.

Hyer vs. McCleester.—The off-hand fight between Tom Hyer (born in 1819, 6ft. 1½in., 185lb.) and John McCleester alias Country McClusky (6ft. 1½in., 170lb) resulted from a verbal challenge issued the night of Sept. 8, 1841, and took place next day at Caldwell's Landing, on the Hudson. Not many persons were present and no ring was erected, and it was agreed that any sort of blow should be considered fair, the rules not being observed in any particular save that when one man was down the round was at an end, and thirty seconds was allowed between rounds. It was the first fight in which either had engaged. Up to the eleventh round McClusky had rather the best of the hitting, gaining first blood in the second, in which Tom was sent down by a right-handed body-blow. In the falls which ended the majority of the rounds Mac was nearly always the under man. After the tenth round McClusky showed distress, while Hyer had just been well warmed up, and was full of fight, sending in blows thick and fast. McClusky fought well, too, but his blows had lost much of their punishing power, while Hyer's were brimful of execution. In the thirtieth round Tom hit his man down with a shot on the nose, and from this forward the odds were on Hyer, who, however, seemed to lack the ability to put on the finishing touch, while McClusky was game all through, and continued to come to the scratch, latterly against the advice and urgings of his seconds, until 101 rounds had been contested in 2h. 55m. Yankee Sullivan threw up the sponge for his principal. To stand up so long as these untrained men did, under a burning sun and fighting hard the better part of the time, proved that both were thoroughly game and possessed of excellent powers of endurance. As for Hyer, he was strong on his legs at the close, but his left side was much swollen and very sore.

Lilly vs. McCoy—Among the early pugilistic meetings upon our soil few left a more lasting impression on the memory of ring-goers than that between Chris. Lilly (born in Liverpool, Eng., Dec. 25, 1822, 5ft. 7¾in., 135lb) and Tom McCoy (born in Ireland in 1819, 5ft. 8in., 140lb). This was in great measure due to the fact that the ending thereof was so tragic. Both men had fought once previously, Lilly defeating Joe Murphy, and McCoy gaining a victory over Cheshire Bob. Lilly was not quite twenty years old when he beat Murphy, and he was warmly congratulated at an exhibition in the Bowery. McCoy, however, took occasion to speak disparagingly of Chris., and upon his refusal to set-to with the latter, Lilly knocked him down. Mutual friends prevented further hostilities then, but next day a match for $400 was arranged. They met at a spot about twenty miles up the Hudson, between Hastings and Yonkers, Sept. 13, 1842, after a heavy rain, which had made the ground soft and muddy. Six small steamers conveyed about fifteen hundred excursionists to the spot. In addition to the ring proper two outside rings were erected—something seldom done before or since. Lilly's seconds were Country McClusky and Bill Ford, who had esquired Yankee Sullivan in his mills with Hammond, Secor and Bell. Sullivan was in his corner to assist Chris. with his advice. McCoy was attended by Jim Sanford and Hen Chanfroid. The men meant only mischief, and set about each other at once, Lilly securing first blood and first fall in the opening round. There was little to choose between them in the fast work which followed up to the seventh round, in which Chris. hit below the belt. Umpires and referee were agreed that the blow was foul, as claimed, but McCoy's too magnanimous backer declined to take advantage of a decision which was worth much money to him, and desired that the milling continue. The next two rounds were all in favor of Lilly, who administered severe punishment. In the fifteenth round Lilly again hit very low and foul was claimed and acknowledged by the officials, but again Mac's backer threw himself into the breach and the fight proceeded. The next round witnessed severe milling in favor of McCoy, who commenced with a body-bender, and wound-up with throwing his man heavily, falling on him. So strong did Tom appear at this stage that his friends offered odds upon him. The next few rounds were very tame, however, McCoy not seeming able to persist in forcing tactics, and save at times, when he pulled himself together and made desperate attempts to bring matters to a focus in his favor, he showed to disadvantage, being plainly weak. The first thirty-four rounds were contested in less than forty minutes. He woke up in the forty-ninth round, and had the best of the severe hitting. In this round it was charged that Lilly deliberately butted Tom, and even that gross violation of the rules was permitted to go unpunished. When eighty rounds had been fought the betting was at

evens, for, although Lilly was the least punished and strongest every way, the prime courage and dogged determination evinced by McCoy kept his partisans hopeful. His brave heart could not enable him to accomplish what nature had not fitted him for, however, and, although he presented a bold front until the close, the hitting of Lilly, especially about the head and neck, and the falls administered by the latter were gradually wearing him out, and in the 120th round he was again heavily thrown, Chris. falling on him. When picked up, McCoy was seen to be insensible, and a few minutes afterwards he died—a victim indirectly to his own overweening confidence and the folly of his backer. This unfortunate termination caused a scatterment of the parties concerned therein, as the affair created great excitement and the authorities were on the alert to arrest the active participants. Sullivan was apprehended, convicted in Westchester County of being an accessory to the death of McCoy, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. After serving part of this sentence he was, through the intercession of friends, pardoned, on condition that he would not again engage in a prize-fight. Lilly escaped at the time, but was subsequently arrested, tried, and fined $500 by Judge Ruggles, April 11, 1844. Two years later Lilly defeated Harry Burchell at Natchez, Miss., in 34 rounds, 1h. 40m. We next heard of him as one of the filibusters under Walker, and the drama of his life ended Feb. 16, 1857, when he was shot dead on board the Gautemalan war brig Santiago, off the coast of Nicaragua.

Hyer and Sullivan—Pre-eminent in the history of pugilism in America is and ever will remain the brief but savage and unequal conflict which served to link inseparably the names of Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan, as it did to transform them from bitter enemies to sworn friends. The successive victories achieved by Sullivan over Hammond, Secor, Bell and Bob Caunt caused the warmly-partisan Celtic element which had rallied around him, and drank from the colored fountains of health which never ceased to flow in "Sully's" place till the shutters were long up, to regard him as altogether unbeatable. Their warm praise and fulsome flattery tickled the conceit of a man who knew himself to be a genuine fighter, but one of whose faults was that he was unwilling to acknowledge that anyone else was quite so good as himself. There was a strong feeling of jealousy on the part of Sullivan towards the stalwart leader of the American division, whose headquarters was in Park row; and this feeling was intensified by the result of the fight between Hyer and Country McClusky, in which Sully's fight-hand man suffered defeat. The expected outbreak occurred when, one evening in April, 1848, Hyer and Sullivan chanced to meet in a restaurant at Broadway and Park place. Sully's efforts to "pick a fight" were successful, but his attempt to thrash Tom was not, and he quit the place a badly-beaten man. This rencontre caused the fires in the rival camps to burn fiercely, and finally a match was made Aug. 7, 1848, at Ford's Tavern, 28 Park row, to fight for $5,000 a side. The agreement was to fight in February following, and during the intervening time excitement ran high. In due time the men went into training—Hyer at Pete Dodge's Hotel, Macomb's Dam, and Sullivan at Shaw's, near the Union Course, L. I. The former's trainers were George Thompson (Bob McLaren) and Joe Winrow, while Sullivan was looked after by Country McClusky and Tom O'Donnell. Right here it is worthy of mention that on March 2, 1847, Winrow defeated O'Donnell in a match for $1,000 at Natchez, Miss., 121 rounds being fought in 2h. 45m. Each principal had two exhibitions in this city—one before commencing training and one after they had been "on the rack" a sufficient length of time for the work to show its effect. All of these exhibitions were well attended, and the friends of the principals expressed satisfaction with the progress of events. The start for the battle-ground was to have been made from Baltimore, Md., but the authorities determined to place an embargo on the boats which had been engaged to convey spectators to Pool Island, Chesapeake Bay, the place originally named for the milling ground. Hyer and Sullivan, with their trainers, had arrived at the island named a day in advance, and were comfortably quartered in the only two habitations there when the two oyster smacks which conveyed about two hundred spectators to the scene reached the island. The latter reached there but a few minutes before the steamer Boston, with a number of soldiers and policemen on board, came to anchor on the opposite side. The presence of the enemy was made known to the sleeping pugilists just in time to enable them to make their escape, and then only by sacrificing the services of their tried henchmen George Thompson and Tom O'Donnell, who were seized in mistake for Hyer and Sullivan, and thereby missed the fight. Running to the beach the principals were taken off in a small boat, were put aboard their respective smacks, and, through the fortunate circumstance of the pursuing steamer getting aground in the nick of time, they succeeded in bringing the mill off at Rock Point, Still Pond Creek, Kent County, Md., about forty miles from Baltimore, on Feb. 7, 1849. The ropes and stakes having been left in position on Pool Island, others had to be improvised, and this was done by using sharpened pine billets for stakes, around which were fastened the halyards from one of the vessels. The hard, snow-covered ground was cleared and spaded, and everything made as snug as possible. No time was wasted, the men being brought into the ring as soon as all was shipshape. Sullivan won the choice of corners, and gave Hyer the benefit of the sun. The latter was seconded by Tom Burns and Joe Winrow, with Harry's brother as bottle-tender. Sullivan's esquires were Johnny Lyng and Country McClusky, Steve Wilson being bottle-holder. The umpires were H. J. Colton and J. J. Way, and Samuel Van Nostrand officiated as referee. Both men were in admirable condition, but the contrast in size was striking. Sullivan, with his usual impetuosity, dashed at Hyer in the first round and tried to reach the head, but failed, and in return got a stinging hit on the forehead. A few ineffective exchanges were followed by a bold attempt by "Sully" to throw Tom from an underhold; but after he had exhausted his strength in the fruitless effort Hyer seized and easily wrenched him down, falling upon him. First blood was also gained by Hyer from the hit in the forehead. The second round was very similar, Hyer's hitting being the heavier, and Sullivan being twisted down again, seemingly with little effort. The third round was marked by severe milling, each doing finely, and Hyer being finally sent on his seat from a staggering body-hit. A couple of good hits, delivered rapidly, Tom on the head and Sullivan on the body, followed by a clinch and Yankee down, with Hyer on top, was the record of the fourth round, and it will do for every one that followed up to and including the fourteenth. In the next round, when Sullivan showed signs of distress from his great exertions, Hyer hit him to the ropes, and then, seizing his left arm, wrenched it severely. Then he clinched and threw Sully. In the next round, when Yankee's left arm was about useless from the twisting it had received, Tom crossed the scratch for about the first time, smashed his man twice on the face without return, then forced him to the ropes, threw and fell on him. When his seconds went to his assistance Sullivan was found to be utterly powerless, and Hyer was awarded the victory, the fight having occupied 17min. 18sec. Seldom had such a lightning fight, with so much punishment compressed into so short a space of time, been witnessed. Hyer indubitably proved himself a worthy opponent of any man, and richly merited the title of "Champion of America," then first conferred. The pluck shown by Sullivan was worthy of all praise, but it was quickly seen that he had no reason to hope for success against such an antagonist. In November, 1853, Hyer challenged the Tipton Slasher to fight for $10,000 a side, give or take $5,000 for expenses to fight in America or Ireland, but the defi was not accepted. Hyer did not again appear in the ring, the growls which subsequently occurred between him and John Morrissey and John Heenan not leading to a match. He followed the life of a saloon proprietor a great part of the time until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when he went to Washington, subsequently becoming a sutler in the army, which he was forced by failing health to give up and return to New York. Here he opened a saloon on West Fourth street, near Broadway, but the venture did not prove as successful as some in which he had previously been interested, and he did not remain there a great while. The once robust, powerful champion was now in decline, and the once proud, erect form was bent from the effects of bodily ailments, the outcome of the past life which he could hardly have avoided leading had he wished. For months prior to his demise he could not move about without the assistance of a friend or other support. His death occurred in this city June 26, 1864, at the age of 45 years, and he was buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Joe Winrow died at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 27, 1880, aged 67 years; Tom O'Donnell in New York Oct. 30, 1871, aged 52; and Thompson in Australia some years ago. Johnny Lyng is still living in this city.

Morrissey vs. Sullivan—After the return of John Morrissey (born in Ireland Feb. 5, 1831, 5ft. 11½in., 170lb) from California, where he had defeated George Thompson for $4,000, Aug. 31, 1852, 11 rounds being contested in 16m., when Thompson struck a foul blow, his friends disputed the right of Sullivan to be regarded as the rightful representative of the Irish element in Gotham. The upshot of the talk was the making of a match between the rivals for $1,000 a side, which created a great deal of excitement, and was the occasion of much ill-feeling between the adherents of the men. The fighting-ground was a spot called Boston Corners, Mass., near the line dividing that State from New York, and here they met on Oct. 12, 1853. Sullivan was waited upon by Billy Wilson and Andy Sheehan, Morrissey by Tom O'Donnell and Orville Gardner. Charley Allaire officiated as referee. The decided superiority of Sullivan in the matter of science, coupled with his greater activity, gave him a great advantage over his more burly antagonist, enabling him to plant a blow about whenever and wherever he pleased. The thorough gameness and gluttony of Morrissey in taking the heavy punishment thus inflicted was manifested in a remarkable degree, and Sullivan was surprised as well as the spectators. Although the blows rained down fast, Morrissey never flinched. The battle was waged hotly up to the thirty-seventh round, in which a wrangle took place between the seconds. Excitable Sullivan rushed to the assistance of his seconds, while Morrissey remained in his own corner. While Yankee was engaged in this impromptu fight (doubtless shrewdly gotten up by the opposing side in expectation of just such a denouement) time was called. Morrissey toed the scratch, but Sullivan was too deeply engaged to hear the call. After waiting a sufficient length of time, and Sullivan not appearing at the scratch, Morrissey appealed to the referee, who promptly decided in his favor, and Sully thus suffered defeat through his own thoughtlessness. Yankee and his friends were indignant at the result, but they could not deny that the decision was according to rule. Sullivan did not again appear as principal in a prize-fight, but soon afterwards journeyed to San Francisco, where he was arrested by the Vigilance Committee in the Spring of 1856, and on May 21 of that year was found dead in a cell. On Jan. 26, 1858, Jas. Mulloy erected a monument to him at the Mission Dolores.

Coburn vs. Price—While Joe Coburn (born in Ireland July 20, 1835, 5ft. 9in., 154lb), who had become prominent in the metropolis as a sparrer, was on a professional visit to Boston, Mass., in 1856, on April 21 he won a watch offered as a prize at a sparring exhibition given for the benefit of Barney Ford. On the night of the 25th Joe was informed that Ned Price (born in London, Eng., 1832, 5ft. 9¼in., 155lb), a likely young fellow residing at the Hub, whose ability as a sparrer had been repeatedly demonstrated on the stage of that city, was desirous of making a match to fight him. As Coburn had an excellent opinion of himself he agreed at once and a match was made. It was decided May 1 of that year at Spy Pond, Boston, and notwithstanding the short time which each had for training the battle lasted three hours and twenty minutes, during which time no less than one hundred and sixty rounds were contested. Neither man appeared able to finish his opponent, and they agreed to call it a draw when darkness came on and they were obliged to cease operations. Price subsequently defeated Australian Kelly at Point Abino, Canada, in 11 rounds, 32min. Being a man of education, speaking fluently several languages, and having studied law intelligently, he was some years later admitted to the bar at Washington, D. C., and is now a prosperous member of the legal profession in New York, with an office in THE CLIPPER building.

Bradley vs. Rankin—Philadelphia fistic society was, during the Summer of 1857, stirred to its innermost depths by the making of a match between two of its pugnaciously-inclined citizens, Dominick Bradley (born in Ireland Feb. 12, 1826, 6ft. 1in., 194lb) and Sam S. Rankin (over 6 feet, about 180lb). Bradley had beaten Hugh Sloan at Phœnixville, Pa., Feb. 3, 1854, and in 1856 issued a challenge to John Morrissey, who could not accept, although Harry Gribbin did; but after drawing up articles and posting fifty dollars a side at this office, an insurmountable difficulty presented itself in the selection of a stakeholder for the $4,000 it was proposed to contend for, and the match fell through, Bradley receiving twenty dollars for expenses in coming from Philadelphia. At the time of handing back the money at Matt Gooderson's place, a friend of Bradley remarked that he should like to see the latter fight Tom Hyer, whereupon an enthusiastic but officious friend of the New Yorker wagered $25 that Tom would attend at Bill Hastings' house and make a match. On the day mentioned Bradley was on hand, supported by the Morrissey party, but Hyer, who had not been consulted in the matter, was not, and upon being communicated with by his self-appointed representative, sent word that he had no desire to fight Bradley, and did not wish to have anything to do with any of his crowd. So the man who bet $25 that Hyer would make a match lost his money, and this gave rise to the statement that Tom had forfeited to Bradley, which of course he did not. This brought the Philadelphian into prominence, and caused the match with Rankin, a novice, to be invested with an importance it would not otherwise have possessed. It was for $2,000, and was decided at Point Abino, Aug. 1, 1857. The fight demonstrated that, as regards science, both men were lamentably deficient, but that in courage and ability to endure punishment they were not wanting. Bradley's superiority was soon made manifest, but the gameness of his opponent, who continued to toe the mark round after round when he was almost blind and so exhausted that he could scarcely stand, prolonged the battle for 2h. 58m., 152 rounds being fought, and Rankin in the last falling from weakness before striking a blow. Neither man fought afterwards. For a long time Bradley kept a public house in Philadelphia, where he died Dec. 17, 1875.

Morrissey vs. Heenan—The championship match in which John Morrissey and John C. Heenan figured as principals created no end of excitement in sporting circles. Consequent upon Hyer's refusal to fight for a reasonable sum, Morrissey had, since his victory over Yankee Sullivan, been regarded by many as the technical champion, and he had many warm supporters, especially among his own countrymen. When Heenan, who during his five years' residence in California had become noted in and around Benicia, Cal., as a very handy fellow with his fists, arrived in New York in the latter part of 1857, in company with Jim Cusick, he was a strapping, powerfully-built, frank and honest-looking young man of twenty-three years of age. It soon came to be whispered about that his principal object in coming to Gotham was to try his fortune in the magic circle with his fellow-townsman Morrissey, with whom during boyhood he had never been on very friendly terms. Whether or not this was the fact, the efforts of go-betweens to bring about such a result were successful, and after the exchange of a number of cards in the newspapers Heenan on July 3, 1858, issued a formal challenge to Morrissey. On the 19th of that month the match was made in this office, the stakes being $2,500 a side. Aaron Jones came from England expressly to train and second Heenan, Jim Cusick assisting in the work of preparation. The battle-ground was Long Point, Canada, and the date Oct. 20, 1858. Steamers conveyed large parties to the spot from Buffalo. A ring was erected near the light-house, and when it had been completed Jim Hughes claimed the fight for Heenan on the ground that it had been pitched on sand, instead of on turf, as demanded by the rules. His principal, however, waived this objection, and he had so much confidence in his ability to win that he was averse to his friends making propositions for a few days' postponement, in which they were actuated by the fact that training had unfortunately developed a very unfavorable diathesis in him. This had prevented him taking exercise for some days previously, in consequence of which his physical condition was greatly inferior to that of Morrissey. The sandy nature of the ring, too, they well knew, would operate against the chances of their man, who after a few rounds of bustling work would virtually have but one leg to stand on. The Morrissey party insisted upon the fight taking place then and there, however. Morrissey was attended in the ring by Bill Hastings and Australian Kelly, with Billy Mulligan for umpire. Heenan's seconds were Aaron Jones and Johnny Mackey, Frank McCabe standing umpire. There were two referees, Louis Beiral and Johnny Austin, and J. Biggs was timekeeper. Morrissey weighed about 173lb; Heenan, considerably over 190lb. An offer by Morrissey to bet $1,000 to $600 was declined by Heenan, who said he had no money to wager on the result. In the first round Morrissey assumed the offensive, failing to get home his one, two, but receiving a terrific smash on the left eye, which gave the "Benicia Boy" first blood. The latter followed Morrissey, pressing him to the ropes, and here some heavy short-arm exchanges took place, the latter getting the worst of the cannonading. Heenan, however, before the finish of the round, struck a stake full with his left hand, seriously injuring two knuckles, and greatly impairing the usefulness of that member. The round, which lasted six minutes, was full of hard blows, and was concluded by Morrissey being thrown a burster. Heenan had much the best of it all through. The next round was very similar, a claim of foul against Heenan not being allowed, and he winning the fall. In the third round Morrissey unflinchingly took more severe punishment about the head, but got in several effective body hits and threw his man, as he did in the next round. The fast fighting now began to tell on Heenan, but he had the best of the heavy hammering, finishing the fifth round with a clean knockdown. Morrissey was now the stronger and full of confidence, while Heenan was unsteady and his blows were less effective as well as less frequent. Morrissey forced matters, and his body blows and the falls he gave his opponent in the sixth and seventh rounds told heavily against the recipient. In the eighth round Heenan, the sore on whose instep caused him great pain, went down from exhaustion. In each of the two following he was thrown, and in the eleventh, when both were led to the scratch, he, in the effort to return a blow received on the neck, overreached himself and went down from weakness. He was unconscious when time was again called, and Morrissey was declared the victor, after fighting 16 rounds in 21min. Heenan, aware of the disadvantage at which physical unfitness placed him, and the necessity of winning quickly if he was to win at all, had gone to work with a rush, but the gameness and enduring qualities of the man in front of him, coupled with the injury to his hand in the first round, frustrated his purpose, and he found that he had outfought himself by his exhaustive exertions. Morrissey again proved himself a very glutton at receiving punishment, and demonstrated that his courage was of the purest quality. He was never afterwards a candidate for pugilistic honors, and his connection with the prize-ring ceased with the battle between Heenan and Sayers, in which he took a lively interest in the latter. He became interested in a number of gaming establishments in this city, by which business he accumulated considerable means. He also became the owner of some racing stock, became largely interested in turf matters, and built a race-track and club-house at Saratoga Springs, where he held annual race-meetings. The club-house alluded to cost not far from $200,000. In 1866 he was elected a Member of Congress for the Fifth District, this city, and was re-elected in 1868. In 1873 he defeated John Fox for the State Senatorship, and in 1877 was re-elected. The exposure to which he subjected himself during the canvass brought on a serious illness, which ultimately caused his death at Saratoga, May 1, 1878. He was buried in St. Peter's Cemetery, Troy, May 4. Heenan's subsequent battles with Sayers and King are referred to elsewhere. His last appearance in connection with ring matters was when he acted as umpire for Jim Mace in the latter's fight with Tom Allen in 1870. Subsequently he became part proprietor of a gaming-house in this city, and accumulated a respectable fortune. Failing health induced him to leave for Lower California in October, 1873, but while en route he expired Oct. 25, 1873, in the arms of his faithful friend Jim Cusick, of hemorrhage of the lungs, at Green River Station, Wyoming Territory. Both of the men who seconded Morrissey against Heenan are alive and well-to-do, especially Hastings, while those who attended Heenan are dead, Jones having died at Leavenworth, Ind., Feb. 16, 1869, and Mackey near Detroit, Mich., in December, 1849. Billy Mulligan was shot dead in San Francisco, Cal. Col. Austin died in New York, May 8, 1865, aged 53 years. We neglected to mention above that Morrissey and Heenan were seen once together in public after their fight, they sparring at the exhibition for the benefit of William Harrington's widow in this city, April 4, 1859.

Price vs. Kelly—The match between Ed. Price and James alias "Australian" Kelly (born in Ireland Dec. 25, 1831, 5ft. 8¼in., 147lb) decided at Point Abino, Canada, Oct. 6, 1859, was expected to result in a stubborn contest, owing to the reputation possessed by Kelly as the hero of the longest fight on record, as well as from the character of the mill between Price and Coburn. The result, however, was a surprise, as Kelly was no kind of a match for the clever young Bostonian, who gained first blood in the first round and threw his man in that and nearly every other round, besides dealing out heavy punishment and escaping with very little himself. Kelly showed signs of weakness in the sixth round, and those who witnessed the fight couldn't comprehend how it was that he and Jonathan Smith made such a lengthy fight at the Antipodes, and came to the conclusion that there must have been frequent intermissions for refreshment and rest. Price made many new friends, and strengthened the good opinion of former ones by his display on this occasion. Price's seconds were John C. Heenan and Johnny Mackey; Kelly's, Jimmy Massey and Harry Gribbin; referee, Tom O'Donnell. All of these men have passed away, Massey dying in Hamilton, Canada, Dec. 8, 1863, and Gribbin at Virginia City, Nevada, Aug. 10, 1865, aged 40 years. The date of demise of the others was previously given. Price has not fought since then. Kelly was defeated by Dan Kerrigan (born in 1835, 5ft. 6in., 130lb) at Island Pond, Vt., for $2,000, Aug. 21, 1860, 25 rounds being contested in 45m., and Kelly striking foul. Charley Godfrey was referee in this fight. Kerrigan died in New York, March 24, 1875.

Coburn vs. McCoole—In the Winter of 1862-3 Joe Coburn issued a challenge to his quondam antagonist, Ed. Price, but as the latter was doing too well at Washington the defi was not accepted. Coburn then directed his challenge to Joe Goss, to fight in the British Provinces for $1,000 a side, which Goss closed with, but no match was made. The friends of Mike McCoole (born in Ireland March 12, 1837, 6ft. ¾in., about 195lb), who had scored victories over Bill Blake and Tom Jennings in the Southwest, then made overtures for a match with Joe, and articles were signed to mill for the championship and $1,000 a side. The fight came off May 5, 1863, at Charlestown, Cecil County, Md. The contest was very one-sided in character, owing to the greatly superior science of Coburn, who at any time could have hit McCoole just where he desired. The latter was at least a score of pounds the heavier man, and, never having seen him at work, Coburn fought cautiously at first and until he had got him down to about his own weight, when he assumed the offensive and maintained it all through. Coburn's style of fighting was generally admired; straight, quick and well-timed hitting, good stopping, activity in getting away from danger, cool judgment and fertility of resources when in difficulty, were all strikingly manifested by him. McCoole's courage was undeniable, but, aside from being a powerful wrestler, he was utterly wanting in the qualities necessary to make a first-class pugilist. He was without skill, and, while capable of hitting a hard blow, his slowness of delivery enabled Joe to easily avoid a threatened visitation from Mike's ponderous fists. He was literally "cut to pieces," while his conqueror had scarcely a mark upon him, although his body was somewhat sore from blows and the frequent falls received. Coburn got first blood in the first round and repeatedly threw Mac. In the eleventh round Joe cunningly dropped on one knee, and McCoole, thinking him down and the round finished, turned to walk to his corner, when Coburn instantly jumped up and nailed Mike on the face and ribs several times. Claims of foul were made by McCoole's seconds, but of course Coburn had not violated any rule, and the referee, Ed. Price, ordered them to fight on. This made Coburn the third duly accredited champion of America, after fighting 67 rounds in 1h. 10m. The victor was esquired by Jim Cusick and Hen Winkle, Frank McIntyre being bottleman; McCoole's seconds were Australian Kelly and Johnny Roche, with Tom Chalfers for bottleholder.

Dunn vs. Davis—In the Winter of 1864-5 Jim Dunn of Brooklyn (born in Ireland, Oct. 4, 1842, 5ft. 11in., 180lb), who had beaten Jimmy Elliott (foul blow) at Bull's Ferry, N. J., May 13, 1863, and Bill Davis (born in Ireland in 1832, 6ft., 170lb), who beat Patsy Daly at Virginia City, Nevada, $2,000, June 14, 1864, each challenged any man in America, and the outcome was a match between them for $2,000 a side, which was decided in Metamora Township, Pa., May 16, 1865. This battle showed Dunn to be an unusually clever boxer, and a better general than his friends had given him credit for being, but that he was not so good a wrestler as the ex-Recorder of Santa Fe, N. M. The latter was also the stronger man and put more force into his blows than his opponent. Dunn secured first blood in the second round, and Davis got first knockdown in the sixth, he afterwards repeatedly knocking Jim down, and when he did not the rounds usually ended with Dunn being thrown or going down of his own accord to avoid. In the twenty-fifth round Dunn reversed matters by knocking Davis down. During the last three rounds Davis could not clearly see, but he went up and submitted to punishment like the dead-game man he is, refusing to quit; but when he had been beaten down in the forty-third round, after fighting 1h. 6m., his backer threw up the sponge. In this battle, as in the Morrissey-Heenan contest, there were two referees, Joe Coburn and Tim Hurley. This was Dunn's last fight. For some years past he has been prominent as a politician in Brooklyn, where he has held the position of Alderman and filled other offices, having been first elected to the position named in 1870. Davis has since then been beaten by Mike McCoole, Jimmy Elliott and Tom Allen, and beaten Ned Burnett and Charley Gallagher.

McCoole vs. Davis—The fight between Mike McCoole and Bill Davis for $2,000 and a belt gotten up in St. Louis, Mo., took place at Rhoad's Point, Mo., Sept. 19, 1866. It was a battle in which pugilistic science played an insignificant part, and which was decided alone by brute strength and endurance. Both men were unskilled and slow, and both strong and game; but McCoole was the more powerful man and the more punishing hitter, and he used Davis very roughly, nearly blinding him. The fight progressed through 34 rounds, and the time was exactly 34m. This will show how fast was the fighting, and that there was no child's play about this meeting.

Chandler vs. Harris—The fistic fraternity throughout the States were considerably excited over the sensational match for the middle-weight championship between Tommy Chandler (born in Virginia, Nov. 6, 1842, 136lb) of San Francisco, who had beaten Barney Farley and Pete Maguire and fought a draw with Billy Dwyer, and William alias "Dooney" Harris (born in England, 1831, 5ft. 8in., 138lb), who arrived here in 1863, and had since defeated Patsy Marley and Peter Martin. The stakes were $5,000, and the men met at Point Isabel, Cal., April 13, 1867. The Eastern friends of Harris, who were aware how clever he was with his bunches of fives, expected him to win, but it was found that Chandler knew a bit more than he had been credited with, and although he was not so smart as Dooney, and could not put in so many blows as the latter, he was the better man physically, and capable of doing more execution than his opponent. He obtained first blood and first knockdown in the first round, considerably to the surprise of Dooney, and it required just 23 rounds and 28 minutes to put the finishing touches on and secure a victory for Chandler. Neither man has fought since then.

McCoole vs. Jones—A challenge emanating from Mike McCoole brought about a match between him, then the pet boxer of the Mound City, and Aaron Jones, the opponent of Tom Sayers and other good 'uns beyond the ocean. The match was for $2,000 and the prominence of the principals caused it to be invested with widespread interest, reaching to Jones' native land, and there was an immense crowd at the ring side, at Busenbark's Station, O., Aug. 31, 1867. The friends of McCoole found a startling surprise in store for them in the initial round, when the favorite, Jones, lost both first blood and first knockdown. Although far from exhibiting first-class science, McCoole had improved sufficiently both in knowledge of the art and in quickness to enable him to land very often on Jones' face and body. The superb condition of McCoole and his youth were greatly in his favor. He forced the fighting from the first, and in the twenty-ninth round administered a body blow which sent Jones spinning through the ropes. The latter set about with the intention of blinding Mac, but he didn't succeed in quite closing one eye, and his slowness upon his feet prevented him from getting out of difficulty. He took his punishment like a brave man. The blow in the twenty-ninth round was, upon subsequent medical examination, found to have fractured two ribs, and the blow between the eyes which put him to sleep in the thirty-fourth round (time, only twenty-six minutes) produced slight concussion of the brain. The winner was seconded by Sherman Thurston and Denny O'Brien, Jones by Jim Cusick and Jerry Donovan. Rufe Hunt was referee.

Hollywood vs. Keating—The result of the first meeting between Dick Hollywood (born in Ireland Dec. 4, 1844, 5ft. 4¾in., 110lb) and Johnny Keating (born in Ireland in 1843, 5ft. 2in., 108lb), at Gravesend, L. I., for $600, Jan. 11, 1864, when it was alleged by Keating's seconds that his opponent had bitten him (a most unlikely thing), and the referee, Ed. James, reserved his decision and then ordered them to meet again, proved most unsatisfactory to the men. The arrest of Hollywood while returning from the fighting ground, and the postponement of his case until the Grand Jury could act upon it, brought about a mutual agreement to draw the stakes, however. The old rivalry existed still, and both having taken up their residence in the Western country, go-betweens who were anxious to see them again at it brought about a second match between Dick and Johnny, on Kentucky soil, April 27, 1868, for $2,500 a side and the championship of feather-weights. An unfortunate accident put an end to the mill much sooner than expected, and left the question of relative merit finally unsettled. In the second round Dick caught a savage right-hander on the top of his head, cutting a gash an inch and a half long, and breaking Johnny's arm. Another round was fought, but the extent of Keating's injury being then apparent, the sponge was thrown up for him, after fighting 10min.

Wormald vs. O'Baldwin—Upon the arrival of Joe Wormald in the States in August, 1868, his old opponent in England (in a match which did not result in a fight, and in which the latter claimed to have been defrauded of the stake-money), Ed. O'Baldwin, the "Irish Giant," challenged him to make a match, to which the newcomer responded favorably, and a match for $2,000 was arranged. Deep interest was felt in the result of a match between two such clever big men, but the publicity which the affair obtained compelled two postponements, owing to magisterial interference, and the meeting of the principals ultimately took place Oct. 29, 1868, at Lynnfield, Mass., a spot far removed from the place originally fixed upon. O'Baldwin was waited upon by Joe Coburn and Charley Diamond, while George Rooke and George Betts esquired Wormald. Dan Noble was referee. Only one round was fought, occupying ten minutes, and it was a fine display of fistic skill and ring manœuvring. Wormald showing to slightly the best advantage, as O'Baldwin was fighting under orders, with the object of getting off the big odds demanded from his backers. Wormald gained first blood from a smash with the left on the nose, and in the fall which ended the round Joe was undermost. The police, who had been concealed in an adjacent barn, now made a descent, arresting and conveying the combatants to Lynn, where in default of $5,000 bail they were committed for trial. Next day the Giant was released on bail and on the 31st Wormald was released. Noble appointed another time and place of fighting, but Wormald refused to obey the mandate and the stakes were awarded to O'Baldwin, whose portion of the amount, however, was very small. In February, 1869, O'Baldwin was tried for this fight and convicted at Salem, Mass., but, exceptions being taken, sentence was deferred until Nov. 15, when he was sentenced at Lawrence, Mass., to eighteen months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, from which he was released April 27, 1871. In November, 1871, he challenged Jim Mace, then in this country, and they were matched to fight for $2,000. They met in a ring pitched at Collier Station, West Va., Aug. 21, 1872, but failed to agree on a referee, and the stakes were afterwards drawn. Sept. 27, 1875, O'Baldwin was shot and mortally wounded by his business partner, Michael Finnell, in this city; died Sept. 29, and was buried Oct. 1 in Holywood Cemetery, Brookline, Mass. Wormald left for Canada shortly after his release, became dissipated, and died from delirium tremens in the Marine Hospital, Quebec, May 26, 1871.

Allen vs. Gallagher and McCoole—Tom Allen (born in England in 1841, 5ft. 10½in.), who had made a good record in his native land, arrived in the States July 21, 1867, and soon afterwards settled in St. Louis. It took him 43 rounds to knock the fight out of Bill Davis, Jan. 12, 1869, for $2,000, and on Feb. 23 following he was beaten by Charley Gallagher in a match for a like amount at Carroll Island, Gallagher getting in a knockdown blow in the second round, after three minutes' fighting. Allen was next matched with Mike McCoole, for $2,000, and they met at Foster's Island June 15, 1869. Allen gave McCoole a terrible beating, but in the ninth round, after they had been at work some fifteen minutes, Mac's friends broke into the ring, foul was claimed by his seconds, and the referee, Val McKinney, reserved his decision, giving it afterwards in favor of Mac. Allen was opposed to being swindled this way, and instituted suit for the recovery of the stake-money. No man ever received a more thorough beating than did McCoole in this fight, and Allen's stock rose after this. On Aug. 17 following he and Gallagher met again, on Foster's Island, for $1,000, when Allen's superiority in all but hitting power was conclusively proven. Gallagher gained the first two events in the inaugural round, and fought well until nature gave way and he fell weak, when Tom had him at his mercy. In the eleventh round Allen hit Gallagher twice without a return, and a claim of foul was made because, as alleged, Tom struck Charley while the latter was on his knees. When time was called for the twelfth round Allen responded, but the sponge was seen to go up from Gallagher's corner. Thinking he had given in, Allen at once crossed over and offered to shake hands with his beaten antagonist, but Gallagher, not knowing, it seems, that the sponge had been thrown up, hit him on the nose, whereupon Allen, probably thinking that a general attack was about to be made upon him, jumped over the ropes. The referee subsequently decided the match a draw, stating, however, that by the strict wording of the rules he should consider himself justified in awarding the fight to Gallagher, because Allen had left the ring before a decision had been rendered. Nov. 10, 1869, Allen and McCoole were to have fought for $5,000 and the championship within fifty miles of Cincinnati, but, failing to agree on a stakeholder, the match fell through. They, however, fought near Edwardsville, Ill., for $2,000, Sept. 23, 1873, when Allen done Mike up in twenty minutes, seven rounds only being contested. Gallagher died at Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 25, 1873.

Mace vs. Allen—No match which had been made here for years created the interest felt in that between Jim Mace, who arrived in America Sept. 14, 1869, and Tom Allen, whose rising star the ex-champion of England was bent on dimming. They fought for the championship and $5,000, at the Metairie race-course, New Orleans, La., May 10, 1870. As had been expected, the battle was interesting, but it was plain that Allen was in dread of Mace, and he acted on the defensive throughout. Mace obtained first blood in the second round, and the first knockdown was awarded Allen in the ninth, he catching Jim a swinging right-hander under the ear. In the tenth round Allen was thrown heavily, and when time was again called the fight was given to Mace, it being announced that Tom's shoulder had been dislocated. The fight proved that, while in gameness, endurance, and perhaps hitting power Allen was the equal of Mace, in skill, quickness and wrestling ability he not compare with him. The battle lasted 44 minutes.

Mace vs. Coburn—It will be remembered that Jim Mace and Joe Coburn were to have fought in Ireland, at Pierstown, for £1,000, Oct. 14, 1864, but failure to agree upon a referee caused the match to fall through. It was, therefore, not to be wondered at that these men should enter into a fresh match after Mace's arrival in America, which served to stir up old sores. Coburn assaulted Mace in the latter's house in this city Nov. 19, 1870, and a match for $2,000 and the championship was the result. They met near Port Dover, Canada, May 11, 1871, but after facing each other for 1h. 17m. without striking a blow, each waiting for the other, the military appeared and stopped the fun. The stakes were, it was announced, increased to $4,500 a side, and Jim and Joe met near Bay St. Louis, Miss., Nov. 30 following, and fought twelve rounds during a cold storm of wind and rain, the ring being deep in mud. Their announced weights were: Mace, 165lb; Coburn

163½lb. Coburn was in the better condition of the two. The fight was a tame affair, taken all in all, much time being wasted in a repetition of the Canada tactics. Mace won first blood in the fourth round. The referee, Rufus Hunt, had frequently to urge the men to resume fighting, and finally, after they had been nearly an hour without striking a blow, he stepped into the ring and declared the fight a draw, expressing the opinion that both were afraid to fight. Mace has been a resident of Melbourne, Australia, for some years, where he is proprietor of the Victoria Racing Club Hotel, and has amassed considerable property. Coburn is at present serving a term of imprisonment for an assault with intent to kill Officer Wm. Tobias, for which he got ten years, March 3, 1877.

Goss vs. Allen—The advent of Joe Goss on American territory, at Boston, Mass., April 15, 1876, was the signal for Tom Allen, his old antagonist in England, to prepare for war. Goss had come here with the avowed intention of fighting Tom, and the latter promptly accepted the challenge issued by Joe within a few days after his arrival. After Goss got through with the engagement he and Mace had accepted to spar at Howes & Cushing's Circus, he went into training. The match, which was for $2,500 a side and the championship of America, was decided Sept. 7, 1876, in two rings, erected respectively in Kenton and Boone Counties, Ky., and resulted in a win for Goss, on a foul blow administered by Allen when Joe was on his knees, and when Tom apparently had the fight in his own hands. Goss almost always led off, and fought gamely and conscientiously, but the condition of Allen was the best, and his fighting and generalship were better than shown by Joe, who was stale and slow. It is claimed by Allen's friends that he committed the foul intentionally, through fear that mob violence would prevent him winning anyhow, and he wanted to end it. Allen was arrested the same day and locked up, but was released on $4,000 bail. Nov. 24 they were indicted by the Grand Jury and warrants were issued for their arrest. Allen crossed to Canada, and thence sailed to England, where he has since remained. Goss was arrested and served a term of imprisonment in Kentucky. In this fight Goss was seconded by Barney Aaron and Johnny Dwyer, and Allen by Tom Kelly and Tom Ryan. Eph Holland was referee.

Dwyer vs. Elliott—In 1877 Johnny Dwyer (born at St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 15, 1847, 5ft. 9¼in., 163lb) challenged any man in America to fight for the championship, and, as Goss did not care to accept, and no one else came forward, the title went to Johnny by default. In the Spring of 1878, however, Paddy Ryan of Troy (born in Ireland, March 15, 1853, 6ft. ¾in., about 190lb) made a match with Dwyer, but owing to failure to agree upon a final stakeholder the match fell through after all the money had been put up. Jimmy Elliott was pardoned out of the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, May 28, 1878, and after passing the Summer season quietly at Coney Island recruiting his health, which had suffered from long confinement, he late in the Fall of that year challenged Dwyer. The latter accepted, and on Dec. 9, 1878, they were matched to fight for $2,000 and the championship. This they did at Long Point, Canada, May 8, 1879, and after a contest in which, probably, more punishment was inflicted than in any other which occupied no more time, the previously untried (in the regular ring) Dwyer proved himself immeasurably the superior of the veteran who opposed him, as well as showed himself to be one of the most formidable pugilists this country ever saw. Elliott's nearsightedness and the effects of years of incarceration upon his constitution placed him at too great a disadvantage when opposed to so clever and powerful a big 'un, with youth on his side. In the twelfth and last round Dwyer hit Elliott three times in succession with the right, then seized and half cross-buttocked him, adding his weight to the fall. Elliott was insensible for some time after being carried to his corner. He was badly punished, while Dwyer was scarcely marked, although he had one or two sore spots about the body. On Jan. 5 1880, Dwyer, who is a man of some education, was elected by the Board of Aldermen clerk in the Third District Court, Brooklyn, and thereupon retired from the ring, declining a proposal from Ryan. For nearly a year past he has suffered from bronchial troubles and is now in Florida in very feeble health. Elliott is again in enforced retirement from public life, having been convicted of attempted burglary.

Ryan vs. Goss—Upon Johnny Dwyer declining to make a match with Paddy Ryan, Joe Goss concluded to tackle the latter, and on Jan. 12, 1880, issued a challenge to fight Ryan for the championship. The latter was ready for it, and on Jan. 15 a match was entered into, the agreement being to fight in Canada, May 18, 1880, for $1,000 a side and the championship. A disagreement occurred at Erie, Pa., the night the start was to have been made for the battle-ground, the preponderance of the Ryanites causing the opposite side to feel uncomfortable, and this, with the antagonistic action taken by the Canadian authorities, caused a change of venue. Returning to New York a meeting was held at the stakeholder's (Charley Johnston's), and that official subsequently sent the principals to Collier Station, West Va., where they fought June 1. The battle was stubbornly contested, and both principals were severely punished, the result being the defeat of the old general Goss by his youthful and totally inexperienced antagonist, whose strength, skill and stamina proved more than an offset to the superior skill and knowledge of ring tactics evinced by the British boxer. The battle lasted 1h. 28m., 87 rounds being fought. Of the two Ryan was the worst punished, mainly about the head, although his left side was in a bad state. Goss' chief punishment was about the body, although his face showed abundant evidence of Paddy's handiwork. Both men showed the utmost gameness.

SULLIVAN WINS THE FIGHT.

Nine Rounds in 10 minutes 30 seconds.

RYAN TERRIBLY PUNISHED.

The match between Paddy Ryan, champion, and John Sullivan resulted from a challenge issued by the latter. Sullivan had come into notice conspicuously by reason of the extraordinary hitting powers developed by him in settos with prominent members of the pugilistic brotherhood, which served to astonish the old stagers who felt the weight of his fists, even when smothered in big boxing gloves. A match between him and the champion was broached early last year, but it was not until Oct. 5 that a match was made. The stakes were five thousand dollars, and the championship went with the money. Below we present sketches of the principals:

JOHN L. SULLIVAN is a native of Boston, Mass., having been born in that part of the city known as "The Highlands," Oct. 15, 1858. In height he stands 5ft. 10½in., and his ordinary weight in citizen's dress, before commencing training, was 212½lb. When old enough to work he used to assist his father, who was by trade a bricklayer. He grew up a strong, hearty young man, and his muscular power and activity were improved by engaging while in his teens in baseball practice, he being a member of one or two local teams, and then first becoming noted for his heavy striking abilities. In the neighborhood where he lived he was well known as a young fellow who could take his part at any and all times, and one who was ever ready to do it, and there were few of his associates who cared to provoke or engage in a physical altercation with him. He used occasionally, as he advanced towards maturity, to participate in public sparring entertainments, having a liking for the sport of fisticuffs, and having picked up some knowledge of the mysteries of the art without the service of a master. It is, however, only about two years since his name began to be mentioned outside of his native city—during the time that Mike Donovan and Joe Goss were preparing for their matches with George Rooke and Paddy Ryan. Having occasion to visit the Hub professionally, they each sought as a suitable opponent at their respective exhibitions a manly boxer who had "downed" some good local sparrers, and the insight each of them obtained into the fighting qualities of their opponent impressed them deeply with the abilities of John Sullivan as a hitter, as well as a wonderfully active man for such a big 'un. George Rooke was the next customer for "Sully," and he proved utterly unable to stand any length of time before the young Bostonian, who by this time had gained the sobriquet of "Strong-armed Sullivan." J. B. McCormick of *The Cincinnati Enquirer* early in the Winter of 1880-81 induced him to take a trip to Cincinnati, there to give an exhibition. On that occasion he "bested" John Donaldson, a very clever Ohio heavy weight. Some of the sports of the place wanted to see more of it, and, Donaldson being offered inducements to again face the Boston Boy they fought for a purse, with gloves, Dec. 24, 1880. After receiving two or three vicious punches, Donaldson, who was satisfied before he commenced that he was no match for the latter, kept at as respectful a distance from him as possible, and at the end of the tenth round gave up the struggle, after they had been engaged twenty one minutes. In March, 1881, Sullivan decided to give a public exhibition in New York City. He did this after Billy Madden (then engaged at Jim Keenan's, on Portland street, Boston) had promised to accompany him. Arrangements were made for a show at Harry Hill's Theatre on the afternoon of Thursday, March 31, and Sullivan for the first time offered fifty dollars to any man who would box him four rounds, Queensberry rules, without being knocked out of time. Steve Taylor was persuaded to accept the offer, but Steve is not at present the fine, powerful boxer he was when he took better care of himself, and he made but a sorry exhibition, lasting through two very one-sided rounds, in which the first couple of blows dazed him, and he was repeatedly knocked down. This, of course, improved Sullivan stock. Parties in this city were anxious to see more of the Massachusetts masher, and a few days afterwards an agreement was made for Sullivan and John Flood, who had gained some reputation as a good class rough and tumble fighter, to contend for a purse, P. R. rules. The contest took place May 16, 1881, on a barge which had been towed up the Hudson River to near Yonkers. It was a very scrambling affair, mainly because the New-Yorker persisted in hugging his opponent, who was thereby prevented from performing so effectively as he otherwise would. Flood was downed in every round, and at the end of the eighth, when they had been at it sixteen minutes, his backer gave in for him, as he saw he did not have a chance. Sullivan had been trained for this affair by Billy Madden, and he did his work cheerfully, but did not exercise complete control over his appetite for a few articles not so beneficial as they were palatable to a man in training. After this brief combat efforts were made to arrange a glove fight with Ryan, Boston parties of prominence promising a purse of $2,500 to be contended for, but for some reason Paddy would not agree. Then Sullivan and Madden started on a tour, visiting several prominent cities and giving exhibitions, at each of which the sum of fifty dollars, sometimes more, was offered to any one who would stand before Sullivan four full rounds, Queensberry rules. This offer was repeatedly accepted, but the money was never won. Shortly after returning to New York the present match was arranged, Madden acting for Sullivan, and putting up the first instalment, $500. The latter's physical measurements are: Chest, 43in.; biceps, 16½in.; calf, 15in.; thigh, 27in.

PATRICK RYAN was born in the town of Thurlis, County Tipperary, Ireland, March 15, 1853, stands 6ft. ½in., and ordinarily weighs 221lb. At the age of about seven years he was brought by his parents to this country, and soon after landing the family proceeded to Troy, N. Y., where the subject of our sketch continued to reside until September, 1879, when he removed to the metropolis. Although for years well known in and about Troy, it was not until the early Spring of 1878 that the name of "Paddy" Ryan was made familiar to the people at large. During the early part of April in that year Johnny Dwyer and Joe Goss were fulfilling an engagement at Harry Martin's Grand Central Theatre, Troy, and while they were there Ryan and his friends indulged in considerable fight-talk. Johnny and Pat happened to meet in a saloon, when each gave expression to his feelings, and the upshot of it was that Ryan's backer put up forty dollars against a like sum in support of a bet that Johnny wouldn't make a match for $1,000 a side, to fight in Canada, within fifty miles of Buffalo. Ryan appointed April 25 as the time for a meeting at the customary place in New York, and on the day previously Dwyer deposited $250 with the temporary stakeholder. The principals and their backers met at the appointed time, and before separating a match for two thousand dollars and the championship, to be decided between July 15 and 25, was ratified. On June 22 Ryan, accompanied by his trainers, Joe Goss and Jim Turner, came down from his training quarters at Sandlake, N. Y., the two former having been engaged to spar at an entertainment gotten up in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Kenny the billposter. The attendance at the affair, which took place at Prospect Park Fair Grounds that afternoon, was light, and, as the promoter wouldn't live up to his agreement as regards remuneration for services, Paddy and Joe declined to appear. That evening, while on their way to and within a few blocks of the ferry to New York, the trio were assaulted by eight or nine persons, Ryan being knocked down, stabbed on the left side, near the kidneys, and kicked in the face, cutting his lip and knocking out two sound front teeth. His companions were but slightly hurt. Ryan was conveyed to the house of Charley Johnston, then Dwyer's principal backer, where his wounds were dressed, the stab being found to be of little consequence, although narrowly escaping a vital part. Next day Paddy left for Troy, not wishing to be detained as a witness against the half dozen whites and negroes who were arrested for the assault, some of whom were tried, convicted and imprisoned for the offense. The injuries sustained threw Ryan out of training for some time, and although Dwyer offered to put the day of fighting off a reasonable length of time, Paddy's backers, seemingly anxious to get rid of a business which was giving them distasteful notoriety, allowed the match to fall through, the failure to choose a final stakeholder affording them the opportunity they sought. It being reported that Ryan was at the time looking for other backers to put up money for a fresh match with Dwyer, the latter allowed $500 of his stake to remain in this office a sufficient length of time to give Paddy a chance, but the latter was not successful in finding men to cover it. A year later his wishes were gratified, however, and he on May 22, 1879, issued a challenge to Dwyer (who in the interim had defeated Jimmy Elliott) to fight for the championship and $1,000 a side, in Canada, three months from signing articles. Dwyer replied to the effect that he had made arrangements to make a trip to California, and could not then enter into a match; besides which, he said he would not make one with Ryan for less than $3,000 a side. He resigned the title of champion in favor of Paddy, but stated that, if the above figures were suitable, the Trojan could have a match upon his (Dwyer's) return from his projected tour. Happening to meet in Billy Tracy's wine room on Dec. 9, 1879, while both were somewhat the worse for too frequent potations, John and Paddy quarreled and Ryan struck, and then, clinching, threw Johnny, when mutual friends interfered and separated the combatants. The affray created considerable excitement in sporting circles, and would doubtless have led to another match between them (for which Ryan said he was aching) had not Dwyer at that time the prospect of a good political position in Brooklyn, which he subsequently obtained, being on Jan. 5, 1880, elected by the Board of Aldermen clerk in the Third District Court. This put an end to all prospects of a match between them, and Ryan looked elsewhere for a customer with whom to make his debut and mark in the squared circle. Joe Goss came forward, and a match was made to fight for $2,000 and the championship, in Canada. After one postponement and two alterations in place of fighting, the match was decided June 1, at Collier Station, West Va., Ryan winning after fighting 87 rounds in 1h. 28m. His measurements are: Chest, 43in.; upper arm, 16in.; forearm, 13in.; thigh, 24½in.; calf, 16½in.

When the match was entered into there was a pretty general feeling of mistrust regarding it, and the probability of it being carried to an issue on the turf was not considered great. Not that anyone questioned the willingness of the principals to face each other with bare knuckles, for all believed that both men were desirous of settling in the only way in which it could be settled the question of superiority which had given rise to so much discussion. But, it being known that the party behind Ryan (that is, the man who was supposed to find the sinews of war), inexperienced in sporting matters, only took hold of Ryan when Sullivan refused all overtures made by said backer to him, it was the impression that the object of Paddy's seemingly enthusiastic friend, whatever it might be, was not to risk his money by allowing the match to result in a fight. Soon after the staking of the second deposit in the hands of Harry Hill, Sullivan and Madden, accompanied by Pete McCoy and Bob Farrell as added attractions, left the metropolis to proceed by slow stages to New Orleans, giving exhibitions and making some money *en route*. They reached the Crescent City before Christmas, and on the night of Dec. 24 Sullivan gave an exhibition at St. James Hall, which was largely attended. On Dec. 27 he went into training quarters at Bay St. Louis, Miss., with Billy Madden as his sole trainer, and "Sully," by doing his work willingly under intelligent supervision, rapidly improved in condition. Ryan also made a tour of some of the leading cities in company with Johnny Roche and Charley McDonald, and afterwards trained for a few days at Far Rockaway. Alive to the necessity of getting to New Orleans long enough before the day of battle to become acclimated, early in January he and companions started for Louisiana, and on Jan. 9 Paddy commenced training in real earnest at Mississippi City, where he got into first rate trim. Just as the principals were getting along nicely in their preparatory work, however, a member of the Mississippi Legislature introduced a bill prohibiting prize-fighting or training for a prize fight in that State. Notification was at once conveyed to Ryan and Sullivan, who the same day, Jan. 19, pulled up stakes and returned to New Orleans. Sullivan was then installed in new quarters at Schroeder's Garden, Carrollton, a suburb of the Crescent City, while Ryan established himself at the West end Hotel. There they continued the work of preparation up to the day before that fixed for the fight, the authorities not disturbing them in any way. On the night of Jan. 31 Ryan had an exhibition at Exposition Hall, at which several hundred persons were present, and in his set-tos with McDonald and Charley Perkins the display made by Paddy was considered satisfactory, while his condition was favorably commented upon. On Feb. 2 Sullivan also gave an exhibition at the same place, when the assemblage was very much larger, about eight hundred being present. The set to between the beneficiary and Joe Goss (who had joined him a few days previously) was a clever, easy-going exposition of the manly art, but for obvious reasons it furnished no indication of Sullivan's abilities, the Boston Boy in an earnest and in a light spar being as different as chalk and cheese. His muscular development excited the admiration of the spectators. As the day fixed for the battle drew nigh and it had become well known that sporting gentlemen of reputation in New Orleans had consented to look after the interests of the principals, with a view to insuring the combat taking place as appointed, and seeing that neither man obtained any unfair advantage over the other, the public felt confidence that the affair would be brought off all right, and sporting men from various cities began to arrive in numbers. Many of them brought money to back up their opinions, and as both men had numerous friends considerable money was wagered, mostly at evens. On the 5th disappointment was caused by the announcement that the Governor had issued orders not to permit the fight to take place in Louisiana, whereupon it was decided to change the locality already selected for the fighting ground, and on the morning of the 6th the following agreement was signed:

This is to certify that we, John L. Sullivan and Patrick Ryan, do hereby mutually agree, and do hereby change the place of fighting from Chet Menteur to any particular place where our representatives, Patrick Duffy on the part of Ryan, and Joseph Goss on the part of John L. Sullivan, do agree between them, and do consent and fully concede in and agree to any arrangement made by and between said representatives. JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
PATRICK RYAN.
Dated Feb. 6, 1882.
Witnesses—HARRY HILL, JOSEPH ELLIOTT.

The principals and a few others left the city by rail on the afternoon of the 6th, taking the train at the Mobile depot and proceeding in the direction of Mississippi City. The excitement in New Orleans over the fight, which had been increasing as the hour of battle drew nigh and the number of strangers grew steadily larger, culminated on the night of the 6th, when scenes such as had not taken place there for years were witnessed on St. Charles street, and especially in and around the St. Charles and St. James Hotels, which were made the headquarters of the sporting element. This and adjacent streets were alive with people throughout the night, and the excited partisans of the men wagered their money freely on the result, as both sides betrayed equal confidence in the ability of their man to take the conceit out of the opposing principal. The merits of Sullivan and Ryan were discussed over and over again, seldom calmly, and occasionally, where the parties to the argument were warmed up by something other than the heat of the discussion, in very forcible fashion, physical prowess being called into requisition to impress upon an adversary facts of the truth of which the mental ability alone of the party of the first part could not convince him. Fortunately, however, resort to nature's weapons was not often had.

THE MEN ON THE GROUND.

Special Dispatch to the New York Clipper.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 7, 1882.

The match was decided this afternoon at Mississippi City, Miss., about seventy-two miles from Mobile, on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Tickets for the excursion were sold for ten dollars each, and a special train composed of twelve passenger cars conveyed the ringgoers to the scene of the conflict, leaving the Mobile depot in New Orleans at 5 o'clock A. M. and arriving at its destination shortly after ten o'clock. The excursionists numbered nearly two thousand, all told, and were composed of all classes, including a number of leading sporting men and others from large cities outside of New Orleans and hundreds of miles distant therefrom. The work of erecting the ring was performed under the supervision of Mr. McCaffrey, and all was in readiness for the entry of the combatants at 11.40 o'clock. At 11.47 o'clock Sullivan made his appearance, and was welcomed with an outburst of cheering, which was renewed when, at 12.00 o'clock, Ryan entered the ring. Ryan had for seconds Tom Kelly and Johnny Roche, while Sullivan's esquires were Joe Goss and Billy Madden. The umpires were James Shannon for Ryan, and Arthur Chambers for Sullivan. Several well-known gentlemen were proposed for the important position of referee, including Jack Hardy, Alexander Brewster, Mr. Delaney, James D. Houston and Chas. Bush, and after the two latter had been agreed upon and declined to officiate, to end the prolonged wrangle it was agreed that Hardy and Brewster should act in conjunction. This arrangement was arrived at seven minutes before one o'clock P. M., and the crowd hailed it with applause, being eager for the fray and impatient of delay. The ring was pitched immediately in front of Barnes' Hotel, and the spectators disposed themselves comfortably on the balconies, in the surrounding trees, and around the inclosure. The betting at the ring-side was one hundred to eighty dollars on Sullivan. The toss for choice of corners was won by Ryan, who of course gave Sullivan the benefit of the sun. After disrobing Sullivan crossed the ring to his opponent's corner, and offered to bet one thousand dollars even upon the result, which was accepted. The referee called the men to the scratch at 12.54 o'clock, and, shaking hands, they stood up for

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. After feinting, Sullivan, evidently bent on hurrying matters, suddenly rushed in, and with right and left hammered Ryan unmercifully, the latter being unable to get in an effective return, and being sent down by a solid blow under his right ear. Time, 10s.

2. Sullivan, the moment he came up, renewed the forcing tactics he pursued in the opening round, delivering right and left in rapid succession. Then they clinched, struggled for the fall, and Ryan gave Sullivan a clean throw. Time, 25s.

3. Sullivan, on reaching the scratch, immediately sent out his left, catching Ryan square on the nose, breaking it, drawing blood, splitting his lip, and knocking him down. Time, 3sec.

4. Slugging at once begun by Sullivan, Ryan offering but feeble resistance. It was all infighting. Sullivan fought Ryan back to his corner, then closed in and threw him. Time, 20s.

5. Close and very severe fighting. Ryan closed in, clinched and threw Sullivan. Time, 30s.

6. Ryan went to earth to escape further punishment. Time, 14s.

7. Severe infighting, a clinch, Sullivan putting in some good fibbing work, and Ryan being thrown. Time, 15s.

8. Rapid, desperate milling. Ryan was weak and groggy. Sullivan beat him to his knees. Ryan rose, and wrestling was resumed, and Sullivan threw Ryan, falling on him heavily. Time, 15s.

9. Ryan was very weak—seemingly exhausted, while Sullivan was much blown, both staggering and feinting at each other. They clinched, separated, and then Sullivan, rallying, struck Ryan heavily in the face, knocking him out of time. Time, 50s. When time was called again Ryan failed to respond, thus ending the mill in favor of Sullivan. Time of fight 10m. 30s.

Refering to the condition of the men after the mill, an Associated Press dispatch says: "Ryan and Sullivan were visited after they had gone to their quarters. Ryan was lying in an exhausted condition on his bed, his upper lip being cut through and his nose disfigured. He did not move, but lay panting. Stimulants were given him to restore him. He is terribly punished about the head. At the conclusion of the fight Sullivan ran to his quarters at a lively gait, and laughing. He laid down for awhile, as he was a little out of wind, but there was not a scratch on him. He chatted pleasantly with his friends. The fighting was short, sharp and decisive on Sullivan's part throughout, Ryan showing weariness after the first round."

WAITING FOR THE NEWS.

Although at this distance from the scene of battle it was not to be expected that the same degree of excitement would be observable in New York as in New Orleans, yet it no doubt surprised many people to see how deeply interested the general public plainly were in the affair, and with how much eagerness they watched and waited for news of the result of this battle of pugilistic giants. The sporting houses up town and down had many callers during the day, all impatient for intelligence from "the front," while the probable issue was canvassed again and a few more dollars staked while they awaited the arrival of the reliable news which seemed so strangely long in coming. Around the bulletin boards at the newspaper offices the expectant sports gathered, caring not for the slushy condition of the streets, and the consequent wear and tear of apparel more or less fine, so long as they secured early information concerning a matter which just then was uppermost in their minds, and which in greater or less degree had a bearing on the financial condition of not a few of them. As is ever the case at such times, rumors were abundant, and as conflicting as the most faithful disciple of Munchausen could have wished. Before the men entered the ring reports purporting to give the result of the struggle were set in circulation on the strength of alleged "private telegrams," or equally questionable authority, which were believed or doubted, insofar as they accorded with the wishes of those who heard them. The proprietors of one or two evening papers turned an honest penny by taking advantage of the popular desire for "news of the fight" by issuing extras, which according to truthful James and other newsboys contained "full particulars of the prize-fight," but which in reality did not even mention the arrival of the pugilists and their friends at the place of fighting. On the contrary, however, they conveyed the rather disagreeable information that upon learning that the fight was to take place in that State the Governor of Mississippi had issued a proclamation forbidding the same. This had the effect of throwing cold water on their feelings, but it didn't cool them off much. Finally, about three o'clock reliable news was received to the effect that the battle had taken place and that Sullivan had proved the winner of a brief but severe contest. This seemed to be intelligence such as had been anticipated by the majority of those who were capable of forming a correct opinion as to the relative merits of the two men, although it was a disappointment to many. Then the excitement in a measure subsided, and the people awaited with more patience the coming of details.

A DOWN-EASTER named Smith and a New-Yorker named Daly, stonecutters on the new Capitol, fought in a building on Hudson avenue, Albany, N. Y., Jan. 31. Twenty-one rounds, lasting 45 minutes, were fought, when Daly cried quits. The proprietor of the building has been arrested.

JOHNNY MURRAY and "Black Sam" had a joint "ben." at Geoghegan's Feb 1. Murray and Taylor had a capital set-to, and Black Sam defeated Joe Lawler in a collar-and-elbow wrestling match.

FRANK WHITE and George Holden arrived in this city on Sunday, Feb. 5.

CRICKET.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS in Australia met with their first defeat on Dec. 7 and 8, when they were opposed at Paramatta to twenty-two of the Cumberland District. The weather was very warm, and the wicket was in a bumpy condition. Shaw's team was easily disposed of for 61 and 64, Midwinter, who contributed about one-third of the grand total, alone making any stand. The local twenty-two scored 78 in their first inning, and lost no fewer than sixteen wickets in the second before they obtained the requisite 48 runs in order to win. Pilling, the celebrated wicket-keeper, had a slight sunstroke in the second inning, which compelled him to retire from the game. They began play with a picked team of New South Wales at Sydney on Dec. 9, and after a four-days' contest, during which ever twenty thousand people were witnesses of the play, they came off victors. In this match Shaw's team went first to the bat, and before they were disposed of they had run up the winning figures of 272 runs, no fewer than seven of the best Australian bowlers being tried. Of the batting of the English team in this inning Barlow had the top score, 75; Selby contributing 56, and Ulyett 47. On the other side the home-team managed to run up the good score of 210, the team including A. Bannerman, Murdock, Gregory, Garrett and C. Bannerman of the old Australian team, with Evans, Heddleston, Davis, Jones and Massie as the new men. The English did not field up to their high mark, and the Australians "got onto" Peate's bowling badly. Murdock led the score with 58, Massie adding 56. In the second inning Shaw's team made 162 runs, Midwinter leading with 48. On the home side the Australians added 156 runs to their total, Massie batting finely for 76. The bowling was well punished, except at Shaw's end, he taking three wickets for five runs only. The final result was the success of the English team by a total of 434 to 366. Their next contest was against a fifteen at Coolamandra Dec. 15, it being simply a one-inning game, in which the visiting eleven scored 185 to the home fifteen's 112. Murdock had the best score of the locals, viz.: 57, Barlow leading the former with 39. In this Peate got on the wickets with telling effect, he taking ten of them for 39 runs. Midwinter kept wicket for the English in both matches, and he did his work handsomely. On Dec. 16 the second four-days' game was commenced, this time on the Melbourne club grounds, the opposing team being a picked eleven of Victoria, comprising Horan, Blackham and Boyle of the old team; with McDonnell, Edwards, Palmer, McShane, Graube, Allen, and W. Cooper. In this game the home-team led off with 251 runs, Blackham's share of which was 66, Edwards contributing 65 in very lively style, while McDonnell scored 51, having two lives given him. In this inning they punished Peate to the tune of 3 wickets for 80 runs, Shaw only getting one wicket for 28 runs. As the visitors only scored 146 in their first inning—105 runs in arrears—the crowd began to feel very joyful over an anticipated victory; but in the second inning of the Australians the English eleven *went in to win*, and the result was the disposal of the home-team for the comparatively small total of 75, of which Boyle's share was 43. Peate "took the conceit out of them" in this inning, he bowling down six wickets for 30 runs only. This left Shaw's party with 181 to get, and this time Shrewsbury was the man who helped to pull off the required score, he scoring 80 in fine style; Barlow also kept his end up well for 42, and when the eighth wicket had fallen the required figures were obtained, much to the disgust of the local crowd, and especially of the betting portion, who had invested heavily on the basis of the result of the first inning's score.

THE STATEN ISLAND CLUB held its eleventh annual meeting, Feb. 6, in this city the principal business transacted being the election for officers and the reception of the treasurer's and secretary's reports. The choice of officers was as follows: President, Wm. Krebs; vice-president, Erastus Wiman; secretary, R. S. Hill, address 26 Broad street; treasurer, W. M. Betts; directors—George S. Scofield Jr., George E. Meore, James Rankine, F. B. Arnold, R. H. Halsted. The treasurer reported a balance of $922 in hand, after an expenditure for the season of $3 388, a very creditable showing in the way of financial management. The secretary, Mr. Outerbridge, presented an elaborate and well-prepared report, from which the following facts are gleaned: The club played thirteen matches, of which they lost seven and won five, one being drawn. Of these only three first-eleven matches were won, and only two second eleven. The membership now numbers 431, of which 70 are juniors. The club are arranging matters for a permanent occupancy of their desirable field, which they have for two more years. Lane is to be the professional of 1882.

THOMAS EMMETT, one of Alfred Shaw's team now in Australia, is credited with writing home to the effect that their matches in America were not largely attended, "the Yankees seeming to have no time for sports;" but he believes that if the "Eleven had played on Sundays thousands of people would have been present." He also volunteers the astounding information that "all the great baseball matches are played on Sundays."

A NEW AUSTRALIAN TEAM has been gathered together to play in England during the coming season, to return home in September via the United States. The visitors will consist of A. Bannerman, Blackham, Murdock, Horan, Boyle and Spofforth of the old team of 1878, together with Evans, Massie, Edwards, McDonnell, Jarvis, Jones, McShane, Bonnor and Palmer.

CURLING.

THE DALRYMPLE MEDAL CONTEST.

The prize challenge medal presented by that worthy curler, Alex. Dalrymple, Esq., in 1871, for a series of annual contests between members of the National Association clubs of America who were born north or south of the Forth and the Clyde Canal in Scotland, has now been competed for in eleven annual matches, the record of which is as follows:

				NORTH vs SOUTH.				
1871, Jan.	12,	at Central Park.	10 rinks.	Won by South.....	287	234
1872, "	8,	" "	"	12	"	"	"	263	245
1873, "	7,	" "	"	13	"	"	"	"	342	304
1874, "	27,	" "	"	17	"	"	"	"	416	317
1875, "	14,	" "	"	14	"	"	"	"	384	381
1876, Feb.	3,	" Prospect Park.	9	"	"	"	"	239	202
1877, Jan.	3,	" Central Park.	11	"	"	"	North.....	228	201
1879, "	7,	" "	"	11	"	"	"	South.....	264	246
1881, Feb.	—,	" "	"	11	"	"	"	"	259	249
1881, "	8,	" "	"	10	"	"	"	"	287	244
1882, Jan.	5,	" "	"	12	"	"	"	North.....	247	238

A PRIVATE COURSING MATCH.

On Wednesday, Jan. 25, Messrs. Lotz, Short, Hewer and Fowler gave a private coursing match in a large field near Belvidere, Ill. The weather was perfect, and everything in splendid condition. A large crowd attended the meet, and were much pleased with the sport. Lotz of Chicago, whose hounds are in the charge of J. H. Short of Rockford, entered his imported dog Doubleshot, a grandson of the famous Master McGrath; his Baron Walkden, winner of the Sharatan Cup, Hartlepool, Eng., in 1879; his imported bitch Dorothy, and his Nellie, bred and raised in his own kennel; Short entered his bitch Rachel, Hewer his dog Ringold and his bitch Jennie, both imported, and Fowler his dog Spring. The drawing was as follows: Nellie against Ringold, Baron Walkden against Jennie, Doubleshot against Dorothy, and Rachel against Spring. Joseph Fowler acted as judge and J. H. Short as slipper. The hares ran splendidly, and the hounds acted as only greyhounds can act, only one of the eight having ever participated in coursing. The following is the course: Nellie beat Ringold, Jennie beat Baron Walkden, Doubleshot beat Dorothy, Rachel beat Spring. Second course—Jennie beat Baron Walkden, Doubleshot beat Rachel. Third course—Doubleshot beat Jennie. The course was undecided, and stakes were divided.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The bullion and coin received and operated upon at the United States mints and assay offices, including redeposits, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, contained $193,371,101.01 of gold and $32,854,421.45 of silver, a total of $226,225,522.46, exceeding in value the receipts of any previous year by more than $50,000,000.

The number of pieces and value of the total coinage for the year were: 10,111,115 pieces of gold, $78,733,864; 27,698,820 pieces of silver, $27,649,966.75; 38,335,665 pieces minor coinage, $405,109.95, a total of $106,788,940.70.

The estimated production of the precious metals in the United States during the year was $36 500 000 of gold and $37,000,000 of silver, at its commercial bullion value.

The coin circulation of the country on Nov. 1, 1881, was about $650,000,000, viz., gold, $469,000 000; silver, $181 000 000; and at that date the mints and assay office held bullion enough to swell the total coinage to $749,000,000, a per capita of $14.93.

The specie circulation of Great Britain at the close of 1880 was estimated as follows: Gold, $602,331 571; silver, $92 263,973.

Of precious metals it is estimated that the annual consumption of the world in ornamentation manufactures and the arts is at least $75,000,000 of gold and $35,000,000 of silver.

SKIN DISEASES vanish by use of Swayne's Ointment. Cures Itching Piles. Nothing better.—*Richmond Whig.*

BASEBALL.

THE DETROIT CLUB.

There has been no instance in the history of the clubs of the League Association of such exceptional success, financially and otherwise, for an inaugural season's career, as that of the Detroit Club for 1881, the first year of its entry in the League. Especially was the financial management up to a high business rank, if we may judge by the results. Here are the chief figures of the treasurer's report at the recent annual meeting: Starting with a capital stock of $5,000, their receipts at the close of the season aggregated over thirty-five thousand dollars, as follows: From home games, $26,050; from visiting games, $8,299; from season-tickets, $1,405—total, $35,754. Their outlays were: For salaries, $13,214; paid to visiting clubs, $8,058; traveling expenses, $4,297; rent of grounds, $1,265—total, $26,861. Adding other expenses, a balance of $12,440 was left at the end of the season. This is a financial record the club-directors have a right to be proud of. In regard to the field work, considering the circumstances under which the club management was placed in running the team, and the experiments that had to be tried in constructing the team for an inaugural season's campaign, the fact that in the face of such strong opposition they reached fourth place in the season's record, speaks well for the general management. Blunders were a matter of course, but they were fewer and farther between than has generally been the case under such circumstances.

The team for the coming season is now complete, and undoubtedly it is a very strong one, not only in the general character of the players for effective work as a regular team, but also for the fact that all have the reputation of doing honest service on the field, which is an important consideration. Their pitchers are Derby and Weidman, who in averages of earned runs against their pitching stand high on the records; their catchers are Bennett—who has the best League record for 1881—and Trott, both admirably adapted to support a strategic pitcher like Derby and a swift curve pitcher like Weidman. To guard the bases they have steady old Powell, "lightning" Joe Gerhardt and the plucky third-baseman of the National and Albany nines of 1881, J. Farrell. For short-stop there is Troy, who in the field is a second Dave Force; while in the outfield they have those splendid outfielders Wood, Hanlon and the gallant Knight.

At the meeting on Jan. 30 the following gentlemen were elected directors for 1882: James McMillan, E. K. Norton, A. E. Brush, W. G. Thompson, Geo. Hendrie, H. O. Atterbury and W. J. Chittenden. E. K. Norton and W. J. Chittenden are new to the board, Messrs. Moloney and O'Brien, members of last season's board, retiring. This year the salary-list of the club will be $15,000, a more valuable set of men having been engaged than in 1881. The dividend the club declared, is in the form of two season tickets for 1882.

THE METROPOLITAN CLUB.

The Metropolitan Club of 1882 is evidently to be run in good style this coming season. The management gained valuable experience in 1881, from which they should this year profit; and now that they have entire control of the grounds, which they had not last season, they can carry out improvements, and present conveniences for the public comfort at their matches which were not in their power to do in 1881. The club has leased the Polo ground for three years, and, with the large amount of capital they have invested in the enterprise, it will not pay to adopt any other course but that which makes the ground a favorite resort for the best patrons of baseball. Among the improvements which are to be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground will be the erection of a new grand stand, to hold 2,000 people, leaving the former stand where it is, for the accommodation of ladies and those accompanying them. Then a free stand is to be erected along the line of the Fifth-avenue fence—blocking up the fence-peepers—and free seats are to be provided for 3,000 people. The club have induced the L road to build a new station at Third avenue and 110th street, and stages are to be run from the Sixth-avenue road to the grounds for five-cent fares. Neat dressing-rooms are to be constructed for the use of visiting clubs, one for professionals and the other for college and amateur associations, either of athletic, lacrosse or baseball clubs. Besides the baseball club, the "Metropolitan Association" will have a cricket club of its own, with a professional to attend to the grounds, the membership to be subject to the rules of the ground with but nominal dues. The charge for admission for all professional games will be twenty-five cents, with twenty-five cents for seats on either of the grand stands, and no charge for ladies' seats. The admission-fee to college club championship games played on the Polo ground will be fifty cents. During April games will be played every fine day either with League teams or college nines. Manager Mutrie has written for dates for a grand international cricket match in September, and he is negotiating for the visit of an English football team in October.

METROPOLITAN GENERAL AVERAGES.

The general batting and fielding averages of the Metropolitan Club players of 1881, as made up from all the games, are as follow. The first table is that of those who played in twenty games and over:

Batsmen.	*Games*	*Per ct. of base hits*	*Fielders.*	*Games*	*P. ct. of chances accepted*
Muldoon	146	.307	Esterbrook, 1b	142	.957
Esterbrook	144	.296	Clinton, c. f.	109	.917
Brady	142	.293	Kennedy, l. f.	149	.913
Dorgan	48	.287	Poorman, r. f.	33	.893
Hayes	75	.285	T. Mansell, c. f.	40	.833
Kennedy	149	.216	Brady, 2b	142	.881
Say	123	.239	Roseman, r. f.	79	.864
Neagle	39	.226	Muldoon, 3b	146	.856
T. Mansell	40	.224	Hayes, c	75	.837
Clinton	109	.217	Sullivan, c	26	.834
Poorman	33	.240	Say, s. s.	123	.818
Doyle	47	.194	Neagle, p.	39	.775
Sullivan	26	.171	Dorgan, c	48	.757
Roseman	79	.143	Daly, p	75	.655
Daly	75	.137	Doyle, p	47	.638

Of those who played in less than twenty and in not less than ten the record is as follows:

Batsmen.	*Games.*	*Percent of B H.*	*Fielders.*	*Games.*	*Percent of C. A.*
Sweeney	15	.333	Farrow, c	10	.883
Nelson	17	.185	Nelson, s. s.	17	.878
Farrow	10	.153	Sweeney, c	15	.829

Twelve players took part in less than ten games, Casey having the best batting average (.318) of those who played in not less than five games, and Powers the best fielding figures, .923.

RENO vs. NATIONAL.

A remarkably exciting and closely-contested game was played Jan. 29 in San Francisco, Cal., between the above-named clubs. The Renos were strengthened by Ward in the pitcher's position, and the wonderfully effective delivery of the Providence professional, backed up by Irwin's clever catching, enabled that team to pull off the victory in a lengthened contest of twelve innings. The Nationals made but one safe-hit, and sixteen were retired on strikes. The losers led off with three unearned runs, but failed to score after the first inning, while the Renos tied in the ninth, and made the winning run in the twelfth. Denny, another Providence professional, also assisted the Renos, and was credited with a home-run. The score:

RENO.	T.	R.	1B	PO.	A.	E.	NATIONAL.	T.	R.	1B	PO.	A.	E.
Barnes, 1st b	6	0	0	9	0	2	Brown, r. f.	6	1	0	0	0	0
Denny, 3d b	6	1	1	3	1	1	Levy, c. f.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Ward, p	6	1	1	2	20	0	Sober, l. f.	5	1	0	2	1	2
McKenna, l. f.	6	1	0	1	0	0	Morris, c.	5	1	0	14	3	2
Swanton, c. f.	5	1	1	0	0	0	Megan, p.	5	0	0	0	12	1
Macey, 2d b	5	0	0	2	2	2	McCord, 1st b	5	0	0	9	0	0
Irwin, c.	5	0	1	19	6	0	Morlock, s. s.	5	0	1	3	0	1
Bigelow, r. f.	5	0	0	0	0	1	Carroll, 2d b	5	0	0	6	2	4
Sweeney, s. s.	5	1	0	0	1	3	Casey, 3d b	5	0	0	1	1	1
Totals	49	5	4	36	30	9	Totals	46	3	1	36	19	11

Reno	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—5
National	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Reno, 2. Home-run—Denny. Three-base hit—Swanton. First base on errors—Reno, 3; National, 7. Left on bases—Reno, 1; National, 2. Struck out—Reno, 6; National, 16. Base on balls—National, 1. Double play—Sober and Carroll. Wild pitches—Ward, 2. Passed balls—Morris, 2. Umpire, McDonald. Time, 2h.

PITCHING AVERAGES.

The averages of the five pitchers of the Metropolitan Club, who took part in the sixty games played with the eight League clubs in 1881, is appended, thereby completing the club's average record of the season, the batting and fielding having been published in THE CLIPPER two weeks ago:

	Average Base-hits.	*Average Earned Runs.*	*Average Wild Pitches.*	*Average on Strikes.*	*Asst*
Poorman	6.0	1 0	1.0	4.0	
Neagle	12.1	2.3	1.2	2.3	
Daly	10.18	2.7	2.2	3.21	
Doyle	11.13	2.12	1.3	3.2	
Driscoll	15.2	6.0	2.0	1.1	

THE CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST between the Brennans and Clarkes, Jan. 29, in New Orleans, La., resulted in favor of the former by a score of 15 to 7. Taylor and Carpenter played with the Brennans.

THE STATEMENT that the Athletics have received back advance-money they paid to John Troy, and thus constructively released him from his contract, is incorrect.

THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB have, so far, engaged the following players: Quinton, catcher; Buffington, pitcher; John Manning, first-base; McClellan, second-base; Fennelly, third-base; Moynahan, short-stop; Henderson and Henry McCormick, change-pitchers, and Battin, substitute baseman. Two more catchers are to be engaged, who will play in the outfield. Buffington and Fennelly, who hail from Fall River, Mass., and Henderson, a Philadelphian, are amateurs. Quinton, who caught for the Tecumsehs and Albanys, and Manning, McClellan, McCormick, Battin and Moynahan are well-known professionals. Al. Reach is to act as manager.

JACK GOULDING, the well-known trainer, has been appointed superintendent of the athletic department at the Polo Ground. The Metropolitan Club have in Goulding a hard-working and efficient official, and his engagement should insure the baseball field being kept in first-class condition this season.

T. MANNING, a Chicago amateur, who is spoken of as an excellent player in several positions, has signed with the Providence Club for next season.

BILLIARDS.

THE PLAYERS IN PARIS.

They seem to be keeping unexpectedly quiet. Nothing relative to them has run through the cable since the finish of the Slosson-Vignaux match, save this, forwarded to *The Telegram* of this city:

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The Paris journals this morning have full comments on the result of the billiard match. Generous, indeed, was the conduct of the spectators in the hall and of the immense crowd outside, and it might be said to have been a night of emotions, everything, however, passing off pleasantly, with the exception of Vignaux refusing Slosson's hand, which is severely commented upon by several journals hitherto favorable to Vignaux. The gross receipts of the match were about $4,000, and this sum would have been doubled if the hall could have accommodated the crowds pressing for admission. All unite in praising the conduct of the referee, M. Rondeau, who, although a Frenchman, was rigidly impartial, and defended Slosson against the unfair efforts of Vignaux to raise quibbles. At the close of the game Vignaux asked Slosson for his revenge. Slosson said he was ready to give it, but it must be in New York. An attempt is being made to get up a match between Vignaux and Schaefer.

Just before the termination of the game of last week, Vignaux announced that in case he was beaten he should challenge Slosson to a similar game, save that it should be 4,000 points up, 800 every night, demanding this by way of revenge. After he was beaten he applied for his revenge, and Slosson very properly informed him that he would give it to him in New York. It may not have been forgotten that when Slosson was beaten by Vignaux in the Spring of 1880 at straight-rail, he begged for revenge, as Sexton had begged for it in 1876. Both were willing to stay over there and wait for it, but Vignaux would not give it to either. The only way he would play Slosson was at the Champion's Game, at which Slosson was not then the champion, and his record at which at that time was about 161 for high run and about 15 for high average in a game of more than 300 points. It is to be hoped that Slosson will be enabled to adhere to his resolution. As we have maintained heretofore, if these affairs are international contests, it is unjust for all of them to take place in France. America should be given the sight of at least one. It will probably be difficult for Slosson to adhere to his resolve, as there are a host of Americans over there who are in high feather at present, and naturally they would like to see their countryman victor again, but do not wish to recross the ocean with him in order to see it. There is one thing that must be avoided, and that is any match on French soil between two Americans. It was not in good taste for Schaefer, before the game began on the fourth night, "to publicly offer, through the intermediation of the marker of the Slosson-Vignaux contest, to play the winner, whether Slosson or Vignaux, for any sum he might like to name," as we are advised by cable. The winner *might* prove to be an American, and this country is large enough for two Americans to play in. The cable says that "Slosson made no response, but the challenge was at once accepted by Vignaux." Either Vignaux was "counting his chickens before they were hatched," or there had been a consultation between him and Schaefer over a game before the challenge of the American was promulgated. As Vignaux is a loser, his acceptance of Schaefer's challenge becomes a dead-letter. They will have to agree on a new match, and perhaps this is the one the dispatch to *The Telegram* speaks of.

MAGGIOLI AGAIN DEFEATS MORRIS.

The Winner Runs 413 at Straight Rail—Big Play for a New Orleans Cuelst—1,000 to 231.

On another page of this issue will be found an account of contests at pinpool and at straight-rail between Lon Morris of this city and Frank Maggioli of New Orleans. They have been at it again at John Miller's room, this time for $150; and Maggioli has made the highest run that has probably been seen in a game for money in the Crescent City since Sexton ran 417, his best record at straight-rail, against Slosson, over five years ago. *The Times-Democrat* has the following account of the game, played Feb. 3:

The game grew out of the one played on Sunday evening last, at the same place, which Morris claimed he could have won had the referee not decided so many times against him. This the friends of the New Orleans boy denied, and, though the parties that had originally backed Morris declined to invest any more money on his chances, he found a gentleman from Boston who was willing to give $75 just to see the New Orleans boy play. The game began at eight P. M., and Ded Ryan, who has the reputation of being one of the squarest men in the country, was agreed upon by both parties and their backers for the position of referee. Maggioli won the bank, but failed to count from the lay-off, and Morris secured 3. Frank took another goose egg and Morris followed with a 1. Again Frank failed to score, and Morris only obtained 2 off the leave. In the eighth inning Frank got the balls together, and before he slipped up he had added 32 buttons to his string, the score standing at that time: Maggioli, 38; Morris, 12. Frank got together 28 in his ninth inning and 20 in his tenth. Morris only succeeded in getting a 2 and a 3 during the same time. In the eleventh inning the balls were widely scattered when Frank began his play, but by a series of finely-executed round-the-table shots he succeeded at the tenth attempt in getting them together in the upper left hand corner of the table and started on the largest run of the season. Click, click, went the little ivory spheres against each other, as Frank nursed them down the left-hand rail and carried them tenderly across the lower end of the table, turning them gently at the lower right-hand corner and bringing them up the right hand rail as gingerly as if he were an old woman carrying a basketful of eggs to the market. Wild Bill monotonously called off the points as Frank continued to follow the balls along. Twice around the table he followed, and they still gave out the same monoton ous click-click. Half around he had gone again and the marker had called 412 for the run, when he slipped up on an easy shot in the upper left hand corner and sat down, leaving the score standing: Maggioli, 398; Morris, 17. Neither of the players played brilliantly for some little time after this, and at the end of the fifteenth inning the score stood, Maggioli, 547; Morris, 22. In the sixteenth inning Frank got them together on the rail again, and, nursing them as tenderly as a mother would nurse her babe, he ran 132 before going to his seat. At this time the buttons stood, Maggioli, 679; Morris, 32. The next eleven innings were marked by runs of 33, 34, 26, 69 and 36 on the part of the New Orleans player, and runs of 17, 10, 24, 46, 45 and 13 on the part of the Eastern player, who spent his time, when not playing, in kicking about the decisions of the referee, who was admitted by all to be as careful and fair as any man could be. At the end of the thirty third inning the game was called: Maggioli, 892; Morris, 219. A run of 69 in the thirty-fourth inning and a single in the thirty-sixth left the game standing: Maggioli, 962; Morris, 229, and a dollar against a match on New Orleans or a "broom-stick" if the Eastern men preferred. With a run of 32 in the thirty-seventh, 2 in the thirty-eighth, and 4 in the thirty-ninth, the champion went out amidst the applause of his friends.

Maggioli—0, 0, 0, 1, 3, 1, 1, 32, 28, 20, 412, 10, 1, 4, 34, 132, 33, 1, 2, 24, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 1, 26, 9, 69, 2, 36, 0, 1, 5, 69, 0, 1, 32, 2, 4. Total, 1,000. Winner's average, 25 25-39.

Morris—3, 1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 3, 2, 3, 0, 0, 1, 1, 3, 10, 17, 1, 10, 9, 24, 0, 8, 1, 3, 3, 46, 1, 45, 6, 0, 0, 13, 0, 4, 6, 2, 3. Total, 234. Loser's average, 6 6-38.

THE SPOT-TOURNEY IN ST. LOUIS.

There were on Feb. 5, at the date of our latest advices from St. Louis, seven regular games to be played, with a likelihood that several more would be required to determine ties. *The News* has compiled this table as to the runs and averages so far made:

	Spot at.	*Best Run.*	*Best Average.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Catton	35	73	7.34 35	1	2
Reed	50	50	6.36 44	2	1
Nelson	50	53	7.34 38	2	1
Magnus	50	58	7.27 39	2	1
Knight	50	50	5.18 33	0	1
Morrison	50*	35	5.03 37	1	2
Total number of games				8	8

* In addition Mr. Morrison receives the odds of 25 per cent., or 75 in the 300.

FREY WILL PLAY EITHER KNIGHT OR BESSUNGER—MAYBE BOTH.

The appended communication speaks for itself. It is in behalf of Albert Frey. In answer to the question impliedly put therein, we have to say that Mr. Knight has not as yet accepted Mr. Frey's challenge, and no one has yet accepted Bessunger's, unless the communication of Mr. Durkee can be regarded in the light of a conditional acceptance:

CHICAGO, Feb. 4, 1882.

EDITOR NEW YORK CLIPPER—*Dear Sir:* We have been requested by Albert Frey, who arrived in Chicago to-day, to inform you that in the event of his recent challenge to S. F. Knight *not* being accepted, he is willing to hear from Bessunger upon the same terms, viz., for a match game of fifteen ball pool, best in 41 games, for $250 or $500 a side, $100 forfeit; and as an assurance that he means business, he will immediately forward $50 as a forfeit upon receipt of intelligence that his challenge has not been accepted by Knight. If, however, Knight has accepted it, he will leave Chicago three days before the game is to be played, and will attend to Bessunger's case later. Mr. Frey has come West for a few days' recreation, but will not remain idle in the meantime. He will put himself in practice at the salesrooms of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co., and he will arrive in your city in good time. Mr. Frey telegraphs you to-night for information as to whether his challenge to Knight has been accepted, and to learn if anyone for him had accepted Bessunger's challenge. He is open to play either or both of these gentlemen. Yours, ALBERT DURKEE, Ed. *Mirror*.

ATHLETIC.

COMING EVENTS.

Feb. 21, 22—Williamsburg Athletic Club Winter games, American Institute Hall, N. Y. City. Events in THE CLIPPER of Feb. 4.
Feb. 22—Northside Athletic Club amateur 12-hour go as you please race, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y. Entries close Feb. 19, with David W. Clegg, secretary, North Ninth and Second streets.
Feb. 23—Manhattan Athletic Club Winter meeting, Madison-square Garden, N. Y. City. Events in THE CLIPPER of Feb. 4.
Feb. 27-March 4—Go-as you-please pedestrian tournament, 142 hours, $1,000 entrance, minimum distance limit 525 miles—Madison-square Garden, N. Y. City. Entries close Feb. 6.
March 11—Amateur boxing and wrestling championship meeting, Tammany Hall, N. Y. City.
March 11, 18, 25—Harvard Athletic Association indoor games, Cambridge, Mass.
May 27—Williamsburg Athletic Club Spring games.
July 4—Williamsburg Athletic Club Summer games.

THE COMING SIX-DAY RACE.

Monday, Feb. 6, was the date fixed for the closing of the entries for the most important six-day go-as-you-please pedestrian contest which has ever taken place. As usual, several entered on the last day, and when the limit of time was announced the list of those who had each deposited one thousand dollars showed the following names: Chas Rowell, whose best record is 566 miles 63yds., in 141h. 39m. 8s.; Robert Vint, 578 miles 605yds., in 141h.; Peter J. Panchot, 541 miles 825yds., in 141h. 45m. 35s.; George B. Noremac, 565 miles 495yds., in 141h. 20m. 50s.; Patrick J. Fitzgerald, 582 miles 55yds., in 141h. 58m. 15s.; John Sullivan, 569 miles, in 141h. 12m.; John Hughes, 568 miles 825yds., in 141h. 24m. 50s.; George Hazael, 494 miles 888yds., in 139h. 4m. 50s.; W. H. Scott, 505 4-7 miles. The record of the latter, who is not much known in the East, was made when he won the Cotton diamond belt and the championship of the Pacific Coast at San Francisco in 1880. Frank Hart tried hard to find a backer to put him in the race, but, although he was allowed full latitude as regards time, he was not successful. The records given above are sufficient to warrant the expectation of the grandest race that has yet taken place, and one that will hardly be anyone's until the one hundred and forty-two hours are up. Rowell ought certainly to have the severest struggle of his career now before him, and, with the wonderful achievements of the other men before us, it would seem that more than one of the contestants must pass six hundred miles in order to decide the possession of the chief prizes. The majority of the competitors are now and have been for some time in steady training in this neighborhood. Rowell and Noremac are at the American Institute Hall on Third avenue, while Fitzgerald, Vint, Hazael and Scott are at Wood's Athletic Grounds, Williamsburg, L. I.

CANADA vs. UNITED STATES.

The visit of the Canadian champion racket player to the city was the occasion of a series of exhibition-games played before the members of the New York Racket Club, at 26th street and Sixth avenue, on Feb. 7, in which the noted marker and teacher of the Quebec Racket Club, W. Boakes, played against Messrs. Moore and Wright, the young markers of the New York Club. The spectators were limited to members of the club and invited guests, who thronged the gallery on the occasion. The match of Tuesday was one of best three games in five, and it was handsomely won by Boakes by the appended score:

	1st.	*2d.*	*3d.*	*4th.*	*Total.*
Boakes	15	9	15	15	— 54
Moore and Wright	11	15	13	9	— 48

Aces by service	Boakes 18	Moore 14	Wright 6	
Aces by returns	Boakes 36	Moore 18	Wright 10	
Total aces	54	32		16

Referee, Mr. La Montagne. Umpires, Messrs. Smith of Quebec and Lydig of New York. Time of match, 1h. On Wednesday and Thursday two more series are to be played.

THAT FOUR-HANDED CHALLENGE.—Recently a challenge was issued by F. G. Trunkett, Frank Murray, W. H. Parry and B. Rogers, fast walkers belonging to the Williamsburg Athletic Club, to any other four amateurs to walk a relay race of from one to five miles. This has been accepted by the Manhattan Athletic Club of this city, who name as the representatives of that organization the well-known walkers J. H. Hannan, W. H. Purdy, Thos. A. McKwen and J. Bulloss, and fix the distance as two miles and the time Feb. 23, at the Winter meeting of the Manhattan Club in Madison-square Garden. Lieutenant G. M. L. Sachs of the Manhattans offers a costly stand of colors as the prize.

THE TWELVE-HOUR go-as-you-please race arranged to take place between amateurs, under the auspices of the Northside Athletic Club, and to come off at Wood's Athletic Grounds, Williamsburg, L. I., Feb. 22, gives promise of being an interesting event. The race commences at 11 A. M., and entries close Feb. 19 with William Fales, secretary, North Ninth and Second streets, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

HOURIHAN TO FRANK HART.—I, Jerry Hourihan, hereby challenge Frank Hart to a fifty-mile race, go-as-you-please, and will meet him at THE CLIPPER office at any time that he may appoint to complete arrangements. Twenty-five dollars is hereby deposited in the hands of Frank Queen to show that I mean business.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1882.

A GAME of football took place at the Recreation Grounds, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 28, between the Wanderers and the Unions, the former playing twelve men against the latter's fifteen. The Wanderers, having the advantage of being much heavier men, won the game easily.

A WRESTLING MATCH took place Jan. 28 at Santa Cruz, Cal., between J. D. Wright, champion of that county, and Gus Gehring, an amateur. The match was for the county championship, $200, and the gate-money, and Gehring won two straight falls in less than five minutes.

"COLUMBIA A. C.," 784 Sixth avenue, N. Y. City, desires to secure a backer who will enter him in the twenty-four-hour race to be held Feb. 21, 22, by the Williamsburg A. C., at the American Institute Hall.

JOHN FRASER has withdrawn the fifty dollars posted by him early in the season on behalf of a young man whom he wanted to enter in a sweepstakes skating race.

THE seventh annual field meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association will be held Saturday, May 27.

AQUATIC.

COMING EVENTS.

April 3—Sculling match, E. Hanlan vs. R. W. Boyd, $5,000—Tyne River, Eng.
June 20—Sculling match, E. Hanlan vs. Wallace Ross, $2,000—course to be named.
June 23, College boat-race, Childs Cup, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SEAWANHAKA BOAT CLUB of Brooklyn, E. D., will hold a "stag racket" at Lyceum Hall, South Eighth and Fourth streets, on the evening of Feb. 15. A number of well-known metropolitan boxers will appear on the occasion, and Frank Creamer would like to swing clubs with any amateur for a fifty-dollar medal.

THE FRIENDS of the different boat clubs of Washington and individual members will be kept busy, as the National Rifles have put up an order for a new four-oared shell to be voted for at their fair. The club receiving the most votes wins it. The Oddfellows have also put up a new single-scull for the most popular member of any club.

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY, at the annual meeting, Feb. 6, in Philadelphia, elected the following officers: Commodore, Brandon L. Keys; vice-commodore, John F. Hunneker; secretary and treasurer, William C. Brown; log-keeper, H. J. C. Phillips.

THE POTOMACS of Washington have received a very handsome testimonial from the Minnesota Boat Club of St. Paul, Minn., expressing their appreciation of the kindness of the Potomacs during the national regatta last season.

M. F. DAVIS spent most of his time while in Washington recently in the Patent Office, giving his immediate attention to his many inventions, and seeing that no one has infringed on any of his valuable patents heretofore granted.

THE FT. WAYNE (IND.) BOAT CLUB on Feb. 2 elected the following officers: President, Thomas Reeder; vice-president, Lawrence Verdon; secretary, A. O. Gray; treasurer, J. F. Ratigan; captain, F. L. Smith; ensign, W. B. Rider.

THE amateur oarsmen of San Francisco, Cal., are agitating the subject of forming a rowing association.

COCKING MAIN.—In West Troy, N. Y., Feb. 3, another cockfight occurred, this time between Hudson and Troy owners. Sports were present from Hudson, Albany, Troy, North Adams, Schenectady and Hoosick Falls in large numbers, and none were molested or made afraid by the authorities. More money changed hands than on any previous fight this season. One up country man lost a cool $300. The main was for $500 and $25 each battle. Each side produced 15 birds, of which 13 fell in. Only ten battles were fought, of which Troy won eight. Hudson showed two runaways. This is the most signal victory won by Trojan sports this season. Preparations are being made for a combat between Troy and Petersburg cocks.

THE TURF.

RACING AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South Carolina Jockey Club opened their meeting Feb. 1, with good weather and track and a fair attendance. Results: Purse $150, six furlongs—Pride (103lb) first, in 1:19; Sportsman (105) second, Jim Nelson third. Selling race, $200, a mile and an eighth—Colonel Sellers (85) first, in 2:06; Cape Clear (103) second, Keno (113) third. Purse $150, one mile—Linchpin first, in 1:48; Bonnie Castle second, Pride third. Purse $200, a mile and a quarter—Ballast first, in 2:33; Glenrock second, Franklin third. Feb. 2: Charleston Hotel Stakes, for three-year-olds, $200, one mile—La Gloria first, in 1:53, winning in a big gallop; Barney Lyon second. Purse $150, three-quarters of a mile—Duke of Kent first, in 1:20; Sportsman second, Clara third. The Duke got the best of the start. Selling race, $200, a mile and a quarter—Keno (108) first, in 2:18; Linchpin (100) second, by a nose; Bonnie Castle (101) third. Purse $150, one mile—Glenrock first, in 1:52¼; Bismarck second, Corena third. Inclement weather caused a postponement of the races on the 3d inst.

SPORTING NOTES.

.... Eva and Sweetheart, the California flyers, have been stabled by O. A. Hickok at the American Horse Exchange, this city.

.... Among the valuable property destroyed by the fast-spreading flames on Jan. 31 were S. D. Bruce's revised edition of the first three volumes of the "American Stud Book" and the MS. of the fourth volume of said work, which was ready for the printer. The labor of four years was thus swept away.

.... A pigeon match at London, Eng., Jan. 31, one hundred birds each, Dr. Carver standing at 31 yards and Gordon at 24 yards, the latter using one hand only, resulted in the success of the former by a score of 68 to 59.

.... F. T. Walton, who by reason of his large scale turf operations in England during the past racing season gained the appellation of "The American Plunger," on Feb. 1 began his undertaking of cleaning the east-side down-town streets of this city. He found a tough job made harder by a big snowstorm, and all that that implies in Gotham.

.... Bob Rear, for many years the guard on the Windsor coach, and who was a master performer on the post horn, died Jan. 14 in London, Eng. He leaves a wife and six children.

.... The hunting dog Lincoln, the property of Harry Bishop of Tennessee, died at New Albany, Ind., last week, from the effects of a railroad accident. The dog cost $3,000 in England, 'tis said.

.... Chapelle, the well known cocker, recently returned to San Francisco with seventy-five of the best gamecocks he could procure East. A main is being arranged between some of his birds and some San Francisco birds.

.... The Seawanhaka Yacht Club will hold their annual regatta June 17.

.... A special from Louisville, Ky., to *The Times-Star* of Cincinnati, O., says: "At the Campbell street Christian Church last night (Feb. 5) Rev. Mr. Yuney called for sinners to step forward. General Abe Buford was the first to step out and be baptized. He announced that he would retire permanently from the turf.

.... The members of the New York Yacht Club are seriously considering the advisability of abolishing the present showy club uniform.

.... Wm. Muldoon and Andre Christol engaged in a so-called match, to wrestle Graco Roman, at Esher's Theatre, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6. Muldoon won the first fall in 80m. and the second in 17m. The house was packed.

.... The Philadelphia Caledonian Club on Feb. 1 elected these officers: Chief, George Goodmilow; first chieftain, John Reid; second chieftain, Wm. Taylor; third chieftain, A. Gullison; fourth chieftain, Edward Macharg.

.... The Clipper Association, F. Benkenstein president, Wm. Ambach recording-secretary, will hold their annual invitation ball at Sauer's Academy, 516 West Thirty-sixth street, Feb. 20.

.... A cocking main between Georgia and North Carolina parties, each to show thirty one birds, and fight for $100 each battle and $1,000 the odd, is to take place Feb. 14, 15, 16, across the river from Augusta, Ga.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION.

HERR BRANDT died recently in Darmstadt, Prussia. He was a theatrical machinist, and invented the mechanical effects for the Bayreuth Theatre when Wagner's Trilology was produced there. The chief theatrical machinists in Germany differ materially from those in this country, as they never do any mechanical labor, but invent effects and furnish plans and models to the workmen of the theatres. Herr Brandt, it is said, received a thorough scientific training, and possessed more imagination than half of our modern poets.

FRANK B. WHIPPLE died of confluent smallpox at 4 o'clock P. M. Feb. 2 in the Branch Hospital, Cincinnati, O., after a week's illness. He went there as the manager of the "Dash" Combination, which disbanded at the Coliseum Theatre, Last Summer he established an amusement bureau in Chicago, Ill. He formerly resided in Kalamazoo, Mich.

CLARA GIBSON, formerly of Covent Garden and Her Majesty's Theatre, London, Eng., died in Islington Jan. 7.

CHARLES FOX SR., scenic-artist, died in England Jan. 14.

GEORGINA BLAND, a daughter of the late famous English actress Mrs. Glover, died in Birmingham, Eng., Dec. 18, 1881, aged 78 years.

W. O. FREEMAN died suddenly in Newport, N. Y., during the past week, and his remains reached his home, in Somerville, Mass., Feb. 4. He was on the road traveling as musical-director of Bennett & Moulton's Juvenile Opera Company, in which connection he had acted three years, and was preparing for the evening rehearsal. He was found dead in his chair, with one foot on his knee, as if he intended to button his boot. Mr. Freeman was twenty-six years of age, and was regarded as a musical prodigy from the fact that, in boyhood, he exhibited remarkable skill as a pianist and facility for giving the instrument expression. His funeral took place from his late residence Feb. 5.

ADA MARKHAM is reported as having died recently in Dallas, Texas, where she was performing at Loeb & Wood's New Theatre.

MRS. WILLIE B. COLEMAN, wife of Wm. Emmette Coleman, for many years prompter, stage-manager and actor of old-men's characters, died in New York City Jan. 11 of cancer. Mrs. Coleman made her first appearance on the stage in 1872 at the Rochester (N. Y.) Opera-house, and she played at the Capitol Theatre, Albany, N. Y., in 1872-3 and 1874. Since 1874 she and her husband have not been connected with the profession.

DEATH OF ELIZA NEWTON.—This well-known actress died of a disease of the liver Feb. 7 in Bellevue Hospital, whither she had been removed Jan. 14 last from her residence in this city. She was a native of Dumfries, Scotland, and came of a theatrical family, her father, John Newton, having been a leading comedian in the English theatres, and her grandfather a well-known manager. She went on the stage when a child, and when grown to womanhood had played in the Royalty Theatre, London, and in the principal theatres in Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh and other provincial cities. She was married to Frederick Lloyd, a brother of Arthur Lloyd, a music-hall performer, and for some time they traveled giving a musical entertainment in the British provinces. After her husband's death she was induced by her cousin, the late John H. Selwyn, to come to this country, and made her American debut in the Olympic Theatre, in this city, then managed by Mrs. John Wood, Oct. 31, 1864, playing Helen in "Marguerite's Colors." After playing there one season she returned to England, but came back in 1866, and was married to W. H. Blackmore, a merchant of this city. At the opening of the season of 1868-9 she was a member of the company of Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, Mass., but withdrew before its close and was engaged at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, in this city, when it was first opened by the late John Brougham. After that theatre closed she decided to retire from the profession, and received a farewell benefit in the French Theatre, now Haverly's, Fourteenth-street, May 15, 1869. She intended returning to England, but illness prevented. Subsequently she reappeared on the variety stage and performed in the leading theatres of that class throughout the country. After a few years she disappeared from public gaze, and nothing was heard of her until three or four years ago, when she again appeared at the head of a dramatic company under her own management in the Far West. She then visited San Francisco, Cal., with the view of engaging a fresh company for a circuit in Colorado, but seemed to have been unsuccessful, as she tarried in that city for some months, during which time she played occasionally in some of the theatres there. After leaving 'Frisco she abandoned her intention of continuing management, and came to this city. She left two sons, Arthur, the elder, being engaged in business in Philadelphia, and Charles is in this city. J. Alexander Brown of 64 East Fourteenth street advises us that an appeal will have to be made to the profession in order to defray the expenses of the funeral, and that contributions, addressed to Miss Lucille Adams, can be sent to his office.

SAM WHITE, Ethiopian comedian and song-and-dance man, died suddenly at the Flatbush Hospital, L. I., Jan. 19, aged 32 years, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. His death was caused by taking an overdose of blue-mass pills, after which he took cold. He had not been before the public for the last three years, on account of poor health. He made his first appearance at Wagoner's Hall, East New York, in 1869, playing in negro acts, assisted by Charley Shaw, banjoist, after which he played in Chicago and all through the Eastern towns. He was once stage-manager of the Arcade Theatre, Jersey City. His sister defrayed his funeral expenses.

BASEBALL.

HUMORS OF THE BALL FIELD.

"The new rules for playing baseball do not forbid the audience from doubling itself up and fairly screaming with laughter when the ball hits the umpire directly below the fourth vest button."—*New Haven Register*.....Jones says his church ought to organize a baseball nine. They have a man who balls first and second base. The organist can always get a short stop on the organ, while the minister, seeing he has a good field, pitches into the congregation who have to catch it.....Motto for Troy's ball-tossers: "If at first you don't succeed, Troy, Troy again."".....A Cleveland paper also got off this equally bad pun: "Boys, *de*-troit to-day." Perhaps it was this which broke up the Detroit nine, so that they could not hit McCormick.....In New Orleans and other cities where playing is allowed on Sundays, the game might be advertised as "sacred gymnastics,".....In a Detroit-Cleveland championship contest last season open betting was indulged in up to the last moment before the game ended. One enthusiastic visitor heard a Detroiter say something about Bradley having but one lung, and he at once jumped up and wanted to bet him $5 that George Washington B. had three lungs.....The energy and skill displayed by the Chicago nine in the game with Detroit, Aug. 13, in their efforts not to get a run, deserve special mention. The unanimity with which their batsmen would strike at wild balls when men were on bases, and the desperate efforts they made to strike out whenever a run seemed dangerously near, excited universal admiration. Speaking of this game *The Cleveland Voice* remarked: "That was no earthquake which was felt last night. It was only Detroit folks jumping up and down because their pets shut out the champions.".....Ferguson's Mastodonic Aggregation of Mesatherian Ballplayers" was the title given to the Troys by a Buffalo journal.....The big suit between the Richmond and Albion Mining Companies attracted much attention in Nevada and California last Summer. The telegraphic reports simply puzzled the average reader to such an extent that after a careful perusal of them a man was considered quite lucky if he could tell what stock he owned. There were also two baseball clubs named respectively Richmond and Albion, and they never played a game that the score did not in some unaccountable way get mixed with the report of the trial. *The Carson Appeal* sent a very reliable gentleman to Eureka with instructions to forward by telegraph a fair and correct report of the proceedings. The following is given as a sample of his work: "EUREKA, July 12.—The big suit between the Richmond and Albion opened to-day to a crowded audience. The Albion won the toss and sent Billy Woods to the bat, who on taking his stand called for a low ball, and Tom Wren sent in a red-hot St. George patent, which Woods sent to centre-field with an Uncle Sam lick and made his first base. Stewart then did some heavy batting with the Rose location, and Counselor Cheeney muffed a *nonc pro tunc* on the left field. The Richmond then took the bat, with Baker and Wines alternating as pitchers. Baker did some very lively work, bowling with the Uncle Sam twist, and the Albion backers were in good spirits as the Richmond went out with but two runs. The Richmond batting in the jury innings was very weak. A hot liner from Stewart in the shape of an intervention to the St. George's location struck Tom Wren in the jaw, but he did considerable good fielding after that, and an attempt to quiet his title to the home-base was a failure. At the present writing the game is progressing at such a lively rate that Umpire Rives has to watch things pretty close to keep the run of the innings. The Albions are so far ahead that unless there is some wild over-throwing they will win the game by five or six runs.".....A contemporary commenting on the uniforms of many colors adopted by the League clubs adds: "The umpires seem to have been entirely overlooked. Serpentine pantaloons, in imitation of a barber's pole, harlequin jacket and a circus clown's wool hat would give them a neat and not particularly gaudy suit, and afford a kaleidoscopic effect as they skipped up towards first-base along with a batsman. A log-cabin bed-quilt, worn as a toga, would heighten the effect and add dignity to the office."".....'To what base uses are we given,'" said one ball-player to another after making a home-run.....A little boy came home one day last Summer with the seat of his pantaloons in streamers, and when his mother appointed an investigating committee of one, with power to send for persons and papers, he quashed proceedings by exclaiming: "Why, mother, haint I got to slide in on bases?".....Corcoran's peculiar pitching was thus described: "He clasps the ball to his manly breast, caresses it tenderly with his finger-tips, and upon delivering it frequently stands motionless, with body inclined and outstretched arm, awaiting the result, thus forming a beautiful tableau, not unlike the clog-dancers when they give representations of Ajax defying the lightning, or Cain killing his brother Abel.".....An irreverent Chicagoan says that, judging from the baseball returns, 1881 was an off-year for placing your trust in Providence..... The headline "Was this foul play?" in a Buffalo journal elicited the following answer from a facetious contemporary: "Can't tell till we find out. How was it, anyhow? Did he ask for a low ball and receive a high one? or did he knock a fly just outside of third, into the left-fielder's hand? If that was the case, then it was all right. But if there were three men on bases and the batter sent a sky-scraper catapulting way down over centre's head, then the play was undoubtedly foul—for the field nine. A great deal depends on the umpire's decision in these matters, and if he sold the game it behooves the losing nine to send him over to Russia and make a Czar of him.".....A bric-a-brac collector having announced that he had "a historical pitcher," fourteen baseball clubs have written him, asking what the pitcher's terms were for the coming season..... At a recent meeting of the Lime Kiln Club of Detroit, Trustee Pullback offered the following preamble and resolutions: Whereas, De baseball sezun for 1881 has bin brung to a cloze, leavin' de Mayor, Common Council an' odder city officers time to attend to legitimate business; and, Whereas, Five thousand citizens who bought pools or put up money on de play, besides spendin' a large sheer of deir time in attendin' de games, am now left free to provide for de wants of deir families and pay up old debts; darefore, *Resolved*, Dat dis Lime Kiln Club congratulate de kentry at large an' Detroit in particular, and returns its heartfelt thanks to de inflocence which brought about de cloze. The resolution was read three times and adopted six, and the secretary was instructed to forward copies to every city which has felt the deep affliction during the Summer.

AVERAGES OF LEAGUE CLUBS.

The club averages of the twelve clubs which have entered the lists for the League championship from 1878 to 1881 inclusive present some interesting figures, showing their rise and fall in batting averages each season. Only three clubs have played for the four successive years mentioned, viz.: Boston, Chicago, and Providence; and but four for three successive years; while one played two years and four others each played one year. The Chicago Club has the best general average, Providence being second and Boston third in the four years named. Cincinnati led the clubs playing three years, and Detroit the others. The record is as follows:

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	General Average.
Boston	340	274	253	251	254
Chicago	286	275	281	298	285
Providence	263	296	247	253	264
Cincinnati	272	263	221	...	252
Cleveland	...	223	242	256	240
Buffalo	...	251	223	263	245
Troy	...	237	251	247	245
Worcester	...	...	231	251	241
Indianapolis	236	...	...	...	236
Milwaukee	251	...	...	...	251
Syracuse	...	237	...	...	237
Detroit	...	...	...	260	260

COLLEGE CLUB AVERAGES.

The pitching averages, as made up from THE CLIPPER files, are as follow, the figures including those only of players who took part in five games and over of the college championship series:

Pitchers.	Club.	Average Earned Runs.	Average Base-hits.
Hutchison	Yale	0 8	4 4
Archer	Princeton	0 7	5 3
Folsom	Harvard	1.0	7 2
Gould	Amherst	1.1	10.1
Rundlett	Dartmouth	1.2	7.2
J. Greene	Brown	1.4	9.3

ALEX. MCKINNON, formerly of the Syracuse Stars, is notified that we have in our care a letter of the utmost importance to him. Anyone knowing his address would confer a favor by sending it to this office. He was said to have been in Cincinnati, O., on Jan. 18, but on investigation this proved to be incorrect.

A LARGE PLOT of ground in Atlantic City, N. J., has been leased by several Philadelphians for the purpose of a baseball field. The grading has been completed, and a large pavilion will be constructed in the course of a month.

ED. ROWEN at last advices was in Eureka, Nev., disengaged. He had an offer from the Bostons as change-catcher, but declined it on account of the terms. He expects a more favorable proposition, and is considering a trip Eastward.

THE ST. LOUIS BROWNS are making arrangements to play in New Orleans during the Mardi-gras festivities.

DANIEL WILMARTH WALLER, Actor

and Manager, whose obituary was recorded in our previous issue, was buried from his late residence, 248 W. 54th street, this city, at nine o'clock, A. M., Feb. 2. Those in attendance were principally his friends in private life, and the only professionals noticed were John Howson and Miss Estelle Mortimer. The deceased had to a great extent, withdrawn from professional life lately, and to this and the early hour (which we know kept some away) may be ascribed the non-attendance of many who should have been present to testify their esteem for this once genial gentleman and talented actor. The Rev. Dr. Dunnell of All Saints' Church, an associate of his childhood, officiated at the funeral service of the Episcopal Church, and in addition made a brief and feeling address. The remains were enclosed in a black cloth-covered casket, on which rested branches of palm attached to a wreath of white flowers, and at the head of the casket was a beautiful floral device. The coffin plate bore the inscription: "Daniel Wilmarth Waller, died Jan. 30, 1882, aged 58 years, 4 months and 19 days." The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery and placed in the family plot. His sudden death has now been definitely ascertained to have been caused by valvular disease of the heart. A passing tribute to his memory would describe him as one notably happy in his domestic life, a true and warm-hearted friend, a man of principle, and one who had justly earned the respect and esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact. As an actor he had enjoyed an excellent reputation, and especially in Shakespearean plays, melodramas and old-line comedies had made an enviable mark. Brought up in the genuine school of the actor, he added to this foundation a valuable experience and a well cultivated mind. Of later years he was better known in his managerial capacity, and there was no more correct authority in the production of those grand Shakespearean revivals, such as were seen at Booth's Theatre in its earliest days. To his talented direction much of the success of their presentation was due. Personally of a refined and sensitive nature, energetic and impulsive, frank and courteous in manner, kindly in disposition, he endeared himself most closely to those with whom he was associated, and has passed away, it can be truthfully said, sincerely and deeply lamented.

CHECKERS.

To Correspondents.

H. D. LYMAN, Washington.—Received and attended to.

E. W. SPILLER, Brooklyn.—1. Mr. Gaskins' address is St. John, N. B. 2. Manhattan Gas Works, corner Fourteenth street and Avenue C, New York City.

HENRY GASKIN, St. John.—All received, and will be examined.

E. J. MCCARTHY, Hoboken.—Position on file for examination.

A BEGINNER.—1. Fifty cents. 2. Address C. F. Barker, Cambridgeport, Mass.

H. P. MCDONELL, Portland.—Will endeavor to utilize the article.

G. H. FORDICK, Union Springs.—You win, the party having bet that you would be beaten, when the game was drawn.

STUDENT.—If you desire a book for learners, "Street's Elements of Draughts," 50cts., post-paid. If a more advanced book, "Barker's American Checker-player," same price. Address Ed. James.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."—Mr. Lyman writes that Position No. 84, Vol. 29, should be credited to H. Hutzler of Cincinnati, being No. 195 in the "Book of Problems."

Game No. 47, Vol. 29.

[Contributed by C. F. Barker.]

Twenty-fourth game played in the recent match for the championship of America, for $150 a side, between C. F. Barker, the present champion, and James Reed Jr.

NEW FIFTEENTH.

Black, Reed.		White, Barker.		Black, Reed.		White, Barker.	
1..10	to 15	21	to 17	15..11	to 15	21	to 17
2..9	13(a)	17	14	16..8	11	10	7
3..6	10	24	19(b)	17..3	10	14	7
4..15	24	28	19	18..1	6	7	3
5..10	17	25	21	19..5	9	3	8
6..11	15	19	10	20..11	16	8	11
7..7	14	23	18(c	21..6	10(e)	11	18
8..14	23	21	14	22..19	23	26	19
9..8	11	26	19	23..16	25	18	15 (f)
10..11	16	19	15	24..10	19	27	18
11..16	19	29	25	25..19	23	17	14
12..2	7	25	21	26..23	26	14	5
13..4	8	30	26	27..26	30	18	14
14..7	11	15	10(d	28..30	25	22	18

Mr. Barker won.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

(a) 15 to 18 draws, and is the trunk move. See Barker's "A. C. P." 9 to 13 is Variation 1, also drawing.

(b) 25 is given at this point. See "A. C. P.," Variation 2.

(c) Instructive to learners.

(d) We consider White's position already superior.

(e) "A forlorn hope" against his powerful opponent

(f) The "straw that breaks the camel's back."

Solution of Position No. 86, Vol. 29.

BY C. CRAWFORD.

Black.		White.		Black.		White.	
1..10	to 14	29	to 15	3..17	to 22	18	to 15
2..13	17	9	18	4..21	7	Black wins.	

Solution of Position No. 87, Vol. 29.

BY HENRY GASKIN.

Black.		White.		Black.		White.	
1..19	to 24	27	to 20	5..31	to 26	7	to 2
2..15	19	20	16	6..30	25	6	9
3..10	15	16	11*	7..25	18	Drawn.	
4..19	23	11	7				

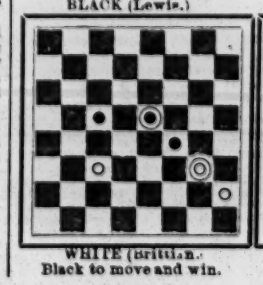
*Why not try 17 to 14?—ED. D. D.

Position No. 88, Vol. 29.

BY D. G. LEWIS.

[End-game between Messrs. Lewis and Brittian.]

BLACK (Lewis.)



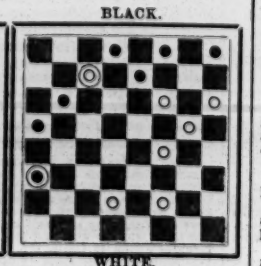
WHITE (Brittian.)

Black to move and win.

Position No. 89, Vol. 29.

BY D. G. LEWIS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to move and win.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.

H. M. WARREN, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Solutions correct; welcome to our corps.

PROF. O. A. BROWNSON, Rockdale, Iowa.—Your welcome letter and the chess package came all right and in due season; many thanks.

F. M. TEED.—Thanks for the attention, which we gladly utilize.

H. E. AND J. BETTMAN.—We are glad to hear from you again; the problems are very welcome.

THE MANHATTAN C. C.—Our contributor F. M. Teed writes us the following interesting glimpse of this leading organization: "The Manhattan Chess Club's annual dinner took place on January 26, and was attended by about thirty-five gentlemen. Your old friend Thos. Frere, who has just been elected an honorary member of the club, presided. Everybody had a 'jolly' time, and all looks well for a prosperous year for the club, which now numbers nearly a hundred *active chess-playing members*."

ITEMS IN BRIEF.—We have frequently noticed the closeness of final scores in recent tourneys, but the recent Canadian tourney just caps the climax of the record in this direction, no less than *seven* competitors having tied for third honors! E. Sanderson won, with first chance for the great national trophy, with 11½ victories; J. Henderson, second, 9½; Messrs. F. H. Andrews, J. Barry, C. P. Champion, W. H. Hicks, D. R. McLeod, E. Pope and J. W. Shaw all tied for third place on 8½; and R. Blackiston came fourth, only half a game behind them!.....M. Goudjou, the noted Parisian player, is a Roumanian.....The projected grand match Delmar-Judd has reached the *pour parler* (Anglice, *carding*) stage; but no serious stumbling block seems in the way, and Pittsburg seems likely to be the favored city in which to pitch the lists.....Nottingham [Eng.] recently won vs. Derbyshire, 18 to 14, with twenty-two knights doing battle for each side.

Enigma No. 1,312.

Prize Problem from Cincinnati Commercial.

BY JOHN G. NIX.

K Kt 8, K sq, K R 6, Q 5, K B 8, K Kt 4, K R 4, K 4, K Kt 5.

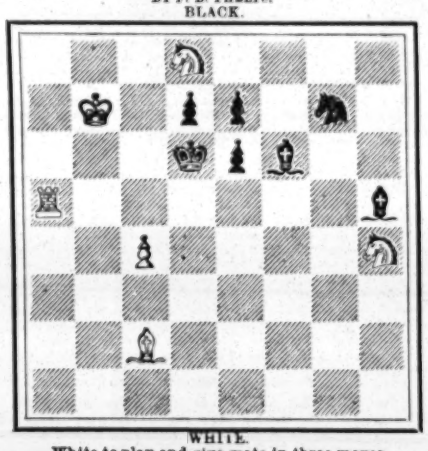
at K 4, Q B 2, Q B, Q Kt 2, K R sq, Q B 5, Q 5, K B 5, K Kt 5.

White to play and give mate in two moves.

Problem No. 1,313.

BY F. B. PHELPS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and give mate in three moves.

Game No. 1,312.

Herr Winawer's second essay at the "Muzio," at Berlin.

MUZIO GAMBIT.

White, S. Winawer.	Black, A. Wittek.	White, S. Winawer.	Black, A. Wittek.
1..P to K 4	P to K 4	26..P to Q B 3	Q R to his 8 +
2..P-K B 4	K P × P	27..K-his R 2	Q R-K 8
3..K Kt-B 3	P-K Kt 4	28..Q Kt-Q 5	Q R-Q 2
4..K B-B 4	P-K Kt 5	29..Q R-B 7	Q R × P
5..Castles	Kt × Kt	30..Kt-K 7 + (f)	K-Q sq
6..Q × B 3d P	Q-K R 3 (d)	31..K-Kt sq (g)	Q-Kt 8 3!
7..P-Q 3 (b)	K R-R 3	32..Q R × B +	Q-Q B sq
8..Q Kt-B 3	K Kt-K 2	3..Q Kt-B 6	Kt × K R
9..Q R × P	Q × Q B	34..Q R × Kt	Q R-K 7
10..K B × P +	K-Q sq	35..Q Kt × P	R × Kt P
11..Q × Q	K B × Q	36..P-K R 4 (h)	R-Q B 7
12..R R × B	Q Kt-B 3	37..P-K R 5	Q R × B P
13..Q R-K B	P-Q 3	38..Q Kt-B 6	Q R-Q 6
14..P-K R 3 (c	Q Kt-K 4	39..R-Kt 8 +	K R × R
15..K B-Kt 3	Q Kt-Kt 3	40..Q Kt × R	Q R × P
16..K R-B 7	B-Q Kt 5	41..K-Kt 3	Q R-Q 8
17..P-Q 4	K K-B 3	42..K-Kt 4	R-Q 2
18..Q Kt-K 2	K Kt-R 4	43..K-Kt 5	K-his 3
19..Kt-Kt 3	K Kt × B	44..Q Kt-R 6	P-Q B 4
20..R P × Kt	B-K sq	45..P-K Kt 4	P-Q B 5
21..K R-Kt 7	Kt-B sq (d)	46..Q Kt-B 5	P-Q B 6
22..Q R-B 6!	P-Q R 4	47..Q Kt-K 3	P-Q 4!
23..Q Kt-K 2	P-Q R 4	48..K-Kt 6	P-Q 5
24..Kt 2d P × P	Q R × P	49..Q Kt × R	P-Q B 7
25..Kt-K B 4 (e)	K-Q B sq	50..Kt-K B 2	P Queens, and Black wins.

NOTES (*Chess Monthly*) CONDENSED.

(a) Now considered best; but the older 6..Q to K 2 is also satisfactory, we think. Zukertort, in his now celebrated game vs. Winawer at Berlin [Game No. 1,297] played 6..Q to K 2; 7..P to Q 3. P to Q 3; 8..Q B × P, Q B to K 3 *best*; 9..Q B to Kt 5—and Dr. Z. replied with the very feeble P to K B 3, when he should have played 9..Q to her 2; then, 10..Q Kt to B 3—is there anything better?—Q Kt to B 3, 11..Q Kt to Q 5, K B to K 2, and White's attack is exhausted, while Black has a piece for a Pawn, and a well-developed game.

(b) Advocated by the Russian players in place of P to K 5. Black may also reply P to Q 4.

(c) 14..Kt to K 2 seems necessary; though *The Handbuch* plays Black to a superior game. The text move is not to much purpose, for Black might now have raised the siege, *e. g.*:

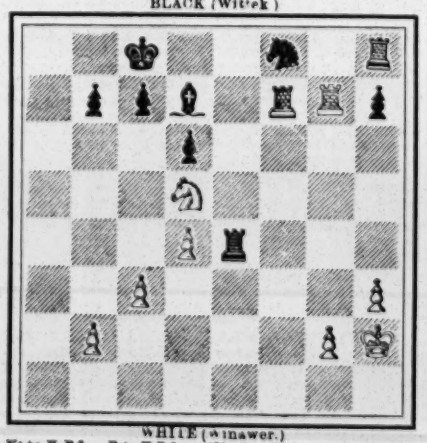
14..	Q Kt to Q 5	17..K R to B 7	P to B 6
15..Q R to B 2	Q B-K 3	18..Q R-B 6	K-Q 2,
16..K B × B	Kt × B	Etc., etc.	

(d) To prevent the entry of hostile Kt at B 6, over R 5, also guarding the important K 3.

(e) 25..K to R 2 would at least gain a move.

(f) Bent on a very pretty but insufficient course, Herr W. overlooks a simple line of play which ought to effect a draw:

BLACK (Wittek.)



WHITE (Winawer.)

30..Kt to K B 6	R to K B 5	33..P to Kt 4	R to K B 5
31..P-K Kt 3!	R-B 7 +	34..K-R 2, *or*	P to Kt 5, and we find no winning continuation for Black.
32..K-Kt sq	R-K B 4		

(g) Puzzling and very pretty! Met, however, by a still prettier *coup*.

(h) 36..Kt to B 6, R to Q B 7, *or* Kt to 6; 37..R to Kt 3 would afford better means of resistance, but hardly avert ultimate loss.

*** *The Schachzeitung* closes the score as above. *The Monthly* adds: 51..Kt to R 3, Q to B 7 +; 52..K to Kt 7, Q to B 2 +; 53..K to R 6, and Black mates, at latest, in *five* moves.

THEATRICAL RECORD.

Movements, Business and Incidents of the Theatrical, Circus, Musical and Minstrel Professions.

CLIPPER POST-OFFICE.

☞ A STAMPED ENVELOPE plainly addressed, must be inclosed for each and every letter, and the line of business followed by the party addressed should be given, in order to prevent mistakes.

NOTE.—Professionals and others should bear in mind that, by a late change in the postal laws, all letters, etc., in transit between the United States and Canadas must be *prepaid*; otherwise they are not forwarded.

LADIES' LIST.

Armond, Arzena
Austin, Nellie
Andow, Edith 3c.
Allen, Mrs Nellie (of Florence's Co.)
Adair, Ada
Arlington, Lou
Brennan, Mrs R. A.
Brewer, Carrie (late of Zoo Theatre)
Barrington, Mrs. (of Rice's Surprise Party)
Banon or Barron, Grace
Braham, Mrs. Louis (Australian postmark)
Browning, Maude (vocalist)
Belton, Sadie (of Stuart's Opera Co.)
Burnett, Ada
Barnes, Maude (p. o. mark, London, Eng.)
Cooper, Kate (vocalist)
Coleman, Mrs. G. D. (Kate Foster)
Cushing, Belle (vocalist)
Clarence, Louise (p. o. mark, London, Eng.)
Campbell, Nora
Caine, Mrs. George R.
Conway, Lizzie (vocalist, etc.)
Demorest, Mrs. Eliza (of Kellogg's Co.)
Derious, Lizzie
Davenport, Fannie
Davis, Lizzie (of Gibson & Davis)
Darling, Lydia
Dickson, Belle (of Joe Murphy's Co.)
Clifton, Aggie
Davenport, Mrs. E. L.
Davenport, Carrie
Davis, Lizzie
Elliott, Tillie (English post-mark) 16c.
Elliott, Tillie
Evans, Maggie (of Acad. Music, Chicago)
Fletcher, Lizzie (late of Ottawa, Canada)
Farron, Mrs. T. J.
Gleason, Alice
Girling, Nellie
Gurney, Madam Marie
Homes, Mrs. Mary E.
Hall, Mrs E. M.
Hewitt, Rosa
Hague, Nellie
Hewitt, Rosa
Hindle, Ella
Hyers, Louise
Hill, Mary E
Hoy, Mrs. John L.
Irving, Gertrude
Irwin, Mrs. Selden
Kaine, Georgie
King, Miss A. T. (of Rice's Op. Comique Co.)
Lamont, Mrs. J. C.
Lorne, Aurora
Manty, Zelina (violinist)
Moore Sisters, The
Moore, Eunice
Macarte, Mlle Josephine
Newcombe, Mrs. Mary
Nolornetze, Eugenie
Overton, Miss S. F.
O'Neil, Kate
Powers, Mrs Jen
Rebecca, Mlle.
Remington, Earlie
Sizersob, Nora
Stowe, Mamie
Swain, Carrie
Sisson, Mrs Josie
Stanton, Mabel
Sommerville, Berth
Summerfield, Maggie J.
Stickney, Sallie
Sherwood, Alice (song-and-dance)
St. Felix, Mrs.
Trowbridge, Mrs. (late of Chicago)
Villion, Mrs W. 5c.
Vivian, Mrs. E. 3c.
Vernon, Ida
Violetta, Mlle.
Valire, Maude G.
Wright, Mrs. Frank
Wood, Mrs. Fannie
Warner, Jessie (club "biz")
Zalo, Mlle.

GENTLEMENS' LIST.

Adams, George H.
Akin, G. (Agent Pacific Show)
Aymar, W. Fred
Ashleigh, George (agent)
Atkinson's Jollities, Manager
Anbach, Salo
Allen, R. (of Allen & Magee)
Adams, James R.
Adams, Ralph
Alden, D. A.
Burk, Major J. E. (5)
Bush, Irve
Burgess, Joseph
Baughman, Sam Hyde
Barnum, P. T.
Barry & Fay
Batcheller & Doris
Byrnes, John H.
Blitz, Francois R.
Boyce, Charles
Burtons, The
Bittz, Francois
Burk, T. K.
Batcheller & Doris
Bailey, J. A. (circus "biz")
Butters, F. E. (5)
Bailey, F. (of Wagner's Minst.)
Benjamin, H. (of Roberts' Co.)
Bourque, J. (leader, of Dup. & Ben. Min.)
Biel, Alf. J.
Brown, — (manager R. W. P. & W.'s Minst.)
Butler, R. (of Opera-House, Newark)
Blitz, Walter A.
Blackford & Bye
Block, Harry (late of Baltimore)
Boyer, Charles H.
Bruno, Harry
Balfour, Theodore 9c.
Booth, Edwin
Burton, John
Baker & Hoock (2)
Bolton & Bradford
Browne, C. G. (Frayne's manager)
Baker & Hannock
Blohm, Harry
Brown, W. R.
Cole, W. W.
Carson, Kit (with Wilson Brothers)
Campbell, R. (of Cole's Circus)
Carlo, George
Callender, H. W.
Conway, W. (of Walter's Dram. Co.)
Cereni, H. (of The Nondescripts)
Clarks, The
Carlisle, Add
Clark, D. W.
Cloner, H.
Carroll, Clever
Campbell, Bartley
Cash, George
Curtis, John C.
Clark, W. (of Baird's Minst.) 9c.
Carey, George
Cooke, L. (of Cole's Circus)
Charles, George
Cohan, Jerry
Chenet, J. (of Rial's Two Orphans Co.)
Cusick, John (variety "biz")
Clark, E. (of Acad. of Music, Chicago)
Collins, B (late Turner & Collins)
Coleman, S. P.
Clifford, Frank
Cassidy, John
Callender, Charles
Crusoe, —. A.
Clifton, Frank
Coup, W. C.
Coburn, S. K.
Carroll, J. P.
Carver, Frank
Corcoran, Lawrence
Crane M C
Combs, J. Poole
Dunbar, E. C.
Decker P.
Dunn, Master
DeBeque, Basco J.
Donaldson, W. C.
Detroit, Thomas
Dalton, George A.
Diamond, Charles
Dever, Sam
Devere, William (vocalist)
Dutton, N. J.
Dixey, Harry E.
Delmont, Dem (manager)
Devernon, Frank
Demer, L. S 9c.
Doty, J. Arthur
Daly, Jr., W. (of Tourist's Co.)
Davies, E. D.
Dorr, Howard
Donnelly, Thomas E.
Devere, William
Davis, Charles L.
Darwin, Henry
Dyl yn, John B.
Dixon, Orm
Donaldson, W. Crossley
Decker, F. D. F.
Denport, Harry
Daytons, The
Dashington, Jerry & Walter
Egberts, T. F.
Edwards, Harry
Edwards, John
Faustin, M.
Fisher Brothers
Franckum, George W.
Forbar, John
Frey, Charles
Forepaugh, Adam
Frey, Charles
Fox, D. (late with J. L. Burleigh)
Frey, Albert M.
Fursman, G. (of U. S Circus)
Ferguson, R. V.
Farento, Signor
Flynn, John (of Haverly's Mastodons)
Fierce, L. (of Forhan's Combin.)
Froom, H. A.
Farron, T. (of Farron & Baker) 3c.
Foster, Chas. (of Acad. Music, Chicago)
Franklin, W. E.
Faulkner, John T.
Gorman Bros. (of Mack's Co.)
Gilson & Welsh
Goodyear, C. W.
Gulick, James T.
Gardner, Harry
Girard, Ed
Graham & Kaine
Halstead, Nathan
Homer, Nat (with Baron Seeman)
Hague, Sam
Harrington, W. C.
Haley, W. (of Haley & Mullan)
Healy, Dr. John E.
Holmes, E. (of Baird's Minstrels)
Holcomb, Joseph
Herbert, Fred (of Herbert Bros.)
Hames, Nat W.
Hogan or Hogar, Harry
Hay, J. (of Rooms for Rent Co.)
Howard, William
Holston, Art
Herne, P. (of Herne & Rosko)
Howe, Den
Harris, Charles
Haney, Master
Hamlin, A. (with Ned & Graves)
Hapgood, H. P.
Hughes, Andy
Hillyer, Clark
Harris, W. T. (of Acad. Music, Chicago)
Hanson, C. (of Weston & Hanson)
Hicks, C. B.
Howard, Ormond
Hughes, H. (of The Eccentric Four)
Heywood, James (manager)
Howorth, John
Hertell, Frank
Hilliard, W. F.
Hunter, L. S.
Howard, C. (of Baird's Minstrels)
Hickey, John
Hooley, Jr., John
Ingraham, Charles (minstrel "biz")
Joyce, J. (Jas. Murphy's Agent)
Jones J. J. (sharpshooter)
Japanese Tommy
Keane, J. H.
Kelly & O'Brien
King, Frank J.
Lyons, W. (of Henry's Minstrels)
Lamm, Robert M.
Lamont, Charles
Lyle, James
Lee, R. (of Crawford & Lee)
Lawrence & Baldwin
Lawrence, Walter
Kearney, James
Lorella, J. C.
Lorella, C. (of Against the World Co.)
Loder, C. (of Big Four Combination)
Leavitt, M. (of Kentz's Minst.)
Lalountain, Leon
Leavitt, M. B.
Leary, Thomas C. (Irish "biz") 9c.
Landis, William H.
Leland, Matt
Lamont, C. (of Cole's Circus)
Lester, D. (late of Deport & Lester)
Lawrence, George (agent)
Lawke, Will
LaCardo, Signor
Lucas, Samuel
Lavarnie, Frank
Little, J. Z.
Levoy, Ace
LaRose, Harry
Lorando Brothers
Lester, D. W.
Magee, C. C.
Murphy & Miles
Mack, J. (of Miner's Comedy Four)
McFarly, J. (of McCall & Blake's Co.)
Marks, H.
McVeigh, John
Maxwells, The
McKinzie, Albert
Magee, — (of Magee & Allen)
Manager French Specialty Co.
Murphy, Harry
Murray, James (late with Barnum)
"Musicus"
Markham, George
Miller, A. D.
Manchester & Vere
Marshall, C. Edwin
Miller, — (of Royal Hand-Bell-ringers)
McLoughlin, William
Manning & Drew
Morris, H. (or Morris & Fields)
McDonald, Chas. (late of Grand Rapids)
Murtz, John
Mack, J. H. of Haverly's Europ. Min.)
Morse, H. M (with Haverly's Mast.)
Manning, Eddie
Morrissey, Johnny
Marshall, F. K.
Meyers, O. P.
Mason, C. (of Skiff's Minstrels)
Main, William (of Main's Show)
Marsh, W. L.
Marshall, William J.
McConnell, John O.
Mason & Morgan
McIntyre, Heath & Belmont
Maxwell, Barry
Mausfield, Erwin
Mobley, Harry
Mozart, Ed
Marlow & Heart
Moffit, —
McIntyre & Heath
Murphy, Paddy & Ella
Marks, R. W.
Nichols, John
Neiton, —
Nixon, A. J.
Nagle, William F.
Nathans, Add
Norman, Capt. Fred
Onofri, W.
Orrin Brothers
Oliver, Ned
Ott, George A. (musician)
Ordey, K.
Ousley, Charles
Onzalo, William
Price, T. H. (of Chicago)
Primrose & West "Professor"
Pallas, Joseph
Park, W. C.
Price, Charles
Peck, Kelloeg
Poole, Prof. George
Padgett, James
Pieri, John
Peck, Will K.
Parker, Ned C
Potter, —Major Tott's father)
Queen, Burt
Ransom, Robert
Remick, Edward J.
Rice, Col J. H.
Royce, Ed (musician)
Rankin, W. W.
Roe, Harry W.
Roche, John A.
Reilly, Patrick
Ratton, Daniel
Ryan, Ned (of Clooney & Ryan)
Ricketts Brothers
Randall, Charles S.
Ryal, John
Russell, — (female-Impersonator.)
Ronaldo, — (man serpent)
Russell, John (minstrel "biz")
Rice, Henry
Rowe, Dick
Reynolds & Arnold
Robyns, W. C.
Rathburn, H. R.
Sause, William (leader)
Smonsbourne, Charles
Sissons, The
Shilleto, Leonard
Sherry, Will J.
St Elmo, Switzer
Stanley, George
Sperra, Harry (leader)
Sellon & Burns
Sheehan, John
Steil or Still, Oscar "Strad"
Sprugteen, George
Sprague, S. W.
Shea, W. J.
Sheppard, John
Smith & Leopold 12c.
Scanlan, W. J 9c.
Thorp, H. W. (manager)
"The Big U.S. Circus"
The Four Eccentrics
The Four Emeralds
Thompson, George W.
Tooley, Larry
Thorne, Ernest (2)
Titus, Frank
Tagliapietra, Signor
The Four Luminaries
Tillotson, J. K.
Thayer, Dr. James L.
Trip, Charles
Tyrrell, R. T.
Tierney, M. J.
Tuidon, James 9c.
Till, John
The Muidoon Quartette
Turner, George W.
Vamater, Frank
Williams, H. W.
Wallace, J. W.
Woods & Regan
Wallace, P. K.
Wallace, Prof. (of Hague's Minst.)
Wood, John A. (agent)
Wachtel, M. V. B.
Winter, Banks
Wise, J. P.
West, Joe (of Stowe's Circus)
Ward, Charles
West, W. H.
Washburne, John H.
Wilson, R.
Wentworth, Harry
Wyman, Professor
Waldon, Rich
Webster, Elwin
Wallace, J. R.
Winstanley Brothers

For letters received on Tuesday see another page.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ QUESTIONS THAT DO NOT REACH THIS OFFICE UNTIL TUESDAY MORNING WILL NOT BE ANSWERED UNTIL THE FOLLOWING WEEK.

W. M. D., Philadelphia.—1. William B. Harrison was Secretary of the American Dramatic Fund, and not of the organization named by you. 2. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 26, 1881. 3. He left a wife and daughter in poor circumstances. The daughter was last Summer employed as matron at the Children's Home, Bath, L. I. When Mr. H. died the family residence was 270½ Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, and it may be that yet. If as an old friend of the deceased, you wish to communicate with his widow, you can send a letter in our care, if you cannot find her at the foregoing address.

F. A. G.—We will not decide bets as to the ages of actresses, nor give their ages save in those rare instances as to which there can be no reasonable doubt. 2. We judge by the way you have worded the question that your object is to get us to *decide* that Miss Mary Anderson was born in a certain month in 1859. We have heard that she was, and do not know that she was not. The matter was discussed in this column last week.

F. B., Boston.—1. David Wambold is an invalid, and his voice is so impaired that it is not likely that he will ever sing in public again. 2. That is a matter of individual taste. 3. We have heard that Wambold has thought of organizing such a troupe, but we have no idea that he would locate it in this city. He would be more likely to put it on the road, and likelier still not to organize it.

E. A. S., Baltimore.—1. Advertise in our business columns for one. 2. About thirty-five dollars a week, when there happens to be a demand for one. Usually, comedy-sketch artists in variety business travel in pairs. 3. There is always a chance when it is looked for so far in advance of the season. 4. About fifty dollars a week for a first-class one. 5. There is no better way than to advertise.

TROJAN.—If you cannot get a position in Troy, Albany, Rochester, or Buffalo, you will have to join a traveling company, a position in which you may be able to obtain by advertising for it. It is useless for you to hope to get a position in any large city, such as this; and you would never get the chance to advance, even if you got the position here.

G. E. A., Chicago.—It being in a large sense a novelty, the best way to introduce it would be to advertise it and yourself as desiring an engagement. You will have to record successful engagements before the managers of the leading variety houses will risk experimenting.

G. B. D., Richmond.—1. No answers by mail, and we do not furnish the addresses or whereabouts of performers except as matter of news in our regular amusement pages. 2. Address him in care of THE CLIPPER Post-office, and he may send for the letter that we shall gratuitously advertise as being in our care.

C. K. B., New London.—1. As we do not know how you sent it, we cannot say whether she will get it or not. 2. About fifty dollars a week for a first class one. 3. Yes, wardrobe for extravagant sketches. 4. Those advertisements would cost for one insertion eighty cents each.

CARLOTTA B. C., Ripley.—Send a printed title-page of it, accompanied by one dollar, to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C. If you ever get the play printed you will have to send him two complete copies of it.

NATIONAL.—The party for you to consult with the view of getting a photograph of Adelaide Neilson's burial in Brompton Cemetery is one of the leading photographers of this city, or some dealer in photographs, such as E. H. Fay.

B. J., Cleveland.—Robert Ingersoll has not been arrested within the past year for lecturing. There are places in which obstacles were thrown in his way to prevent his lecturing, and occasionally he was prevented.

CHRISTINE NIELSEN, No. 38 Fayette street, Philadelphia, wishes to hear from her brother, Hans Nielsen Ulrich, who, she says, "was connected with a menagerie ten or twelve years ago, and went from Denmark to Wisconsin about fourteen years ago."

F. D. M., Dallas.—There have been two Victoria Loftus troupes. In one there was a Victoria Loftus, and probably, since the name is a fictitious one used over here for professional purposes, there was also one in the other.

STATEN ISLAND.—Henry Sedley if the brother-in-law of the lady who was once Edwin Forrest's wife. Mr. S. married Anna Norton Sinclair, sister of Catherine N. Sinclair, and daughter of John Sinclair, the singer.

TRAGEDIAN, Chicago.—It is not possible to say. Children nine or ten years have impersonated both characters, and possibly boys and girls of tenderer years have alike wrestled with them. A half century ago the woods were full of "Infant Rosciuses."

W. N., Philadelphia.—Budworth played in a number of pieces there, for he was at the Eleventh street Opera-house a while as a member of the regular company. Possibly you mean "Caspar Veeder."

E. A. F.—1. Yes; it is possible to do it. 2. Antoinette Sterling is a contralto. 3. She is not English. She was born in this State. 4. Married to John Mackinlay.

X. Y. X., Concordia.—Adah Isaacs Menken was born in New Orleans, but she was well known in Memphis, Galveston and other Southern cities.

WABASH.—1. Miss Minnie Conway recently reappeared on the stage in Brooklyn, N. Y. Ordinarily she is in retirement. 2. If by Ned Holmes you mean E. B. Holmes the actor, he is dead.

F. A. G., Denver.—1. Oscar Wilde is said to be of Irish parentage. 2. We do not think that Sarah Bernhardt ever performed in St. Joseph, Mo.

W. L., Concord.—The author of "Connie Soogah" is Charles Gayler, who owns it. You can address him in care of THE CLIPPER Post-office.

J. J. K., Savannah.—1. Address Ed. James for the play and W. Dazian for the costumes. The addresses of both you will find in our business columns.

T. L. T., Baltimore.—Edwin Booth was billed to play Richelieu in October last at Booth's Theatre, this city, on 3, 8, 25 and 28. 2. No answers by mail.

A. A. F. P., Baltimore.—We have the impression that most if not all of the company returned to Europe. A letter addressed care of this office will be advertised in our letter list.

P. C., Kittanning.—See the card of Ed. James in another column, and write to him.

E. N.—Snorkey is the name of the leading character in "Under the Gaslight."

D. C., Chester.—It is a matter of opinion, and opinions are divided.

W. E. P., Morrison.—You can address the manager of Blind Tom in care of THE CLIPPER Post-office.

UFMANS, Baltimore.—Barnum's Museum, corner of Broadway and Ann street, this city, was burned on July 13, 1865.

E. F. B., Philadelphia.—We have all that we require in that line at present.

GUS, St. Louis.—We believe there is no variety theatre in Evansville, Ind., except in the Summer-time.

T. H.—1. Gus Williams has never played in "Hazel Kirke." 2. Gustavus Levick is the son of Milnes Levick.

ST. BOTOLPH, Springfield.—Barnum's baby-elephant weighed about forty-five pounds at birth, we believe. See our news columns.

FRITZ, Fort Preble.—It is a matter of individual opinion which is the better actor—Barrett or McCullough. The two are unlike.

C. F. M., Catawba.—Address them in care of THE CLIPPER Post-office.

L. F.—1.—"The Hero of the Hour" is from the French of Paul Faval. 2. Its adapter is G. F. Rowe.

M. L. T. Washington.—The last character the late H. J. Montague played in England was Jack Wyatt in "The Two Roses," in 1876.

E. B. A., Brooklyn.—Miss Minnie Lee was not singing anywhere that week.

T. K., Columbus.—Slason Thompson wrote "Sharps and Flats."

CONEY H., Brooklyn.—It costs one dollar to copyright a song.

T. R. R., Philadelphia.—See answer to "C. B. D., Richmond."

J. R. P.—Send your letter in our care, and we will forward it.

H. J. H.—Victorien Sardou married Mlle. Soulie.

E. J. MCA.—Cannot now say.

INTRODUCTORY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7, '82.

Sleighing slew several managers last week—at least, it cut down the receipts and compelled them to let in the dead-heads while the live ones were enjoying themselves "out on the road;" and while the temples of Thespis felt the depressing effects of the beautiful snow, the temples of Bacchus did a regular land-office business, as we used to say. It was the first snow that was worth anything to the roadsters, and they worked it up for all it was worth, and more too. It was a grand sight, this rush and mingling of sleighs out there. Such horses, and such lovely women, and such a grand cavalcade eye hath not seen since the circus came to town. Everybody who could spare two dollars and a half or more was out on runners, and the theatres were out just that much. The plumed steeds pranced along as if they were going into battle—afar off, and the chariots and the horsemen thereof moved along like winged messengers on mercy bent. [This is senseless, but it sounds well, and we shall let it remain.] Barkeepers were in high spirits, and so were their customers. And the hotel proprietors were in an unusually generous mood, for they opened cases of wine for every sleigh-load of happiness that came along. Women drank champagne of the Bell of Moscow brand as if they had been brought up on it. The usual upsets took place, and collisions helped to make things additionally lively on the road. Oh, it was beautiful! "Wittles?" Yes, Jimmy, they forgot not the wittles, for the hotels were eaten out of everything the markets afford. "Beer?" At such a time it was almost forgotten. A party that could not rake up the price of a bottle of wine had no business to be out a-sleighing on the road. "Let's us go, next time." Let's. Balls, too, have served to operate against the interests of the poor players. The Charity Ball and the Twenty-second's and other affairs of the kind crowded the Academy of Music and other dance-halls with beauty, and gayety, and youth, and good clothes in almost endless variety. It was as cold as charity on the night when the Charity Ball came off, but the warm hearts of the ladies who work up this annual event pulsated with animation and pride and gratification as the surging mass kept a-surging, and the whirling crowd kept a crowding. "Fun?" No end to the fun, Jimmy. It was like a free jubilee. "Wittles?" Everywhere! "For nothun'?" It was as free as the wind to all who came "well fixed." "Much dresses on the women?" Much! This was a charity ball, and dresses were at a premium; nothing was worn that would rob the fund of a dollar. "Many sealskins?" No; but plenty of bare skins. [This is an ancient joke, but it fits in so well just here that, for all the world, we would not deprive the ball of the benefit of the same.] "Did the gauzy crowd flit it on the light fantastic tho until the wee sma' hours?" Yes, they jiffut until the whole house was in a flutter. It was almost equal to a circus with old-fashioned clowns. "Did yer git in fur nothin'?".....Another thing we desire to call your attention to is the skating at Central Park, which is no skating at all, and therefore our theatres have not suffered from this outdoor free amusement. There would have been some good skating if there had been any ice, which there wasn't. We have often wondered why the Park Commissioners, having the interest of the people at heart, didn't import enough ice from Maine to give us a bed for skating purposes. The public money is spent for things less worthy than that. This ice question should be made one of the issues at our next local election. We cannot have too much ice, and the man who goes in strong for it as an article of necessity will poll a big vote..... Sometimes our managers get in a snarl, and they go nearly crazy trying to work themselves out of it. It's seldom you find men carrying on their didoes as women do. Women are nearly always fighting; if not one with the other, why, then they flare up at the men, and cry their eyes out, as witness the scene at the Fifth-avenue one night last week, when Catherine Lewis wept as if Niobe had never been heard of, and all on account of a man, a fellow-actor, giving more emphasis to the lines of his part than was necessary. We could tell you more lies about actresses than you have any idea of, but we know that you wouldn't believe us, so we'll make rhymes about

THE DRAMA'S BRIC-A-BRAC.

"Who shall play Odette?" he thought.
The manager was afraid he
A real "elephant" had bought—
He lacked a leading-lady.
"Take me! Take me!" a dozen cried
In accents sympathetic;
But Daly only sat and sighed—
Said he: "This play's æsthetic."
"Indeed!" said they in pretty pet.
Said he: "Naught could be finer
Than is your art and speech, but yet
Æsthetic rules we can't forget—
Broken English—broken China—
That's the equipoise of Art,
The yoke 'round Drama's neck.
Majeroni's twang would fit this part,
Or Rigi's brogue a grace impart,
Or the Dutch of Janauschek;
But you! You speak with accent true—
By you good grammar's spoken.
I bow to Drama's fashions new—
I want my English broken."
* * * * * *
Alack! Alas! They would not come
For all his wiles and pains;
And Daly's awful, awful glum,
And Lindley Murray reigns.

.....At an exhibition of high-toned spellers out in Michigan, the Mayor of Green City is said to have gone down on the word "knuckle." A sort of knuckle down, as it were.... His name is Potter—John Potter, we believe—and he holds a controlling interest in Peabody's "Uncle Tom" enterprise; but it seems that so many other troupes got over Potter's field before him that it is now only a question of time with him and his Uncle Thomases as to when they shall occupy Potter's Field themselves. [This is a sharp and short cut at those brigands who labor in reaping what others have sown; but we mention no names, although we do not believe that Rothschilds, Goulds and other trespassing managers will thank us for our leniency.].....Patti is to give us a short season of opera, after all. "We told you so" when she first came here, and declared that she would appear only in concert. We seem to be favored with the gift of prophecy, else how could we have foretold this thing so long ago?.....There is quite a discussion going on among the relatives of the deceased as to whether or not the body of the assassin Guiteau shall be placed on exhibition. We enter our solemn protest against any such exhibition. It would be revolting, and an insult to reputable shows. What would be the feelings of the "What Is It?" were such a desecration of the curiosity shop permitted? What would the tattooed people say? or the Circassian girls? or the fat and the thin people? No legitimate curiosity or freak of nature would consent to being put on exhibition alongside of such a monstrosity. The living Tom Thumb would howl his mightiest against any such snap; and there is not a candy-butcher in the profession who would offer his peanuts or his ice-cold lemonade to a discerning public if the corpse of the unlamented assassin were a part of the show. It will not answer. Let him be buried out of sight, and let his grave be made deep, as a sorrowing husband once said in giving a commission to an undertaker to put away the remains of his recent wife..... We regret that Oscar Wilde ever came to this country, because it is not his forte, and the farther he gets into the bowels of the land the greater will be the impediments in his way. He means well, we believe; but too many sunflowers have made him mad. We would save this uninspired young man, and prevent him from being caught up by some of the snap companies now ravaging the land. We think a benefit should be arranged for him, for which the æsthetic boxers of the country might be induced to lend their aid, and thus insure the financial, as well as the artistic success of the event. We must save him, at all hazards. It may be that young Mr. Wilde could get a chance to hold the horses or banners at circus performances. In this connection we kindly present the reader with

THE LAY OF THE LOVELY.

Now doth the showman tumble to
Wilde's new æsthetic plan
The circus takes th' infection, too,
To Venus adds a beauty new,
The loveliness of lovely man.
"Who shall be fairest?" is the cry—
Says Barnum: "Have your necks!
Don't stretch 'em—you'll see, by and bye,
When my big show your town comes nigh,
The loveliest of his sex."

.....Manager Daly is no sooner down than he is up again. If one play doesn't rake 'em in, speaking agriculturally, he tries something else that will. "Odette" is one of his latest additions, and odd it is if it doesn't crowd the theatre for weeks to come, and partially obscure "The Lights o' London."..... In view of the approaching anniversary of Washington's Birthday, some enterprising manager might make a handful of money by getting up as a holiday attraction a pantomime to be entitled "The Fatal Hatchet, or the Small Boy Who Never Told a Lie." This would catch the Sunday-schools, and crowd the temple with moral parents and their tender offspring. If anybody gets up the same, and it succeeds, we shall look for a two-thirds royalty in the money taken in, and relinquish all claims to that which is taken out. Be wise in time..... A good deal of the spare time of Chas. L. Davis, of "Alvin Joslin" renown is occupied in cutting off coupons of U. S. Four-per-cent. Bonds, and swapping them off for gold. Mr. Davis's popularity increases every season, his great play of "Alvin Joslin" drawing crowded houses where other attractions fail; and it is the joy and the pride of his heart for Mr. Davis to play in what the profession call Jonah towns, where other troupes have gone down with all on board, never to rise again. In the Jonah section "Alvin Joslin" is sure to "Bob up Serenely," and go away with a carpet-bag full of golden nuggets, as it might be. Davis also likes to get an opportunity to "buck agin the circus," which, you know, is a mighty power to encounter; but "Alvin" is always there or thereabouts, and takes away the lion's share of the plunder. Just as that Congressional doorkeeper was "a bigger man than old Grant," so is Charles L. Davis a bigger man than old Shakespeare, if money and diamonds count for anything, which we believe they do.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Farce controls the show to-day—
The foolscap Thalia owns;
The circus ring makes faint display
Of Momus in his antic way,
And Joslin wears the crown.

.....It was given out as a temperance meeting, and she secured the services of her steady company to escort her to the hall where the fete was held, so that she could show him how quietly and orderly those meetings are conducted. But the thing didn't pan out well; there was a disturbing influence at work, and the water men got into a wrangle, and the women screamed, and asked to be taken home. On their way back she asked him what it was all about? and he quietly replied: "It's another battle of water, Lou."..... It wasn't the play that was "All the Rage," but the unfortunate people who went to see it.....Banner, the young American violinist, has shown us what he can do with the fiddle and the bow. Should he continue as he has begun, he will soon be a Star-spangled Banner. In the "Ocean Symphony" he came like the rush of many waters.....The French cooks have their annual ball to-night at the Academy of Music. Here is a chance for hotel guests to bribe the French cooks' substitutes to give them a good, square meal, in the United States language.....Barnum's got a baby-elephant. If this sort of thing continues to be as profitable as it is now, raising baby-elephants will pay better than raising potatoes. The other baby-elephant, the one fathered by Adam Forepaugh, is almost as big as its mother, and takes its "wittles" straight. Some enterprising showman ought to start a nursery for these little things..... "Manola," an adaptation of Lecocq's "Day and Night," is on at Haverly's Fifth-avenue Theatre. On Saturday it will be given both day and night.....The Greek play was "removed" from Booth's Theatre last Saturday. That it should fall in a city where the Greek flourishes like lager beer is very surprising, indeed, and upset all our classic ideas about classic drama. Bear with us while we compose

SOMETHING CLASSIC.

Says Harrigan: "Talk of your Grecian play!
Bah! Stetson's game is weak!
What have I been doing for many a day
But playing the regular Greek?"

YOU SAY THAT WE MUST PART.

Sung by MAMIE CLARK. Composed by NED STRAIGHT.

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Con Amarezza.

mp

1. I nev-er shall write you a-gain, Will,..... 'Tis the last one I ev-er shall
2. How dear-ly, how fond-ly I've loved you,..... And your im-age I can't cast a-

pen;..... The tone of your last was so freez-ing,..... No, I
way;..... Oh, what have I done that you'd leave me,..... Could your

nev-er can an-swer a-gain..... Per-haps you have fan-cied an-
heart grow so cold in a day?..... I hope she'll prove true to you,

oth-er,..... You say that we sure-ly must part;..... I was such a
Wil-lie,..... May she with ne-glect nev-er smart;..... Don't tell her how

child when you woo'd me,..... But now you have brok-en my heart.....
wretched you've made me,..... But pit-y my poor, bleeding heart.....

CHORUS.

Oh, fare - - well, fare-well! You say that we must part, fare-well!

rall. *rallentando.*

Oh, fare - - well, fare-well! But pit-y my poor, bleeding heart, fare-well!

rall. *rallentando.*

CITY SUMMARY.

THE ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT of Scotia Masonic Association was given Feb. 2 at Lyric Hall. The programme embraced recitations and vocal solos and duets by the following volunteers: Gus Phillips ("Oofty Gooft"), Fred D. Crozier, Hattie Anderson, Helene Taylor, Maggie Hamilton, Charlotte Farrell, Lizzie Gordon, Sarah Gage, Jennie S. Taylor, Mrs. Melick, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bruce, David Quinn, Wm. Gordon, and the Barry Brothers. The majority of the selections were very creditably rendered, and elicited applause eloquent of the pleasure afforded. Afterwards those present indulged their terpsichorean proclivities, Prof. Robertson furnishing the necessary musical accompaniment. The members of the association are to be congratulated on the highly-satisfactory success of their social reunion.

MAJOR BURR, the well-known musket-drill performer, was a passenger on the steamer Abyssinia, which arrived at this port Feb. 3, after an exceedingly stormy and prolonged voyage. He was compelled on account of illness to relinquish several engagements booked ahead, the climate rendering it impossible for him to remain in England. Myron Chalice, burlesque actor, also arrived by the Abyssinia.

A CROWDED AUDIENCE greeted Mary Anderson in the Grand Opera-house at the opening of her last week, when she impersonated Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons." She played in "Evadne" Feb. 7, and is billed in "Pygmalion and Galatea" matinee (her first appearance Wednesday) and night 8; in "The Daughter of Roland" 9, 10, 11; and to repeat Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons" matinee 11. Business during the past week was very large.

THE PARK THEATRE was only fairly patronized Monday night last, when "The Colonel" entered upon its fourth week. There were many vacant chairs on the lower floor and in the balcony.

"ESMERALDA" attracted a good-sized attendance to the Madison-square Theatre Feb. 6. On the occasion of the one hundredth representation of this play on Friday night last elegant panels, designed and painted by G. Wiley Presbrey, bearing an idealized portrait of the heroine, were presented to those in attendance.

LAWRENCE BARRETT is to begin an engagement in Haverly's Fifth-avenue Theatre Feb. 13, producing for the first time in this city his new play "Pendragon."

"ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS," which did a fairly good business at Booth's Theatre, was played for the last time Feb. 4, it having been decided not to carry out the proposed tour through the country.

THE WINDSOR THEATRE.—Inspector Esterbrook of the Building Bureau sent a communication Feb. 2 to the Board of Fire Commissioners, requesting that legal proceedings be at once instituted to compel the proprietors of the Windsor Theatre to provide another entrance to their place on the front of the building, to be ten feet wide, and to be placed south of the present entrance. The Fire Commissioners adopted a resolution Feb. 2 to formally notify the proprietor and the manager of the Windsor Theatre that unless the work of taking down the unsafe walls of that building was begun by noon, 3, the Bureau of Buildings would do the work. William A. Martin, the owner, before the Fire Commissioners took possession, obtained an order from the Court of Common Pleas, restraining the Building Department from taking possession of the theatre until after a hearing to be had in the court. The order also requires the Building Department to show cause why the precept containing the phrase "at a seasonable time" should not be so amended as to specify the time when the walls should be strengthened, and the landlord asks the Court to fix that time in the month of May or June. The case was to have been argued Feb. 7.

HAVERLY'S OPERA COMPANY opened a brief season in Haverly's Fourteenth-street Theatre Feb. 6, singing "Patience" in the presence of a good-sized assemblage. As several changes have recently been made in the troupe the cast is appended: Reginald Bunthorne, W. H. Seymour; Archibald Grosvenor, C. M. Pyke; Colonel Calverley, Lithgow James; Major Murgatroyd, Richard Golden; Lieutenant, Duke of Dunstable, Alonzo Hatch; The Lady Angela, Louise Manfred; The Lady Saphir, Pauline Hall; The Lady Ella, Fanny Corey; The Lady Jane, Gertrude Orme; Patience, Emma Howson. Signor Broccolini is to sing Grosvenor for the first time Feb. 9.

THE ADDITIONS to the company at Parker's American Theatre Feb. 6 were the Barlow Brothers in their comedy creation called "Merry Trifles;" Lillie Western in musical solos; Clark and Edwards as the "Merry Swiss Couple;" Sellon and Burns in the act entitled "The College Students," introducing burlesque sparring; Carl Hertz in feats of illusion and card tricks; Maggie Bursell in songs-and-dances and skipping-rope jig; Effie De Rock in ballads; and Fanny Herring in her well-known and capital impersonation of Jack Sheppard in the drama of that title. J. W. Wallace in his drama "The Destroying Angels" is underlined for Feb. 13.

AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE the present programme embraces many attractive features, including the Clipper Quartet —McIntyre, Ward, Campbell and Howard—in camp-meeting melodies, warbling and imitations; the Durell Twin Brothers in acrobatic songs-and dances, J. H. and Ida Jeffrey in a gymnastic act entitled "The Pyramid of Gold," Carrie Lewis in popular songs, Manning and Drew in songs-and-dances, with banjo accompaniments, Prof. H. M. Parker and his performing dogs, and the concluding drama "Nobody's Daughter," in which Amy Stone and J. Winston Murray impersonated the leading roles.

SUCCESS CONTINUES TO ATTEND the efforts of Tony Pastor, the popular proprietor of the Fourteenth-street Theatre. The new contributors to the olio Feb. 6 comprised the Sissons—Oscar and Josie—who were favorably received in a musical sketch entitled "Oh! What a Picnic;" the Four Shamrocks—Conroy, Thompson and the Dalys—whose specialty "The Workingmen's Strike" was of the liveliest and most diverting description; Lester and Williams rendered their clever and laughter-provoking parodies, and Joseph Buckley gave an amusing representation of "The Lawyer's Clerk." Tony Pastor in comic ditties, Flora M. Pike in well-rendered ballads, and May Irwin in her capital impersonations of Yankee girls also elicited cordial recognition from the large audience present. The performance concluded with "Patience, or the Stage-struck Maidens," which has scored a brilliant success at this establishment during the past fortnight. Lillian Russell proves a pleasing Patience, musically meeting all the requirements of that part. Jacques Kruger's Ben Thorne is a capital bit of burlesque. May Irwin plays with admirable vivacity the part of Lady Jane Jemina. Flora Irwin is graceful and effective as Grosvenor, while Flora M. Pike and the chorus merit the warmest commendation. Chas. S. Rogers and Mattie Vickers, Lizzie Simms, Fred Wilson and the French Twin Sisters will be added to the company on Feb. 13.

AN ENTIRELY NEW COMPANY appeared at Harry Miner's Bowery Theatre Feb. 6, when the performance commenced with Waldron and Kaine in their cleverly-rendered Hebrew songs, sayings and burlesque ventriloquial imitations, which afforded much merriment, and were rewarded with hearty approbation. Clifford and Skelly in their acrobatic songs-and-dances earned plenty of applause; Leonard and Jones creditably executed their specialty, "The Telegraph Lads," and also happily displayed their skill as clog and reel dancers; Cavana and Mack appeared in an original and mirth-provoking act entitled 'Shakespeare Outdone," and obtained well-merited applause; the Ringlers—Add and Maggie—in the Irish sketch "The Two Little Shamrocks;" Minnie Lee in popular songs; Jennie Reese, Irwin Bush and Charles Reese in trios, medleys and camp-meeting melodies; the Winstanley Brothers in Lancashire clog-dances and musical solos; Marlow and Hart in Ethiopian parodies; Ward and Lynch in Irish songs, dances and witticisms; the Four Eccentrics—Perry, Magrew, Curdy and Hughes—in grotesque songs, dances and burlesque sparring; the Milo Brothers in an acrobatic act; Herr Drayton in feats of strength; Edward Mealey in his feat of playing a duet on two cornets at the same time, and A. H. Sheldon as Jacques Strop in "Robert Macaire," furnished the other items of an entertainment which appeared to give thorough satisfaction to a very large audience.

INTELLIGENT MANAGEMENT on the part of Messrs. Miner & Canary continues to meet with its just reward in the large patronage extended to the variety house on Eighth avenue. On Monday evening, Feb. 6, there was the usual jam, and another excellent week's programme was presented, embracing the following: Mason and Titus in their attractive and amusing "Living Shadows;" Miss Fanny Knight, a charming vocalist; Naoni in his clever jugglery, etc.; Sweeney and Ryland, the Hibernian comedians, who sweetened the tempers of the audience with a palatable dose of "Mixtures;" Williams and Morton in neat Celtic songs-and-dances, supplemented by Lancashire reel and clog exercise; Miss Pauline Batcheller, dashing in style, in serio-comic songs; Foster and Hughes in grotesque songs-and-dances, seasoned with imitations of well-known actors; John and Lea Peasley, the ever-welcome Irish sketch artists, in "Jerry Fortune;" the accomplished De Bar Brothers in contortionism and acrobatic performances, as pleasing as wonderful; Miss Lizzie Simms, transformation-dancer, whose popularity with West-siders was attested by the cordiality with which they welcomed her back; the very amusing couple Ford and Knowles in "What's the News?" the Horseshoe Four—Ella and Josie Love, Carr and Quinlan—in their pleasing act entitled "The Actor's Family," chockful of fun that was appreciated, and Fred J. Huber in that bit of absurdity, "Needles," which fitly concluded an excellent entertainment.

"PATIENCE" and good business go together, as usual, at the Standard Theatre. They are looking forward now to the one-hundred and fiftieth night. The cast remains the same, with the exception that Lady Saphir is now taken by Victoria Reynolds in place of Rose Chappelle, who has joined the Comley-Barton troupe.

ALTHOUGH NO CHANGES were made in the programme at the San Francisco Minstrels, the present week opened with liberal patron[illegible] Harry Kennedy is now using his old set of puppets during his ventriloquial dialogues and "Joe" is singing a fresh song. Many local allusions have been introduced in "Patients."

"THE PASSING REGIMENT" was withdrawn at Daly's Theatre Feb. 4.

THE BOSTON IDEAL OPERA COMPANY began an engagement at Booth's Theatre Feb. 6, opening to an excellent attendance with "Fatanitza" as the bill. This well-known company, with the able people they have on their list, are sure to sing well and act acceptably. Their strong point is their vocal rendition of the score, and the individual reputation of those who take the leading roles is sufficient to make this troupe an attraction. The work as they give it is familiar to us here. The leading roles have Mathilde Phillipps as Vladimer; Marie Stone, Princess Lydia; M. W. Whitney, Count Kantchukoff; W. H. Macdonald, Izzet Pasha; Tom Karl, Julian Hardy; George Frothingham, Sergeant Steipann. "The Chimes of Normandy" is the bill for to-night, 7; and "The Czar and Carpenter" 8, "The Mascot" 9, "Pirates of Penzance" 10, "Olivette" matinee 11, and "Pinafore" evening 11, will fill out the week's programme.

"ODETTE," which is the title of a play whose christening at least has been done by Victorien Sardou, was seen for the first time in this country on the night of Feb. 6. The credit of the English adaptation is claimed by Augustin Daly, and the playwright's work of fitting it to American actors and an American audience has been skillfully done. There were so few of the drawbacks usually inseparable from a first-night as to attest that conscientious care had been taken with the rehearsals. As a rule, the business of the stage was faultless, and nearly every one of the uncommonly large number of performers engaged seemed to be perfect in the mechanism of that business. All the leading players were well up in their lines, and the only one of them who had occasion to turn prompter in the presence of the spectators was Miss Stoepel as to the one short word "Perhaps," which H. M. Pitt, impersonating her father, permitted to stick in that still sick throat of his like Macbeth's "Amen!" Seldom has Daly's Theatre held more people than it did on the initial presentation of "Odette;" and if the house was a trifle cold, as befits the simulated dignity of those electrotyped first-nighters who are themselves bad actors in affecting to be delighted by but little, and too omniscient to be edified or astonished by anything, it is certain to be warmed by the presence of humaner and heartier audiences before the probably fairly long run of "Odette" is over. In its present shape the play is a novelty. In other shapes its story has been substantially seen in various American cities within the past quarter of a century, W. W. Clapp of Boston having made one version for presentation in that city. The presence of Helene Stoepel in the cast at Daly's, added to the presence there of Robert Stoepel as leader of orchestra, recalls the courtship going on at the original Wallack's Theatre between Matilda Heron on the stage and Stoepel as leader of the orchestra, when William Stuart was lessee of that establishment, over twenty-four years ago. It was in the course of Matilda Heron's engagement at Wallack's then that a translation of Mario Uchard's "Fiammina"—which everybody but Sardou will regard as strongly resembling "Odette," Uchard himself to-day charging that the latter is a plagiarism of his work—was first seen in this city, Miss Heron impersonating the title-role, now called Odette. A few weeks afterwards the star and the leader of the orchestra were married, and one of the children of that union is now, in presence of her father in the orchestra, playing the child of that woman in the play who was represented, also before the same leader of orchestra, by the mother of the girl-actress of to-day. The coincidence may never have struck the orchestra-leader at Daly's; the girl-actress probably knew naught of the days of courtship; but the recent accession of father and daughter to the staff of Daly's set us wondering if somewhere in this city we had not seen something like "Odette," the cast of which is here given in full:

Count Clermont-Latour, General Clermont-Latour,	H. M. Pitt
Chas. Leclercq	
Phillippe De la Hoche	John Drew
Bechamel	James Lewis
De Meryan	Henry Miller
Cardailhan	Geo. Vandenhoff Jr.
Vicomte de Frontenac,	
George Parkes	
Countess Clermont-Latour	"Odette"
Berangere, her daughter	Miss Ada Rehan
Juliette	Miss May Fielding
Baroness Conaro-Doria,	
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert	
Madame Morizot,	
Miss Nelly Howard	
Olga	Miss Isabel Evesson
Jeanette	Miss Emily Denin
Anatole Morizot	W. J. Lemoyne
Dr. Oliva	John Moore
Eustache	W. H. Beekman
Jaques	Mr. Hamilton
Laurent	Mr. Saleon
Narcisse	C. Jackson
Don Ignacio Esteban	E. Sterling
Sir Henry Pacock	H. Roberts
Chevalier Caravani	W. Bedell
"Odette"	Miss Ada Rehan
Miss Helene Stoepel (Bijou Heron)	
Mlle. Bertin	Miss Lilly Vinton
Princess de Gorta,	
Miss Emma Hinkley	
"Miss" Sarah	Miss Agnes Perring
The infant Berangere,	Little Angelica
Jeanne	Miss Hapgood

As we gave a synopsis of "Ouette" when it was originally brought out in Paris, a short time ago, it is not necessary to go into the story now. At Daly's the brunt of the play falls upon Miss Ada Rehan and H. M. Pitt as wife and husband. Apart from the drawl that marks his accent as decidedly English, and which accent was so delightful in "The Passing Regiment," Mr. Pitt gave an excellent portrayal of the Count, sincerity, manliness and a manifest desire to avoid extravagant declamation characterizing it. In the course of the night he spoke in two distinct voices, one being heard but occasionally; and this, in addition to the fact that those near the stage could at times detect a rattle, suggested that he has not wholly recovered from the throat affection that has hampered him more or less since he has been at Daly's. Miss Ada Rehan in her interpretation of Odette surprised many of the spectators. This was because some of the newspapers had prejudged her, when the cast of the new play was made known, by suggesting her utter incapacity for such roles as Odette. She had impressed herself upon certain critics only as a delineator of ingenuous maidens, and they overlooked the circumstance that in "The Royal Youth" she had given a forecast of average capacity for roles that smack of powder and vice, rather than of clear skin and innocence. Besides, the lady had done leading business years before she saw Daly's Theatre, and the surprise to us was rather in seeing her doing the ingenuous business in a company made up of so many youngsters. She needs more physical power, but for this want she makes up in other ways. Lack of physique makes her undeniably weak at the close of the first act, but the act itself is so powerful as to be to a great extent independent of artificial aid. Without at any time reaching the point of emotional grandeur, and interpreting Odette in her own peculiar way, Miss Rehan was always good, never uninteresting, frequently impressive, and often a study because of the study she has plainly bestowed upon the part. She was especially effective in the more exciting phases of the gambling-scenes in the third act; and the deep but quiet and tender emotion of the mother in the last act was beautifully expressed, securing for the actress the most fervid recall of a night during which there were a half-dozen recalls either of individuals or of groups. Among those honored in the midst of a scene was Miss Stoepel for her depiction of the child whose loving thoughts of the mother it never knowingly saw have expanded into a religion. This was the first appearance in this country of Miss Helen Stoepel, whom New-York playgoers last had pointed occasion to remember when, as Bijou Heron, she played the not dissimilar role of the daughter of Miss Multon at the time that Clara Morris brought out the French version of "East Lynne" at the Union-square Theatre. Her reception at Daly's was very enthusiastic, and the impression she created by her acting of a part seemingly built up a little for her by the adapter was that she may prove an exception to the thousands of prodigies who have turned out to be worthless on the stage in their maturer years. To the frequenters of Daly's one of the charms of "Odette" must be the sight of Mrs. George H. Gilbert, not solemn or aged, but young and frisky to a degree that renders her unrecognizable when she first comes upon the stage, and whose worldly-wise speeches as the Baroness give point to the cynicism of James Lewis, whose Bechamel is as clever of its type as May Fielding's Juliette is a refreshing illustration of the opposite of cynicism. The comedy business of the play is in the hands of these three, Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Gilbert, and Miss Fielding, with the assistance at intervals of John Drew as Phillippe, and the occasionally bright speeches of all four constitute much of the life of the piece, while W. J. Lemoyne as Morizot contributes his character-humor to the vitality of the third act. One of the most important parts is Cardailhan, although he is never seen after the first act, and has but a few words in that, conjoined to disagreeable business, which George Vandenhoff Jr. skillfully managed. The only other character calling for special mention is that of M. De Meryan, lover of Berangere, which was played in a praiseworthy manner by Henry Miller, who then made his first appearance in this city. The end is less cruel at Daly's than it was at the Paris Vaudeville. In the original there is suicide. Odette, after leaving her daughter, is seen here descending the steps to the sea as her husband is reading aloud a letter from her in which she implies that she will thenceforth be dead to the world, although not intending to shorten her own life; and the curtain falls as she passes from the sight of the audience. In the original word is brought in that the lady in black, in taking a boat at the steps of the terrace, had leaned over its side, fallen into the water, and been dashed against the rocks and killed, thus removing the only obstacle to the marriage of Berangere and the Duke de Meryan, and affording the Count and his daughter a chance to pray beside a corpse on the following day. In proclaiming herself dead forevermore, Odette at Daly's removes the sole obstacle—that interposed by the bridegroom's mother—to her daughter's happiness, and thus the play has a more cheerful ending, only those familiar with the original suspecting as Odette goes down the steps that her object, spite of her letter, is to commit suicide. Of the faults of the play in its original shape this paper spoke when reviewing its Paris production, and the fault at the end Mr. Daly has remedied, we think. The most striking fault is that it is the suggestive French drama over again; but it is less offensive than might have been expected in view of its source, and upon the whole it deserves to repay the management at Daly's for the pains taken with it there.

MUSICAL NOTES.—The McGibeny Family were heard several times during the past week in their musical programmes at Steinway Hall. The S. P. C. C. made the two youngest children stop as orchestral performers and withdraw from the programme.....The Symphony Society gave a concert at Steinway Hall Feb. 4. Master Michael Banner, a youthful violinist, who has been studying at the Cincinnati Music College, made his debut and an excellent impression by his playing. He performed Spohr's Concerto in A with orchestra.....Dora Feist, pianist, was heard at Chickering Hall Jan. 31. MAX PINNER, pianist; R. Arnold, violin; C. Werner, 'cello; and M. Ward, accompanist, assisted.....Adelina Patti opens in opera under H. E. Abbey's management at the Germania Theatre Feb. 23. "La Traviata" is the opening bill.

NEITHER CHARLES R. THORNE JR. nor Miss Sara Jewett was able to act in "The Lights o' London" at the Union-square Theatre Feb. 3, and matinee and night 4, by reason of illness. Walden Ramsey, who had already understudied the role of Harold Armytage, supplied Mr. Thorne's place, while Ida Vernon did a like service for Miss Jewett. Mr. Morse supplied the place of Alfred Becks, who was also incapacitated by illness.

WALDEN RAMSEY having been called from Niblo's Garden to the Union-square Theatre Feb. 3, 4, Julian Magnus supplied his place as Harold Routledge in "The Banker's Daughter."

"MANOLA, OR BLONDE AND BRUNETTE," an adaptation by H. B. Farnie of Lecocq's new opera-bouffe "Le Jour et la Nuit," was heard for the first time here at the Fifth-avenue Theatre Feb. 6. The story, it is said, in the original is sprightly and amusing, but we cannot say that Farnie's lines will put it as either one or the other. He has managed to cut out the naughtiness with which the original, by Messrs. Leterrier and Vanloo, is said to abound, and has given instead a commonplace lot of stuff filled with coarse and cheap wit. There have been some changes in the situations in this version from the original, but they do not make any material alteration in the story. Lecocq's score gives one a decidedly different impression from the libretto, and affords some very charming music. There are several pretty choruses and waltz-songs, a trio without accompaniment which is sure to hit, a cuckoo-duet and a number of solos, all full of the most graceful melody, and scored in this composer's happy style. That it is not written as strongly—that is, that the numbers are not so striking—as "Girofle-Girofla" or "Mme Angot" is apparent, but they nevertheless will catch the attention by their gracefully attractive form. The first night's performance was far from a good one, and it was rather difficult to judge what the impression will be when the opera is seen at its best. It went off in an uncertain, lagging style, lacking altogether in snap and "go," and for an opera bouffe this was almost enough to kill it. That it had beauty enough in its score to carry it a long successfully proves that there is attraction in this newest writing of Lecocq's that will make it more than acceptable. As it was given it showed insufficient rehearsals, and if the company had not been clever in improvising on several occasions there would have been some lamentable breakdowns. The lines were, even with the prompter's assistance, hesitatingly given. Farnie is bad enough, but Farnie, gags and "sticks" is, to say the least, not acceptable. The performers of this company are notably talented in their special lines, and there is no doubt they will make the leading roles play for all they are worth after a few nights. The opera can be made a delightful treat to those fond of music after Lecocq's style, and the Comley-Barton Company certainly includes the material to give it a most effective representation. The management have done everything possible in the way of scenic effects and dresses, and we do not remember any opera-bouffe that has been put on in handsomer style in this city. The scenery is exceptionally fine, and that of the last act, representing in the background a view up a river, with a Portuguese inn at the left, was a most artistic piece of work. The dresses by Godchaux and Dazian are unusually handsome, and harmonize in good taste with the brilliant scenic effects. Catherine Lewis gave the leading role in a very good form, and sang in better voice than usual. She made a piquantly graceful picture of the blonde heroine. Marie Jansen as the brunette made it a taking personation, both by her singing and acting, and John Howson was a host in himself in his drollery as the Prince. One of his songs gives him a chance to introduce local "gags," and he is not slow to improve it. Frederick Leslie as a one-armed relic of the border wars is supposed to be rather ancient, but youthfully made up, and he gives some very laughable business; playing the part by aid of the wooden substitute for his lost member with some very comical effects. The remainder of the cast will be satisfactory after a few rehearsals. These people have all been seen before, and their ability is known, so that there can be no doubt that Lecocq's opera can be represented in a way that will put it as one of the most delightful additions to their repertory. Charming music, clever people, and some of the handsomest stage pictures of opera-bouffe that have been seen in this city ought to make it as attractive as its liberal presentation and the merit in its music deserve. The cast includes Manola, Catherine Lewis; Prince Calabazas, John Howson; Don Brasiero, Fred Leslie; Beatrice, Marie Jansen; Sanchita, Rose Chappelle; Miguel, C. J. Campbell; Pablo, F. H. Frear; Teresa, Emma Lascelles; Christoval, Mr. Paxton; a Soldier, Mr. Harold. A bolero in the third act was danced by Mlle. Elise. The opera is on for this week only.

"THE DANICHEFFS" was on the night of Monday, Feb. 6, revived by the company from the Union-square Theatre which a week previously began a six weeks' season at Niblo's Garden. The auditorium was scarcely more than one-third filled. The piece was handsomely mounted, it was appropriately embellished with new scenery, and the acting left nothing to be desired, but the audience was apathetic, and the appearance of the house suggested that there are few among metropolitan playgoers who have not seen this piece, or who wish to witness it again, strong, attractive and capitally acted though it be. "A Celebrated Case," underlined for presentation Feb. 13, may possibly bring with it financial improvement.

"SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY" still attracts full houses to Harrigan & Hart's snuggery. We looked in on Monday evening, Feb. 6, and found the auditorium innocent of a vacant seat, while all present seemed to be enjoying themselves greatly. The famous shanty scene, with Widow Nolan's heart-rending lamentation, ably chorused by sympathetic squatters, over the loss of her "own darling Billy," and the other features of the piece, excited the customary degree of laughter, and everybody felt better for having visited the Comique.

DRAMATIC.

FORHAN'S DRAMATIC COMPANY, supporting May Wheeler, is due in Springfield, Mo., Feb. 13, Parsons, Kas., 20, one week each.

PHILADELPHIA TICKET-SPECULATORS.—Famous as was the war of roses between the houses of Lancaster and York, it pales its ineffectual fire before the war which Philadelphia managers now talk of waging against the ticket-speculators. Our correspondent says: "Heretofore these parties have flourished among the Quakers, and one is said to have made $50,000 within the past six or seven years. It has always been believed that the managers stood in with them; indeed, George K. Goodwin, manager of the Walnut-street Theatre and Chestnut-street Opera-house, is said to admit that such was the fact as regards himself, but he says he found there was no money in it for him, as the speculators contrived to cheat, and he is done with them now forever. He says he will oppose them in every way in his power. He has begun by warning the public against them in a line added to the advertisments of his theatres. He says that hereafter no tickets for either of his establishments shall be sold to persons known to be speculators, though these gentry can easily obtain tickets, notwithstanding the enforcement of this rule, by sending district messenger boys and others to purchase them; but hereafter no one will be allowed to sell tickets in the vestibules of his theatres. Manager Thos. A. Hall of the Lyceum, as is well known, has always been a most bitter opponent of the speculators. During the engagement of the Boston Museum Company in 'Patience' last Fall business was so great that the speculators reaped a harvest. Hall had several of them arrested, but the magistrate before whom they were taken promptly discharged them, saying that there was no law to prevent the selling of tickets on the pavement in front of a theatre. Hall then employed a man to go to persons approached by the speculators and tell them to buy their tickets only at the box-office. At length he hit upon a better plan than this, which was to send a man out on the pavement to sell seats at regular prices side by side with the speculators. He declares that he will continue to do this as long as he manages the theatre. W. H. Morton, acting manager of Haverly's Theatre, says no speculator shall ever sell a ticket for that house if he can prevent it, and to accomplish this end he keeps a policeman on duty in front of the theatre day and evening, and he says that if one policeman cannot keep the speculators away he will have half a dozen if he has to pay their salaries himself. T. B. Pugh, Mrs. John Drew and John L. Carncross all vow vengeance on the speculator, and say they will lend all the aid they can to exterminate him. Verily, it begins to look as though the way of the speculator in the city of broadbrims will hereafter be hard. But will the managers stick?"

KATHARINE ROGERS and company played in Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 30, 31, Oskaloosa Feb. 1, Burlington 2, 3, Peoria, Ill., 4, Springfield 6, 7; thence to Bloomington 8, 9, Indianapolis, Ind., 10, 11.

NEFF & GRAVES' Chicago Comedy Company closed a week's engagement in Sutton, Neb., Feb. 4, and opened in Fairmount 6, for a like period. E. Munger, A. L. Hamlin and F. R. Stevens joined the company recently.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY OSBORNE and dramatic company play in Evansville, Ind., Feb. 6, one week.

MINNIE CUMMINGS' OPERA-HOUSE, New Haven, Ct., is open to stars and combinations. Address as per advertisement.

GEORGE KENDALL'S COMPANY, with Lizzie Kendall as the feature, played in Windsor, Ill., Jan. 30, 31, Feb. 1, Mattoon 2, 3, 4. The troupe includes Annie B. Laurie, Jennie Burleigh, Jennie Tillotson, Etta Miller, Little Pearl, Master Harry, George Kendall, Harry Brown, Chas. Bailey, F. A. Gordon, Harry Richards, Nelson Nelson, George Bush, Prof. Ira T. Rowen, leader of orchestra; Prof. T. K. Bush, leader of band; James Hall, properties; and Con. K. Tillotson, agent.

H. W. BARBOUR, stage-machinist, is now located in Pueblo, Col., as an architect. He built Kemp & Smith's New Comique (variety), which was opened Jan. 19.

KATE CLAXTON and company played in Richmond, Va. Feb. 6, 7, going to Norfolk 8, Wilmington, N. C., 9 (idle 10), Charleston, S. C., 11, Savannah, Ga., 13, Augusta 14, Macon 15, Columbus 16, Mobile, Ala., 17, 18, New Orleans, La., 20, one week.

RAYMOND'S "UNCLE TOM" Co. is due in York, Pa., Feb. 8, Lancaster 9, Hanover 10, Norristown 11, New Castle 12, Delaware, Md., 13, Elkton 14.

"MY GERALDINE" was not presented at Leubrie's Theatre, Memphis, Tenn., until Feb. 3. The company was to have opened 2, but was detained on account of the flooded condition of the country interrupting railroad travel. With the night performance 4 they closed, the receipts being light. They went to Vicksburg, Miss., 6, 7, Jackson 8, Meridian 9, Mobile, Ala., 10, 11, New Orleans 12, for one week. Fanny Davenport was to have opened 6, for three nights. Miss Anna Pixley follows 9, 10, 11, and plays in Indianapolis 13, 14, 15, Toledo 16, 17, 18, London, Ont., 20, Hamilton 21, St. Thomas 22.

AT THE MASONIC THEATRE, Nashville, Tenn., Nick Roberts' Pantomime Co. opened with a matinee performance which was moderately attended, Feb. 4. Route: Louisville 6, 7, Frankfort 8, Lexington 9, Cynthiana 10, Maysville 11, Cincinnati 13, one week, Chicago 20, one week. Annie Pixley comes 6, 7, 8, Edwin Booth 10, 11, Salsbury's Troubadours 13, 14, 15, Herrmann 16, 17, 18.

AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, Nashville, Tenn., Chas. L. Davis gave two performances, Jan. 30, 31; thence to Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 6, 7, Columbus 8, Montgomery 9.

BAKER AND FARRON presented "Chris and Lena" at Wagner's Opera-house, Bradford, Pa., Feb. 3, 4, to good business. They played in Erie 6, New Castle 7, and are due in Wooster, O., 8, Zanesville 9, Wheeling, W. Va., 10, 11, Pittsburg, Pa., 13, one week; Cleveland, O., 20, one week; Youngstown 27, Canton 28, Tiffin March 1, Sandusky 2, Toledo 3, 4.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH commenced the second week of his engagement at the National Theatre, Washington, D. C., Feb 6, appearing in "The Gladiator." He goes thence to Cleveland 13, for the week.

J. K. EMMET opens at the National, Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.

ROBINSON'S "Humpty Dumpty" and Specialty Company, under the management of Clement R. Venable, are to give two performances at Abner's Music Hall, Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.

COL. ROBINSON'S "Humpty Dumpty" Troupe are billed to appear at the Mozart Hall, Richmond, Va., Feb. 10, 11; thence to Norfolk 13, Portsmouth 14, Suffolk 15, Tarboro, N. C., 16, Wilson 17, Goldsboro 18.

A JUVENILE-LADY, two useful men and a leader of orchestra are wanted for the Maude Oswald Dramatic Co. See card.

A COMPANY has been organized to play George Jessup's new piece "All at Sea," and they will shortly take the road with J. C. Clayton as proprietor and manager. E. W. Woolcott is business-agent; L. N. Woolcott, assistant; W. W. Allen, stage manager; James Kenny, leader; M. M. May, treasurer; and H. Winslow, properties. In the company are Kate Castleton, Agnes Halleck, Emma Duchateau, Miss Thorpe, Dean Foster, Jeffry Tyrrell, William Allen, Frank Bush, A. W. Mafiin and C. M. Allison. The play will be mounted with new scenery by Voegtlin and costumes by Worth. They will commence their tour Feb. 27, and managers are requested to address as per advertisement.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, was held Feb. 6 in that city. The report of the Board of Agents stated that the lease of Mrs. John Drew, which expires on Sept. 1, 1882, has been renewed for five years at a rental of $7,500 per year in cash and $2,500 to be expended annually for improvements to the theatre. The Board proposed that a dividend of $20 per share be declared, and believe that they will be able to fix a regular dividend of $30, in addition to the right of a seat in the theatre. The meeting adopted the report of the Board of Agents, and the latter were authorized by the stockholders to expend $3,000 on the theatre. It was announced that Mrs. Drew had provided the theatre with a well-equipped and sufficient fire-department, and that the theatre is at present in an excellent condition. The following gentlemen were elected as the Board of Agents: John Cassner, Edwin H. Fitler, M. M. Riter, Charles Willis, and Silas Yerkes Jr.

A LEADING-LADY and a heavy and utility-man are wanted by A. S. Treloar, who advertises.

A LEADING-MAN is wanted to support Grace Cartland. Address Tillotson & Fell, as per card.

COL. ROBINSON'S "HUMPTY DUMPTY" COMPANY is still winning the good opinions of the press. The following notice gives the entertainment a high compliment:

A most excellent entertainment of its kind was given last evening at Music Hall by Col. Robinson's "Humpty Dumpty" Pantomime Specialty Troupe. The audience was one of the largest of the present season, and gave expression to the pleasure with which they received each and every one of the acts, with round after round of applause. The four clowns were funny, the donkey did everything expected of him, while the specialty acts called forth every demonstration of approval from the audience. Connected with this organization is a musical prodigy who performs upon six different instruments with marvelous precision and beauty, and won several deserved encores. The performance throughout was bright and chaste, and closed with a brilliant transformation-scene, which brought into requisition the full stage accessories of the company.—*Norristown (Pa.) Daily Register*, Jan. 31, 1882.

ALF. BURNETT'S COMPANY played in Harrodsburg, Ky., Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, Richmond 6. The business is reported as large, and the praise for the cleverness of the troupe is abundant. The following is the way they talk of them:

Alf. Burnett's name through Kentucky is a tower of strength. He never fails to draw. His musical comedy is one of the most attractive bills ever presented to our people. Fannie Wallack and Miss Nash both performed their parts admirably, while Alf. kept the audience in a roar of laughter all through his scenes. He will have big houses wherever he goes in Kentucky and the South.—*Cynthiana News.*

Several people are advertised for, including musical talent.

"YOUTH" began its second week at the Academy of Music, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6. Our correspondent says: "Judged by the pleased crowds which witnessed it during the first week of its production in America at this theatre, it is destined to be a success. The first performances were somewhat prolonged, owing to the elaborate scenery; but as the week wore away this was remedied, and the audiences were dismissed at the usual time. The cast of characters was: Frank Darlington, William Redmund: Rev. Jos. Darlington, his father, Geo. H. Griffiths; Lary O'Physey, his servant, D. J. Maginnis; Major Randal Reckley, Frazier Coulter; Tom Gardham, a convict, Geo. R. Parks; Col. Dalton, S. E. Springer; Willie Spratley, Rachel Noah; Capt. Lord Loverton, E. Y. Backus; Capt. Hon. Arthur Lavender, H. E. Chase; Mrs. Walsingham, Mrs. Thos. Barry; Eve Malvoise, Edith Kingdon; Mrs. Darlington, Clara F. Maeder; Alice Wenlock, Annie E. Proctor; Bessie, Rosa France. The scenery was very elaborate and liberally encored. The convict-prison scene was fine, especially in the details. The battle of Hawks Point was presented in a very realistic manner; and the scene of the Portsmouth dock and the departure of the ship filled with gayly-dressed soldiers created a regular furor at each performance. Wm. Redmund gave a manly and graceful representation of his part. Frazier Coulter as Major Reckley carried off the honors of the week, while D. J. Maginnis and George H. Griffiths sustained their roles in excellent style. Rachel Noah as Willie Spratley did a good piece of soubrette acting. Edith Kingdon played the part of Eva Malvoise with vivacity, and Mrs. Barry earned applause by her representation of Mrs. Walsingham, a designing woman of forty-five. Clara F. Maeder and Rosa France acted in an easy and creditable manner. The minor parts were in the hands of competent performers. The mechanical effects were by Wm. P. Prescott of the Boston Theatre; scenery by Charles S. Getz and Griffith Morgan."

OLIVER DOUD BYRON'S COMBINATION is due in Macon, Ga., Feb. 13, Griffin 14, Athens 15, 16, Atlanta 17, 18, Opelika, Ala., 20, Columbus, Ga., 21, Eufaula, Ala., 22, Montgomery 23, Mobile 24, 25.

TONY DENIER'S "HUMPTY DUMPTY" Co. played in Greenfield, Mass., Feb. 6, Springfield 7; thence to New Britain, Ct., 8, Meriden 9, Danbury 10, Paterson, N. J., 11, Bethlehem, Pa., 12, Pottsville 13, Shamokin 14, Shenandoah 15, Ashland 16, Reading 17.

BARNEY MCAULEY opened at the Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky., Feb. 6, for one week, in "A Messenger from Jarvis Section," and he will also appear in his new play of "Mayberry's Girls."

"DEACON CRANKETT" appeared at Comstock's Opera-house, Columbus, O., Feb. 3, 4 and matinee, to light business. Route: Indianapolis, Ind., 9, 10, 11, Jackson, Mich., 13, Battle Creek 14, Marshall 15, Bloomington, Ill., 16, Jacksonville 17, Springfield 18.

ROSSI is billed for a season of three nights at the Academy of Music, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 9, 10, 11.

THE PHOSA MCALLISTER COMPANY closed their season at Pence's Opera-house, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 4, with "The Two Orphans." They were to have started on the road 6, on their way to Omaha and the Southwest.

ANNA DICKINSON closed a week's engagement in McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4. Business fair. She opened in Milwaukee, Wis., 6, for three nights, and is billed in La Crosse 9, St. Paul, Minn., 10, 11, Minneapolis 13, 14, Des Moines, Ia., 16, Omaha, Neb., 17, Council Bluffs, Ia., 18. Herrmann, magician, opened at McVicker's 6, for one week.

AT HOOLEY'S THEATRE, Chicago, Ill., Herne's "Hearts of Oak" opened Feb. 5. Adelaide Cherie in "Only a Farmer's Daughter" closed 4. The local papers were very severe upon the star, the author and the play; but the engagement was a success, financially. The company played in Waukegan, Ill., 6, Kenosha, Wis., 7, and are due in Racine 8, Beloit 9, Janesville 10, Madison 11, Watertown 13, Sparta 14, Portage City 15, Winona, Minn., 16 Lake City 17, Red Wing 18.

AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE, Chicago, Ill., Thomas H. and Lottie Winnett opened Feb. 6, in "Deep Water" and "Love in Broken Dutch." "The Dumb Boy of Genoa" was withdrawn 5.

GEORGE HOLLAND, with a new "Our American Cousin" Company, played at the Griswold Opera-house, Troy, N. Y., Feb. 2, 3, 4, to fair business. Our correspondent says: "Mr. Holland's Dundreary is copied from Sothern's as far as possible, and where impossible, it is styled original, and is not strong. The cast was: Asa Trenchard, E. A. Locke; Abel Murcott, J. Winston Murray; Sir Edward Trenchard, Gerald Blake; Lieut. Vernon, Frank Russell; Mr. Coyle, John T. Wallace; Binney, Fred Lotto; Florence Trenchard, Constance Murielle; Mary Meredith, Genevieve Brett; Georgiana, Louise Dempsey; Mrs. Mountchessington, Annie P. Beaver; Skillet, Nettie Abbott; Buddicomb, Edward Jefferson. Hence: Ballston 6, Schenectady 7, Johnstown 8, Gloversville 9, Utica 10, Rome 11. Mark Davis is manager. N. C. Goodwin and wife come 6, 7, Little Corinne (without Fortesque) 8, Thomas W. Keene 9, 10, 11."

FANNY DAVENPORT is to open at Macauley's Theatre, Louisville, Ky., Feb. 9 for three nights and matinee, playing "The School for Scandal," "Camille," "As You Like It" and "Lionette." Lotta closed at this house 4, after a week of "standing-room only" business. Our correspondent says: "Her matinee 4 was the largest of the season. The crowd was packed in to such an extent that one lady fainted. Her fall created alarm, and the impromptu idiot, who is always present on such occasions, raised the cry of fire. There was a mild panic, but cool-headed officials, aided by ex-Mayor Jacobs, quieted the crowd and no one was injured. Lotta attended the German given by the L'Allegro Club at the Galt House Friday night, 3. Route: St. Louis 6, for two weeks, Kansas City 20, one week."

RICE'S "EVANGELINE" COMPANY appeared at the Grand Opera-house, Columbus, O., Feb 3, 4 and matinee. They were advertised to play "Babes in the Wood" 4, but they repeated "Evangeline" to moderate houses. Our correspondent says: "They would have done a better business if Manager Rice presented all the people he advertises. Route: Ann Arbor, Mich., 9, Battle Creek 10, Jackson 11, Toledo, O., 13, Youngstown 14, Erie, Pa., 15, Rochester, N. Y., 16, 17, 18."

TALK ABOUT A NEW THEATRE.—It has been rumored for some time that a new theatre would be erected in Cincinnati by the Emery Bros. Our correspondent says: "The location chosen is Vine street, between Fourth and Fifth, a square below the Grand Opera-house, on the site of what is now Hunt's Hotel. The location is the best that could be had. Conferences have been held between the Emerys and Manager Miles, who may possibly assume the management, but no definite conclusion has as yet been arrived at. Manager Miles insists on a great many modern improvements, which the Emerys are not disposed to grant him, while they on their part are demanding terms for the lease which Mr. Miles is not disposed to agree to. The matter for the present appears to be in *statu quo*."

AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, Cincinnati, "The World" attracted good houses the past week, business improving after the first night. The company closed 4, and were followed 6 by the "My Sweetheart" Company.

GENEVIEVE WARD drew fairly at Robinson's Opera-house, Cincinnati, last week, in "Forget-me-not." She closed Feb. 4.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" by Jay Rial's company was the attraction at the Coliseum, Cincinnati, the past week, closing Feb. 4; going to Zanesville 6, Wheeling 7, 8, Waynesburg, Pa., 9, Washington 10.

GUS WILLIAMS opened Feb. 6 at Heuck's Opera-house, Cincinnati.

BUFFALO BILL and Combination played in Hornellsville, N. Y., to a large audience, Feb. 4. Route from there: Richburg 6, Duke Centre, Pa., 7, Bradford 8, Oil City 9, Youngstown, O., 10, Akron 11, Cleveland 13, 14, 15, Ashtabula 16, Erie, Pa., 17, Dunkirk, N. Y., 18.

ANNA DICKINSON was to have appeared in the Academy of Music, Milwaukee, Feb. 6, 7, 8, in "Hamlet" and as Claude Melnotte. The Academy was closed the past week.

HERNE'S "Hearts of Oak" played to fair business the past week at the Grand Opera-house, Milwaukee.

ADA GRAY'S COMBINATION are due in Big Rapids, Mich., Feb. 8, Muskegon 9, Greenville 10, Lansing 11, East Saginaw 13, Bay City 14.

THAT THE WAY of the ticket-speculator is hard in Philadelphia will readily be believed when it is stated that there was introduced into the Select Council of that city Feb. 2 by Mr. Miles, a member of that body, "An ordinance to regulate the vending of tickets on the highways and footways of Philadelphia to theatrical representations." It is as follows:

Section 1. That any person or persons selling or exposing to sale on the public footways and highways of the City of Philadelphia tickets or cards of admission to any theatrical entertainment, or to any concert or to any part thereof, at a higher price than the publicly advertised rates of admission to the said entertainment or concert, or at higher prices than those demanded at the regular ticket-offices situated in the establishment where such representations or concerts are exhibited, shall, on or between the 1st and 30th days of April next, and on or before the 1st and 30th days of January in each year hereafter, apply to the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia for a license to carry on the said employment of vending and selling such tickets.

Sec. 2. That upon application being made to the said Mayor, he is hereby authorized, upon payment to him for the use of the City of Philadelphia of the sum of $500, to grant a license to the said applicant to vend and sell said tickets within the corporate limits of the City of Philadelphia. Provided that the vending and selling of said tickets shall not take place within fifty feet of the place of amusement where such representation is to be given.

Sec. 3. That any and all person or persons failing to comply with this ordinance or violating any provision thereof shall forfeit and pay the sum of $30 for each and every offense, to be recoverable before any police magistrate of the City of Philadelphia, one-half of which shall be paid to the person prosecuting the same, and the other half to the City Treasurer.

FRANK MAYO is to play in Richmond, Va., 8, 9, 10, 11, Baltimore, Md., 13, for one week, Wilmington, Del., 20, Lancaster, Pa., 21, Reading 22, Columbia 23, Harrisburg 24, 25.

"HAZEL KIRKE" was produced in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 6, 7, and is due in Savannah, Ga., 8, 9, Macon 10, 11.

THE "TOURISTS" played to successful business Feb. 2, 3, 4, in the Academy of Music, Buffalo, N. Y. They went to Bradford, Pa., 6, Jamestown, N. Y., 7, Erie, Pa., 8, Columbus, O., 9, Dayton 10, Springfield 11, Cincinnati 13, for one week.

H. GRATTAN DONNELLY, city editor of *The Evening News*, Philadelphia, has refused to allow his play, "The Men of Mayo," to be produced at the Eighth-street Theatre, Philadelphia, where it was to have been given for the first time on any stage, Feb. 6, as mentioned in last week's CLIPPER. Mr. Donnelly says that he found all the preparations for the piece were inadequate, and was convinced that justice would not be accorded it.

GEO. HOEY says his new play, "A Brother's Life," will be produced in Brooklyn, for the first time on any stage, Feb. 7, by the Hoey and Hardie Combination.

"CAMILLA'S HUSBAND" was played Feb. 1 and "The Orange Girl of New York" Feb. 4, in Germantown, Philadelphia, by a portion of the stock company of Wood's Museum, that city.

BENEFITS being the order of the day at the Eighth-street Theatre, Philadelphia, the attaches will take one Feb. 9, and Chas. D. Herman, leading-man, will follow suit 17. Wm. N. Potts Jr. and A. R. Bradshaw, who handle the pasteboards in the box-office, took one Jan. 31, when the bill was merely the regular one for the week, "The Huguenot Captain." The weather was very bad, and the attendance was not large.

DEDICATED.—J. G. Stuttz's New Opera-house, Laredo, Texas, situated on the corner of Hidalgo and Jourez streets, was dedicated Jan. 21 by J. G. Stuttz's Company in "The Duchess of Ferarra." Mr. Stuttz has built the first opera-house and brought the first legitimate company into Laredo. The house, which is built of brick, is 35x70ft., the stage is 35x30ft., the auditorium 40x35ft., and the gallery 20x35ft. The seating capacity is 400. The house will be run as a strictly legitimate theatre, with a full stock company, for the rest of the season, with the following officers: J. G. Stuttz, sole proprietor and manager; Val Overton, treasurer; Ross O'Neal, stage-manager; Prof. J. H. Mitchell, leader of orchestra. The company includes J. G. Stuttz, C. Toler Wolfe, Edwin Stuttz, C. A. Larkin, Ross O'Neal, Geo. L. Glenn, H. H. Elbert, J. J. Charlier, Miss E. Alma Stuttz, Miss Rilla Mormor, Miss Hattie Steck, Miss Laura Ives, and Miss Julie Pennington.

EDWIN HAMMOND, one of the most popular members of the stock-company of the Eighth-street Theatre, Philadelphia, took a benefit at that house afternoon and night of Feb. 3. In the afternoon the bill consisted of "The Huguenot Captain," and specialties by little Lillie Bailey, Philip J. Buch, whose magnificent bass voice was heard to advantage; Somers and Palmer and Hughey Carter. At night the entertainment consisted of "Led Astray," with the beneficiary as Hector Placide, and a specialty by Somers and Palmer. The house was crowded on both occasions. In the evening Mr. Hammond was presented with a large basket of the finest fruit, wine and cigars, a superb floral horseshoe, and a gold badge of the B. P. O. of Elks, of which he was recently made a member. This badge consisted of an elk's head wrought in gold, having pearls for eyes, and looking out of a frame of enameled gold, on which were the letters B. P. O. E. On the inside of this frame were engraved the words "Edwin Hammond" and "Cervus Alces." The badge had also a gold pin by which to attach it to the coat of the wearer. It was the gift of some of the members of the company and a few outside friends, and was presented to Mr. Hammond on the stage by James W. Reynolds, stage-manager, who made an eloquent speech, which was most happily responded to by the recipient.

IN THE PHILADELPHIA COURTS, Feb. 4, the Grand Jury ignored two bills of indictment against Geo. K. Goodwin, manager of the Walnut-street Theatre and Chestnut-street Opera-house, that city, charging him with misdemeanor in carrying on those establishments without having paid the State license-fee of $500. As this was a test case, all is now joy in Goodwin's dwelling, as well as in the habitations of the other Philadelphia managers.

TWO GOOD ACTORS, who can double in brass, are wanted for Burnham's Dramatic Company, supporting E. M. Crane. Address E. W. Burnham, as per advertisement.

SIDNEY CLIFFORD, an "Australian Tragedian," is announced for a week, beginning Feb. 20, in Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass., in "Richelieu" and "Othello." The company supporting him is to be under Frank L. Union's direction.

A NEW THEATRE.—J. S. Berger, Edmund E. Price and other gentlemen have purchased Hyatt Smith's old church, on Lee avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., with the intention of altering it into a theatre. The building is of iron, and can be made to seat 2,500 persons.

HARRY C. TODD'S characterizations of Marks and Cute in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as given by Abbey's Company, have been very favorably received. See card.

GEO. H. ADAMS' "HUMPTY DUMPTY" TROUPE played in Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 6, Danville 7; thence to Winston, N. C., 8, Durham 9, Raleigh 10, Goldsboro 11, Wilmington 13, Charleston, S. C., 14, 15, Savannah, Ga. 16, 17, Augusta 18.

THE "UNCLE ISAAC" Combination, with MAX FEHRMAN in the title-role, completed a three-nights' engagement Feb. 4 to very moderate business at the Detroit (Mich.) Opera-house. Our correspondent says: "The piece is a bad imitation of 'Sam'l of Posen.' Mr. Fehrman is rather a clever comedian, and makes the most of his opportunities. They play in Indianapolis 6, 7, 8, and the probabilities are that they will go no further, owing to internal dissensions in the company, particularly between the manager and star. 'The World' opened 6, for a week."

A TELEGRAM was received at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 3, announcing the dangerous illness at Bay City, of Mrs. Owen Fawcett, wife of the well-known comedian.

CHARLES S. HATHAWAY business-manager for the past season of the Grand Opera-house, Detroit, Mich., left Feb. 1, and joined the Anna Dickinson company in Chicago. Prior to his departure he was banqueted by his journalistic friends.

JAMES AND BELLE GILBERT left Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, to join one of the Madison-square "Hazel Kirke" companies.

THE VILLAS COMBINATION is due in Bluffton, Ind., Feb. 8, 9, Decatur 10, 11, Huntington 13, 14, Wabash 15, 16.

THE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER of Louis Aldrich—Louise, aged three years and six months—died of diphtheria in Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, and was buried 5. Mr. Aldrich is in New Orleans. The sympathy of his friends is warmly extended him in his affliction.

THE DALY BROTHERS are to play in a new Irish drama, to be placed on the road next season by John P. Smith. W. A. Mestayer will own and manage "The Tourists" next season, without Mr. Smith, and two new pieces are said to be among the possibilities of the troupe.

AT THE PARK THEATRE, Boston, Mass., Maggie Mitchell finished her engagement Feb. 4, having drawn large houses throughout the entire three weeks. This week Janauschek and her company appear. The engagement extends to 20, when McKee Rankin follows. The electric-light craze was never more violent in Boston than at the present time, and, says our correspondent, "some experiments will shortly be tried at the Park with the view of substituting the electric incandescent light for gas."

CHARLES L. DAVIS uses the last page of THE CLIPPER this week to record the continuation of his success with "Alvin Joslin." A schedule of receipts at several cities where he played two or more engagements shows that the piece and the star are strong attractions, and that the "old farmer" is gathering in the shekels at a rate that must be highly gratifying. He is now making a tour through the South.

THE GLOBE THEATRE Boston, Mass., held large audiences last week, and the ideal "Patience" Company sang "Patience" in a very creditable style. The Hanlons are playing this week, their engagement extending to Feb. 18.

SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS are this week in New Orleans, La.; thence to Nashville, Tenn., 13, 14, 15, Louisville, Ky., 16, 17, 18, Cincinnati, O., 20, for one week.

AT THE BOSTON (MASS.) THEATRE last week Den Thompson did well, and is to close his season Feb. 11. Mary Anderson opens 13 in "Ingomar." John E. Ince is to reappear with the Boston Company when "The World" is brought out.

THE BOSTONIANS who attended the various theatres in the evening, Feb. 4, found that "getting home" was a matter of considerable difficulty, the snowstorm raging in Boston that night and following day being one of the most violent experienced in the "Hub" for years.

BOUCICAULT IN BOSTON, writes our correspondent, "has met with enthusiastic success thus far during his engagement at the Museum, and 'Arrah-na-Pogue' was played to close his sixth week to big houses. This week 'Suil-a-Mor,' his new version of 'Daddy O'Dowd,' is being played for the first time in America, and will be kept on until Feb. 18, when the engagement closes. [See telegraph news for particulars of first production of 'Suil-a-Mor.'] J. S. Haworth of the Museum company has been so seriously ill during the past week that his part in 'Suil-a-Mor' is to be taken by Charles B. Welles of Palmer's company, now at Niblo's, New York. Shiel Barry, who has been giving such remarkably realistic impersonations of Irish characters during Boucicault's engagement at this theatre, is to return to England next month. Miss Sadie Martinot, by the way, joins Boucicault's new company at the end of the season, and Rose Temple and Lizzie Harold come back to the Museum to their old places. 'Butterfly Fever' is announced for its first production Feb. 27."

LAWRENCE BARRETT, who was in Salem, Mass., Feb. 6, Manchester, N. H., 7, is due in Lawrence 8, Providence, R. I., 9, 10, 11.

JAY RIAL'S "Uncle Tom" Company played in Ansonia, Ct., Feb. 6. New Haven 7, going to Danbury 8, Bridgeport 9, Harlem, N. Y., 10.

DALY'S "Passing Regiment" Company was in Providence, R. I., Feb. 6, 7, 8, and moves on Fall River, Mass., 9, New Bedford 10, Newport, R. I., 11.

WILLIE EDOUIN'S "Sparks" Company amused the public in Hartford, Ct., Feb. 6, Pittsfield, Mass., 7, and are due in Springfield 8, Worcester 9, Manchester, N. H., 10, Lowell, Mass., 11, Portland, Me., 13, 14, Portsmouth, N. H., 15, Salem, Mass., 17, Chelsea 18.

FOSTELLE'S COMEDY COMPANY in "Mrs. Partington" were in Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 6, Haverhill 7, and may be expected in Lowell 8, Chelsea 9, Lewiston, Me., 10, 11, Bangor 13, Augusta 14, Bath 15, Portland 16, Biddeford 17, Manchester, N. H., 18.

A FIFTH-AVENUE COMPANY in "East Lynne" was in Newport, R. I., Feb. 6, Attleboro, Mass., 7; thence to Bristol, R. I., 8, New Bedford, Mass., 9, Marlboro 10, Clinton 11, Lynn 13.

MITCHELL'S PLEASURE PARTY in "Our Goblins," who played in Bridgeport, Ct., Feb. 6, Norwalk 7, are to be in Waterbury 8, Middletown 9, Westfield, Mass., 10, Springfield 11.

OF INTEREST TO BOSTON PROFESSIONALS. — Charles J. Adams died in West New Brighton, Staten Island, Feb. 4, and his funeral took place 6, the interment being in Greenville, N. J. He was in his twenty-first year, and was a son of the late J. B. Adams, popularly known as "Jack" Adams, who played for many seasons at the Museum and at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, Mass. "Jack's" father was the late Capt. Sam Adams, probably the best known and most popular among professionals of all Boston policemen of his time. The young man's mother, Lizzie, is still living.

MAGGIE MITCHELL played in Lynn, Mass., Feb. 6, Chelsea 7, Taunton 8, North Attleboro 9, Woonsocket, R. I., 10, Pawtucket 11, Providence 13 and week.

TONY DENIER'S "HUMPTY DUMPTY" performed in Greenfield, Mass., Feb. 6, Springfield 7; thence to New Britain, Ct., 8, Meriden 9, Danbury 10, Paterson, N. J. 11.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Law.

STILL SHINING at Haverly's Theatre, Philadelphia, are "The Lights o' London," and an immense audience assembled to view them Feb. 6. "Standing-room only" has been announced at every performance since the house opened. Manager Morton says the piece will run till Feb. 27, and two weeks beyond that time if it continues to do a paying business.

"MICHAEL STROGOFF" struggled, suffered and triumphed at the Chestnut-street Opera-house, Philadelphia, Feb. 6, in the presence of a large audience. Kiralfy Bros.' Company performed the piece to the satisfaction of all present. Same bill all of current week. Joe Emmet closed a successful engagement Feb. 4.

JOHN S. CLARKE began his third week at the Lyceum, Philadelphia, Feb. 6, repeating his impersonation of Bob Brierly in "The Ticket-of-leave Man," which will run all of current week. There was no falling off in the attendance on the above date.

JOHN T. RAYMOND opened to a good house at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, Feb. 6, in "Fresh the American," in which he will continue to appear till 13, when Joe Murphy will open in "Kerry Gow" for the first time at that house.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL in "Edgewood Folks" begins an engagement at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, Feb. 13. Hoey & Hardie's "Child of the State" Combination closed a good engagement Feb. 4.

W. J. ABBEY'S "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" COMPANY, No. 2, is due in Pittston, Pa., Feb. 8, Montrose 9, Tunkhannock 10, Towanda 11, Waverly, N. Y., 13. A good Topsy and a lady for Aunt Ophelia and three or four gentlemen for leading parts; also four bloodhounds and two donkeys, are wanted for this organization. See advertisement.

E. S. SULLIVAN'S "BLACK DIAMOND" COMBINATION is to perform in So. Deerfield, Mass., Feb. 8, Miller's Falls 9, Millburn Falls 10, Turner's Falls 11. A lady to play Aunt Ophelia and Eliza and a gentleman for general business are wanted.

SIGISMUND ZEISSE, well-known throughout the profession as the proprietor of the restaurant at 820 and 822 Walnut street, Philadelphia, a great resort for professionals, died there Feb. 5 of emphysema of the lungs. He was born in Marburg, Prussia, Aug. 20, 1824, and came to America in 1852. He started his restaurant on Walnut street about fifteen years ago, and it enabled him to amass a fortune. His customers were principally dramatic and musical people. He left a wife and several children. His funeral will take place from his late residence, as given above, Feb. 8. The interment will be in Fernwood Cemetery.

ANNE BARCLAY, an Australian lady, made her first appearance in Philadelphia at the Eighth-street Theatre, afternoon of Feb. 6, as Armande Chandoce in "Led Astray." She showed considerable dramatic ability, and achieved a success with a satisfactory audience. The same bill was repeated night of above date to moderate attendance, and will be given again Feb. 7. Miss Barclay will appear as Camille afternoon and night Feb. 8, and as Nancy Sikes in "Oliver Twist" Feb. 9, 10 and afternoon and night 11. "The Huguenot Captain" did a very light business last week.

AN ENJOYABLE social session was given by Philadelphia Lodge No. 1, B. O. of Buffaloes, at their lodge-room, Feb. 5, in honor of the visit of the committee from the Grand Herd of New York.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Philadelphia, had good houses afternoon and night Feb. 6. The afternoon bill was "The Orange Girl of New York," to be repeated on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons of current week. The night bill was "The Idiot of the Mountain," to be repeated on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and every evening of current week except Friday. "Mabel Wilberforce," a new play by Hugh Donnelly, a young journalist connected with the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, is underlined for Feb. 13, when it will have its first production on any stage. Wm. Davidge Jr., first low-comedian, says that the bills for his benefit afternoon and night of Feb. 10 will be "Carrots" in the afternoon, with Lillie Hinton in the title-role, and himself as Major Brown, and "Dott's Dilemma" and "The Great Divorce Case" in the evening.

THOMAS W. KEENE played in Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 6, Northampton 7, going to Pittsfield 8, Troy, N. Y., 9, 10, 11, Albany 13, 14, 15, Binghamton 16, Elmira 17, Ithaca 18.

J. DUKE MURRAY joined the Geo. Holland Combination in Troy, N. Y., Feb. 2, as business-agent for two weeks only. Route: Schenectady 7, Johnstown 8, Gloversville 9, Utica 10, Rome 11.

ROSE EYTINGE was at the People's Theatre, St. Louis, last week, playing to excellent business. She appeared in Quincy, Ill., Feb. 6, Keokuk, Ia., 7, and is due in Ottumwa 8, Des Moines 9, Marshalltown 10, Cedar Rapids 11, Rock Island, Ill., 13, Davenport 14, Dubuque, Ia., 15, Waterloo 17, St. Paul, Minn., 18. The Harrisons commenced an engagement at People's Theatre 5, and will be followed by Alex. Caufman's Combination 12.

FANNY DAVENPORT played to light houses at the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, last week, except on Friday night, when she took a farewell benefit and distributed satin programmes to the ladies. Saturday night Miss Davenport appeared for the benefit of Pat. Short, the treasurer. The house was packed, owing to the popularity of Mr. Short. Feb. 5 Lotta commenced a two weeks' engagement in "Bob."

GEO. R. EMERY, treasurer of the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, is a general favorite with the patrons of that house, and does much to enhance its popularity by his never-failing courtesy.

J. K. EMMET in "Fritz in Ireland" commenced his second engagement this season at the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6. The advance sale was unusually large. Kate Claxton closed a successful week 4, and opened in Richmond, Va., 6.

A MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY, playing "The Professor," opened at Ford's Opera-house, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6. The Hanlon Brothers concluded their second week 4, having played to large houses.

F. J. PILLING has accepted the business management of a well-known dramatic company. He advertises elsewhere for two agents.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Williamsburg, L. I. (the Lee-avenue Baptist Church transformed into a theatre), will be ready for occupancy about Sept. 30, and managers of first-class dramatic and operatic attractions desiring time are referred to the owners' announcement in another column.

AT ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE, Indianapolis, Ind., Haverly's "Strategists" drew a large house Feb. 3, the engagement closing with two performances 4. They opened in Cleveland, O., 6, for one week. Con. T. Murphy in "The Connie Soogah" is billed for 6, 7, Atkinson's Jollities 8, 9, Katharine Rogers 10, 11.

RICHMOND & ELLIOTT'S "UNCLE TOM" Co. collapsed at Peru, Ind., Jan. 27.

IN NEW ORLEANS, LA., Collier's "Banker's Daughter" Company, who had played all their previous engagements at Brooks, Conner & Norton's Theatre to fine business, changed this season, says our correspondent, "to the Academy of Music, where they closed a week of bad business Jan. 28. The Vokes Family closed a week at same time at Brooks, Conner & Norton's Theatre, where patronage was excellent. 'My Partner' Combination opened Jan. 29 and Feb. 30."

BUFFALO BILL and combination played in the New Opera-house, Richburg, N. Y., Feb. 6, and, says a telegram, "over two hundred people were turned away."

ANNIE PIXLEY'S NEW PLAY "Nora," which received its first representation upon any stage at New Orleans, La., on Feb. 2, was written by Geo. H. Jessup and Wm. Gill. Our correspondent says: "It is an Irish drama in four acts, of the order of Verner's 'Eviction.' The piece was coldly received by a moderate audience, the occasion being Miss Pixley's benefit. It was badly mounted. The story of the play represents a well-to-do tenant who prefers to move rather than pay rent, and who is also in love with Nora; but as she has placed her affections upon Sir Barry Dwyer, she disdains to encourage his suit, whereupon he determines to remove by death the person who stands in his way. He accordingly incites her father to attempt the life of his daughter's affianced, having been persuaded by Fergus, the evicted tenant, that her staying out late at night was to meet her lover, and for a dishonorable purpose. Fergus fearing Nora's father would fail to kill his victim, conceals himself in a bush, where he is discovered by Nora, she placing herself between his gun and her lord, reciting a tale to him which describes his present danger, and which has the effect of so demoralizing the evicted as to cause him to defer his purpose. The plan of having the girl's father kill the nobleman is thwarted by the heroine, who overheard the plotting; but, not being able to communicate the intelligence to Sir Barry, she decides to prevent the ringing of the bell in the church belfry, which was to be tolled twice for an uprising of tenants and once if the rising was postponed. When she reaches the belfry she is not able to gain admittance, but climbs the ivy vines which encircle it, gaining entrance through an aperture above; and as the person who is to give the signal attempts to ring the bell, she grasps the rope and clapper, preventing the signal from being given and frightening the belfry-keeper away. The murder of Lord Barry having been averted, Nora returns to her parental roof; her father turns her out and disowns her, believing that she has disgraced herself and family, when Sir Barry enters, and is attacked with pitchforks, shovels, etc., by a party headed by the evicted tenant and disappointed lover, but he is again saved by Nora, who hands him a musket to defend himself; however, the arrival of a squad of soldiers prevents the necessity of his using it. Sir Barry once more attempts to explain to his sweetheart's father the relation existing between himself and Nora, but is rudely cut off before the end of his speech. He finally states that they have been married for over a week. The situation of affairs is accepted and the piece ends happily. The cast was: Nora Harrigan, Annie Pixley; Sir Barry Dwyer, Ed. Arnott; Martin Harring, R. Delmore; Fergus O'Brien, W. Johnson; Captain Montford, W. Kelly; Dr. Lysander McGuire, W. Sheldon; Sharum, G. Morden; Grace Dwyer, Minnie Arnott; Mrs. Biddy Harrigan, Miss A. Gray."

JARRETT'S "Fun on the Bristol" occupy the Tabor Opera-house, Denver, Col., for one week, commencing Feb. 6.

ROSSI was at Pope's Theatre, St. Louis, last week, and our correspondent says: "He did not have a full house on any evening, and at most performances not half a house. His Edmund Kean seemed to attract the most attention. He plays in St. Paul and Minneapolis this week, and appears in Chicago Feb 13. Adelina Patti gave her farewell concert at Pope's Theatre Saturday evening last to a packed audience. Sunday night William Rieckhoff's German Dramatic Company drew a full house. Her Majesty's Opera Company presented 'Carmen' 6. Jay Rial's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' Combination will commence a week's engagement 13."

AT THE OPERA-HOUSE, Pittsburg, Pa., the Rankins were to have opened Feb. 6 for one week. Minnie Palmer closed a successful engagement 4. Route: Cincinnati Feb. 6, one week; Louisville 13, 14, 15, Indianapolis 16, 17, 18.

MLLE. RHEA opened for one week at the Penn-avenue Theatre, Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 6. "The Professor" by the Madison-square Company closed a fine week's business 4. Route: Baltimore 6, one week.

"UNCLE ISAAC" was to have been played in the Grand Opera-house, Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6, 7, 8. "Old Shipmates" is billed for 10, 11. Our correspondent says: "W. J. Florence was unable to fill his engagement 3, 4, telegraphing from Cincinnati that he was suffering from acute bronchitis, the attack coming on while in St. Louis, since which time he has been compelled to cancel all engagements. The supporting company, which had been idle here for nearly a week, was disbanded 3, and the several members have left for their respective homes. In a letter to Geo. A. Dickson, Mr. Florence in alluding to his illness, said that for the first time in a professional career of thirty years had he been compelled to lose a night."

M. B. CURTIS in "Sam'l of Posen" opened at Haverly's Brooklyn Theatre Feb. 6 to good business. Route: Brooklyn, E. D., 13, one week; New York City 20 four weeks. The Comley-Barton Opera Company open 13 in "Manola."

AT THE BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE the Hoey & Hardie Combination began a week's engagement Feb. 6, appearing in "A Child of the State." Business fair. "Diplomacy" will be produced 9. Route: Burlington, Vt., 13, Montreal, P. Q., 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Albany, N. Y., 20, 21, 22, Amsterdam 23, Troy 24, 25. John T. Raymond opens 15.

JOSEPH MURPHY in "The Kerry Gow" was the attraction at the Novelty Theatre, Brooklyn, E. D., Feb. 6. Business fair. "Shaun Rhue" is announced for 9. Route ahead: Philadelphia, Pa., 13, Boston, Mass., 20, one week each.

THE DRAMA "FORMBY" and the musical comedy "A Struggle for a Fortune" made up the bill at the Standard Theatre, Brooklyn, L. I., Feb. 6. The leading roles were assumed by Annie Ward Tiffany and Frank Roche.

JOHN E. MCDONOUGH'S condition is much the same as when last mentioned in these columns. He seems somewhat weaker, but is sustained as well as possible by stimulants. So wrote our Philadelphia correspondent, under date of Feb. 6.

"THE LEGION OF HONOR," as interpreted by Frank L. Gardner's company, did poorly at Tweddle Hall, Albany, N. Y., Feb. 2, 3, 4. The company, though not so strong as that of last season, is still worthy of rank among the better class of traveling combinations. They perform in Rome 6, Oneida 7, Ithaca 8, Auburn 9, Syracuse 10, 11. "A Celebrated Case" was produced Feb. 6 at Tweddle Hall by J. F. Crossen's Combination. House poor. They go to Amsterdam 9, Canajoharie 10, Saratoga 11, Hudson 13, Hoosick Falls 14, Glens Falls 15, Troy 16, 17, 18.

MR. AND MRS. GEO. S. KNIGHT commenced an engagement at the Leland Opera-house, Albany, N. Y., Feb. 6, in "Baron Rudolph," which drama will be presented throughout the entire week. Our correspondent says: "A very fair-sized audience was in attendance, and both the Knights and their play were warmly received. 'Divorcons,' with Mrs. Leland, Shannon, Ringgold, Rockwell, etc., in the cast, received its last representation Saturday evening, 4. It was but fairly successful financially. Schoeffel, Abbey's partner, attended the matinee of 'Divorcons' Saturday afternoon. He came from New York especially to see the piece."

M. J. CAIN, manager of Cain's Gem Theatre, Bradford, Pa., has secured a location in Bolivar, N. Y., and proposes to erect an opera-house thereon. Work on the building will be commenced at once. It will be 60ft. wide and 110ft. deep, and seat one thousand persons. The stage will be large and stocked with new scenery. It is the intention of the manager to dedicate the house in March.

FRED FELTON'S GLOBE CO. opened in Beatrice, Neb., Feb. 6, for one week; thence to Crete 13, for a like period.

MUSICAL.

MORE "CHIN" MUSIC.—He has had another bad spell, our New Orleans friend, or why should the fair diva's vocal efforts have had such an effect as the following shows: "On one side the dark-haired Patti, with oceans of flame and flashes of wit in her lustrous eyes, with the agile grace of a panther and the seduction of a siren in the movements of her supple frame. And then her delightful coquetry which belongs by right to the spoilt child of Nature and the idol of the Second Empire, that epoch of all luxuries and fascinating sensualities. In the molten golden and bediamonded notes of her middle register that express in joy or in grief, in hope or despair, in laughter or in tears, all the sensuous feelings that can move the human breast, one dreams of hearing idealized oriental strains issuing from the throne of Allah in the paradise of Houris."

"I SE GWINE TO DE SHUCKIN' OF DE CORN," a plantation song

BILLIARDS.

SLOSSON OUTSCORES VIGNAUX.

The Frenchman 447 Points Behind—The Record Beaten on High Run and Average.

Last week's issue of THE CLIPPER gave the result of the first night's play, Jan. 30. With 223 as his best run of the night, which was also the best he had up to that time ever made in public at the style of billiards chosen, Vignaux finished with 340 points as a total, his average up to that fractional point being 23½ against 50 made by Slosson, whose total was 600 points, and whose best run of the night was 324, which was also the best run he had up to that time made in public at this style of game. *The Herald*, through the medium of special dispatches by cable, describes the remainder of the contest in this way:

SECOND NIGHT.

PARIS, Jan. 31, 1882.

Slosson and Vignaux resumed play about nine o'clock to-night. The room was much more crowded than yesterday evening. Slosson resumed the game and ran 56. Vignaux then made 4 and shortly after Slosson ran 37, from which point only small scores were made for some time till Vignaux, returning to his usual form, made a break of 125 points, amid loud applause. At half-past ten an interval of ten minutes was called, the game then standing—Vignaux, 651; Slosson, 780. Small scores again ruled for some time. At last Vignaux by judicious and patient play made a grand break of 394, thus for the first time taking the lead. At a quarter past twelve the score stood: Vignaux, 1,079; Slosson, 800, with Vignaux's turn to play. On the twenty-seventh inning Vignaux ran 99, and on the twenty-eighth inning completed his 1,200, stopping the game for the night, and leaving Slosson at 808 points as his total on both nights' play. The total number of innings was forty. Slosson was out of form, and the balls broke badly for him.

THIRD NIGHT.

PARIS, Feb. 1, 1882.

At five minutes to nine to-night, the score standing Vignaux 1,200 and Slosson 808, Vignaux resumed play, making 66, and following it with 27 and 223, made chiefly on the rail. Meanwhile Slosson made 344 in his first inning, following it in the sixth inning with 22, and in the ninth with 398, the largest run on record at the Champion's Game, and made by carrying the balls once and three quarters round the table, where they separated, the run concluding with thirty or forty open table shots. In the tenth inning Vignaux scored 76. Slosson followed in the same inning with 168. At the fifty-seventh shot the balls froze. Slosson, massing out onto the second object ball, counted, but Vignaux claimed "no count." The referee disallowed the claim, however, despite the excited observations of Vignaux, and delivered a short address on the subject of a referee's duties, which was loudly cheered both by the Americans and the Frenchmen in the room. In the thirteenth inning of the evening's play Slosson ran 25, stopping for the evening at twenty-five minutes past twelve, having completed his third six hundred, the score standing: Slosson, 1,800; Vignaux, 1,695. The game was most exciting. Slosson averaged over 76, the largest ever made at the Champion's Game. Slosson made two great breaks, 344 and 398, while Vignaux's largest break was 223. Betting now favors Slosson. On leaving the Grand Hotel Slosson was cheered by the crowd in the street. The balls are railed for to-morrow's game.

FOURTH NIGHT.

PARIS, Feb. 2, 1882.

When play was resumed the score stood: Vignaux, 1,695; Slosson, 1,800. Slosson began at ten minutes past nine, in the presence of a very full house. He made only 46 more. Vignaux followed with 21, 40 and 304, the last break made chiefly by rail-play. Meanwhile Slosson was unable to make effectual progress. In the fifth inning, however, he ran 25, following up with 29 in the sixth inning and 317 in the seventh, probably the finest break ever made, a great part of it being open-table play. The score then standing Vignaux, 2,080; Slosson, 2,224, an interval of ten minutes was called. The match had become more exciting than ever, every phase of the game being watched with breathless interest. At ten minutes to eleven the players were exactly tied at 2,080 each. On recommencing operations, after the ten-minute interval, Vignaux made only 4 and Slosson, following, ran out at twenty minutes to twelve with 176, stopping for the night with the balls railed. The score stood then for Vignaux 2,084. Slosson was heartily cheered again at the close. Slosson's average to night was 75; Vignaux's, over 55. Immense crowds watched the score in the Place de l'Opera. The Paris papers are giving a great deal of space to the match. Slosson seems to have French sympathies largely with him in this game. *The Clairon* to day says: "The transatlantic player seems to have won the sympathies of the spectators. His adversary is really too bad-tempered. He disputes strokes, claims that balls touch, lights matches to look at them and does his best to unnerve the American champion, whose great strength lies in the rapidity of his play."

FIFTH AND LAST NIGHT.

PARIS, Feb. 3, 1882.

In the last night play began at twenty minutes past nine. The crowd was so great that in the rush to get into the room the entrance door was broken down bodily. Marshal McMahon vainly attempted to get in, and, after waiting a long time, went away disappointed. When the game was resumed the score from yesterday stood—Slosson, 2,440; Vignaux, 2,084. Slosson, continuing his interrupted break, ran 17, followed in the next inning by 136, Vignaux in the second inning making 87, when for some time open-table play and small scores were the rule. In the seventh inning Vignaux ran 112, missing on a massé shot. Both players had been playing for safety, but in the eleventh inning Slosson made 135 and in the thirteenth 98. At the thirty-seventh shot in this run a dispute arose, Vignaux claiming "No count," Slosson having the balls on the rail. The referee decided in favor of Slosson, which caused great applause. Vignaux, getting nervous hereabouts, went to pieces. He knew he was playing an almost hopeless game. At twenty minutes past eleven P. M., interval ten minutes, called score then standing, Vignaux 2,343, Slosson 2,792. Slosson just completed the thirteenth inning. In the sixteenth inning Slosson made 88, following it with 11 and 48. Meanwhile Vignaux had made 44, and began the eighteenth and last inning, making 16 by open-play chiefly. Slosson, amid hushed attention, then took up the cue, and by careful open-table play railed the balls, and at half-past twelve A. M. ran out amid deafening cheers. The score stood: Slosson, 3,000; Vignaux, 2,553. There was immense enthusiasm, and Slosson instantly offered Vignaux his hand; Vignaux refused to take it, and was roundly hissed by his own countrymen for his churlishness. Thousands congregated outside the Grand Hotel. When the final scores were posted a rush was made to the doors. Slosson with difficulty got away from the curious and enthusiastic crowd. Slosson's average to-night was over 36. Vignaux was nearly 28. Slosson has shown more skill in crossing the balk-lines, and has equaled Vignaux in open-table play.

The victory is a very creditable one to the American. It is peculiarly gratifying to THE CLIPPER, which has stood alone among newspapers in expressing the opinion that, in any contest conducted upon its merits, Slosson is at least twenty per cent. the better player at this game or at straight rail, and that lengthening the line eight or nine inches would make Slosson's superiority all the more manifest, contrary to the general opinion—sound enough on general principles—that a further restriction upon nursing would be in the interest of Vignaux, who is much the taller and therefore has a physical advantage in around-the-table play. How long Slosson's superiority would continue after the line had been lengthened and after he had taught the Frenchman what to do with it—for the latter is an imitative, and not a creative player—is altogether another matter; but that, to begin with, Slosson would beat him easily on a line not stretched more than ten inches we as firmly believe as we believe that the American can beat him at least three times out of five at either straight rail or the 14x28 game anywhere outside of France, or on neutral ground. That we long ago gave up all hope that the American would beat Vignaux in France is beyond denial. We never expected Vignaux to stand and be beaten, and we cannot account for his sticking now, unless it be, as we remarked last week, owing to the good offices of William St. Martin, an American who controls him more or less. The French player is a chronic "kicker," to speak in the vernacular; and he "kicked" in this game, but was either unable to carry his point or did not care to go to extremes in order to carry it. He is a great player, but at no time since American experts have had three or four years' practice at the so called French three-ball game has he been a whit better player than three in this country, viz., Schaefer, Slosson and Sexton. Dictating his own terms, he has been enabled to pose as the conqueror of both Sexton and Slosson in Paris. By indenting the cloth along the rail and refusing to permit a new one to be placed on the match-table, as well as by refusing to allow any but an old set of balls to be used, he so stripped Sexton of his nursing superiority in 1876 that he was enabled to score a victory over one whose knowledge of the rail, in which Vignaux was then altogether lacking, made him the stronger player by long odds. To make sure that the indented cloth should not be changed, Vignaux had the table carried bodily into the hall by some twenty waiters of the Grand Hotel, instead of having it taken apart and set up anew, as would be the case over here. In all the matches he has since played with Slosson new balls and a new cloth have been used, but the Frenchman has not played any one of them until he "got good and ready." He has postponed, and postponed, and postponed again. Even the last match, originally fixed for Jan. 16, was postponed by him twice, the second date named by him having been Jan. 23, and the third Jan. 30. If Vignaux is not ready to play on time, and Slosson is, the presumption is that, when Vignaux feels like playing, Slosson ought not to feel like it. There is no reason that one should be always in form if the other can at times get out of it. In this country a man is required to prove himself a champion whenever an opponent calls upon him to do so. Could he choose his own time, and postpone matches whenever he feels unlike playing, there is no reason that he should ever be beaten. Yet Vignaux has been picking his own time, has been dictating terms in other respects, has been refusing to play except upon a division of the net receipts, has been badgering his opponent and bulragging the referee, and has been "doctoring" the match table; and, with all these things in his favor, he has been defeating Americans in Paris, while Americans over here, most of whom never saw him hit a ball even while he was in this country, have been blowing his trumpet and proclaiming him "the greatest player on earth," refusing to believe that he has resorted throughout to unfair means to achieve his victories. The meaning of this action on the part of Americans is simply that they did not wish to be on the losing side. Now that Slosson has beaten Vignaux, they will believe almost anything of the Frenchman, and, ranging themselves on the victorious side, will proclaim the American to be "the greatest player on earth." He is to-day no more, in truth, than he has been for three years past, save that for twenty months past he has been, in our opinion, the strongest player at the Champion's Game that we ever saw, spite of the fact that in one match out of three within that period he has been beaten by Schaefer. Slosson is to-day no more than he was last month—he is one of four really strong billiard-players. A man who in every first-class tournament that has been held since 1876 has made either the best grand-average or about as good as anybody else's—certainly the best in a tournament at straight-rail by nearly thirty per cent., and the best, also, in a tournament at cushion-caroms—did not need to beat Vignaux last week in order to demonstrate that he is formidable an opponent as ever plied cue. There are many people who now see for the first time that he is a great billiard-player, because, as they say, he one night last week averaged about 75 points to the run. Such a performance in 1882 was not necessary to prove him a great billiard-player, as he averaged 74 in a trifle over 1,000 points on one of the nights during which he encountered Schaefer last Spring, when, both physically and mentally, he was in a condition of ill-health that probably, in degree at least, has never fallen to the lot of any other billiard-player who has had a match on his hands. Having got away with Vignaux at last, however, he is now, without being any greater player than he was a week or two ago, all the likelier to get away with him again. It would of course detract from the merit of Slosson's victory if Vignaux had this time played worse than before, and Slosson no better. As matter of fact, Slosson has played about twenty per cent. better than anyone else has ever done in a contest of record, and Vignaux has played quite as well as any previous winner has done, and about twelve per cent. better than any previous loser. This may not be a positive gain. It may be due to the possibility that the match was played on the table on which the two men practiced, which table may have had new cushions, as well as a new cloth, or only a new cloth. If there were new cushions, then there has been a gain; if there has been only a new cloth, then it cannot be estimated whether there has been gain or loss as between some previous game in which was used a table that was new in its entirety. We have been told that both new cushions and a new cloth were used, and these would virtually make a new table for all playing purposes. Until something to the contrary has been learned, it may be assumed, therefore, that Vignaux has shown an improvement of about twelve per cent. and Slosson an improvement of about twenty. The glory of one successful trip to Paris should almost compensate the American for the two trips in which he was unsuccessful, and during which, as he alleged, he was unfairly and roughly handled. While crowds flocked to his room every night last week, it was absolutely packed on the night of Feb. 3 from eight o'clock until twelve, and probably not fewer than eight hundred people passed in and out in the course of that time. It is almost needless to add that the result of the contest was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

Slosson had to encounter unusual obstacles in Paris this time. There was covert opposition on the part of a handful of Americans over there, who were egged on by considerably less than a handful of Americans over here. A gentleman who left Paris a few days before the beginning of the game, and arrived on the 5th inst., states that no one here could even fancy the difficulties Slosson had to confront to secure the match, and therefore no one here could begin to appreciate the magnitude of his victory. Trickery was active all around him, and one of the projects afoot was to prevent his playing Vignaux and substitute a game between the latter and Schaefer. Conspicuous in this matter was an American who, in obeying instructions from this side, was so faithful and literal that he used language and technicalities that could only have been mailed him from this city. Had Schaefer arrived in Paris four days before he did, there would have been no match between Slosson and Vignaux. As it was, the latter, when in William St. Martin's house, on Jan. 2, had to be reminded by Slosson that he had not yet covered the American's forfeit, and he then declined to play for a larger sum than $250. It was not until half-past six o'clock P. M. on Jan. 16 that Vignaux could be induced to sign articles and put up his share of the stake-money; and even then, notwithstanding that there had twice been a postponement at his demand, he wished to postpone again. A member of the French Jockey Club gave Vignaux his check for 5,000 francs ($1,000), and when the money had been put up Slosson put his foot down against any further postponements. The managers of the Grand Hotel, who were the stakeholders, and thus had security for their dining-room for the dates last named by Vignaux (Jan. 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3), advised him that he had better not postpone. But for the assistance of other French gentlemen, whose sympathies had been enlisted in behalf of the American, the meeting of Jan. 16 would not have taken place. They went with Slosson to the cafe where Vignaux is employed, and as Frenchmen they plainly expressed to him their regret at his course. Before this consultation, begun in whispers among four persons, had fairly got under way, about forty excited men were taking part in it. As to Vignaux's unwillingness to play for more than a nominal sum, it was represented to him that the American had been and still was under a heavy expense; and, realizing the force of this, Vignaux consented to play for $2,000 a side, but afterwards declined to put up more than $1,000. As usual with him, he insisted upon dividing the gate-money, instead of permitting the winner to take it all. Slosson did not find the backing that he had anticipated when we last saw him, and had to cable here for more money. He backed himself for $500, and the other $500 was furnished by an American, residing in Paris, on condition that if Slosson lost he should refund the $500, while if he won he should pay the backer not only the $500, but also the corresponding $500 won by it. We surmise that the gentleman's object in naming these seemingly severe terms was to stimulate Slosson to greater efforts in practice, and that he had no intention of demanding $1,000 in case Slosson won, if indeed he intended to demand his entire $500 in case Slosson lost. The gentleman who has just got back here from Paris, and who is a physician who, we believe, formed Slosson's acquaintance in that city, states that the American had brought himself to almost perfect condition, and had kept himself there. He was practicing steadily, studiously and well—three times a day, and from two to three hours at a stretch.

Regarding his probable strength of play in the match then to come, Slosson was almost a prophet when he last wrote to this country. He said that Vignaux might beat him, but he would have to average at least 40 to do it. Slosson got up to 38⅛, notwithstanding that on the second night he fell to an average of 7. He did this tumbling once before, but it was when he was seriously sick, and when his opponent gave him but few innings. That night in Paris he had about thirty innings, and a well man ought in that number of trials to make many more than 200 points almost with his eyes shut. It may be that at the close of his splendid play on the first night some jubilant Americans kept him out of bed or poured some commemorative wine into him. One glass would unfit him for play, for, sensitive as well as ordinarily abstemious, he is a man who is apt to fret over his folly in having drunk it. But for that Tuesday night, when his play was but one-fourth as strong as the weakest done by Vignaux in the entire match the latter would have been beaten much worse, and possibly by 1,000. Vignaux's steadiness of play is to be commended. Weak as compared with Slosson's in that only on one night did it go above a nominal "average" of 31, it was strong in that it never fell below about 26. There is something else about the match that is to be commended. The contestants seem to have had in Mons. Rondeau, an amateur, a referee who was not merely disposed to do his duty thoroughly, but was also qualified to do it. There is a popular notion that the sole peculiarity of the Champion's Game, as it has been called, lies in the little line drawn in every corner of the table. It differs from the ordinary three-ball game in many particulars, several of which are of vital importance. It has been cabled that Vignaux's declination to graciously defer to a decision on the third night led Mons. Rondeau into making some observations upon a referee's duties. At the ordinary three-ball carom game the shot to which Vignaux objected would not have been played by Slosson, for it would not have counted. The French expert may not have been aware that it is permissible in the Champion's Game; but this is unlikely, inasmuch as he has been practicing at that game for nearly two years, and for upwards of one year its rules have been printed in French in France. It is likelier that he took the chance that an amateur would either not know or would fail to remember at a critical moment any one of all the differences between this game and its predecessor, and upon the spur of the moment give a decision against the American. However far apart the balls may have been when Slosson played the disputed shot, to give it at least an appearance of being different, the stroke is in principle one that Vignaux must have played a hundred times or more within the past eighteen months while having the balls on the rail.

The average of the winner was 38 36-78, or nearly 38¼. Vignaux, as far as he got, played at the rate of 32.57-78 points to an inning, or better than Schaefer's best average of record at this style of play (32 64-123), which was made in a game of 4,000 points. The longer this game, the better should be the average; and this should especially be the case in contests in which the players have not only several nights in which to become familiar with the table, assuming it to be practically new to them at the start of the match, but also the advantage of placing the balls with their hand every night, instead of beginning games afresh, as in tournaments. Slosson has now to his credit the two highest averages of record at this style of game and the highest and third highest runs (398 and 344); Vignaux has the second highest run, 394; and Schaefer has the fourth highest run, 342, and the third best average of record, 32.64-123, while Vignaux's rate of play has been the best of all losers—32.57-78.

A MATTER OF BILLIARD-ROOM RECEIPTS.

The St. Louis News gives us credit, and this of itself is *prima-facie* evidence that we do not deserve it, because the papers that make use of what we actually say rarely stop to give us credit:

THE NEW YORK CLIPPER, with an air of gusto apparently, publishes the wonderful receipts of John O'Connor's elegant rooms in New York (the finest in the city) for the month of December last, which, in round numbers, was $1,600. John has fourteen billiard and three pool tables—seventeen in all. Now, just to show the difference between the great city of New York and the little village of St. Louis, the following sworn statement as to the receipts at Mr. Mussey's parlor, minus pay for drinks, cigars, etc., for December, is made $2,664. Well, Mr. Mussey is not weeping.

Some paper may have said that the receipts of the Columbian for December were $1,600, but that is no reason that THE CLIPPER should be accused of so gross a stupidity, for it would be nothing less than stupid in us, who know something about billiard-room receipts, to blazon that sum as large for a month's doings in a room with seventeen tables (three of them pool, besides) and a bar. We have said nothing of the kind. How could we, when we have known one room in this city to earn a *profit* of not very far from twice as much a month for a year, or about thirty thousand dollars in a twelvemonth, and when we have known another room to take in, as gross receipts for two years, nearly two hundred thousand dollars? The Columbian room has been known to take in not very far from $1,600 in one day! This is not at all detractive of the business done in St. Louis by Charles E. Mussey, whose room, with its thirteen tables or thereabouts, does probably as good a business for billiards alone as any other in the country, now that the room at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, has been shorn of its dimensions. If we could not say that a first-class room in this city had taken in more than $1,600 gross in a month, we would say nothing at all about it. That sum would be fair for billiards and pool alone in a month, where there are seventeen tables. Even if there were no pool, it would take that number of tables only about six hours a day to earn that money at sixty cents an hour.

MORRIS AND MAGGIOLI IN NEW ORLEANS.

A few days after Lon Morris had arrived in New Orleans he entered into a contest at pinpool with Frank Maggioli for $100 a side, at $2.50 a game, freeze-out. At the close of the first night's siege Maggioli had won forty-seven games to Morris' thirty. On the following day, Jan. 28, play was resumed, and Maggioli won sixty-eight games to Morris' twelve. At this stage Morris, not feeling well, quit, and Maggioli was declared winner. The games were played on a Brunswick & Balke table, on which they immediately afterwards played straight-rail billiards for fifty dollars a side. *The Times-Democrat* of New Orleans thus describes the contest:

The backers of the Eastern boy were so confident (?) of his winning that they would put up no money beyond the original stakes. The day before the Eastern man had stated that he could beat the New Orleans boy with a broom-stick, and it did look that way for a time, but afterward there was a change, and Maggioli, bracing up, showed his opponent the true meaning of the word billiards. In his 57th inning Frank got the balls on the rail for the sixth time (every time previous they had frozen, but this time it was a go), and he carried them around for 70 points. This carried him to the front, and his backer left the hall in disgust, and from that time on it was all up with Morris in the 66th inning the Crescent City boy went out with a run of 58, making his score of 600, while the buttons on the string of the Boston boy showed up for only 525, and the general comment of the spectators was that New Orleans was a poor place to catch suckers in. The score is as follows:

Maggioli—11, 1, 22, 0, 0, 1, 0, 26, 0, 0, 34, 2, 1, 0, 12, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 24, 1, 8, 35, 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 0, 11, 1, 32, 1, 0, 1, 2, 5, 4, 6, 22, 2, 23, 5, 2, 14, 12, 2, 3, 36, 1, 18, 1, 10, 0, 70, 0, 6, 1, 42, 1, 1, 0, 38. Total, 600. Average, 9 15-65.

Morris—4, 1, 23, 2, 2, 1, 14, 60, 1, 0, 1, 0, 6, 1, 0, 14, 39, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 8, 52, 3, 64, 1, 22, 5, 7, 0, 0, 6, 0, 31, 1, 1, 15, 13, 5, 2, 4, 10, 7, 5, 2, 42, 8, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 27. Total, 525. Average, 8 13-64.

STRAY SHOTS.

*** Halstead, the pinpool player, got broke the other night at a game in which balls are not used, and had to telegraph a friend in a distant city for money with which to begin life afresh. He thinks now of shifting from pinpool to cushion-caroms.

*** The emblem of the amateur championship makes it lively for the habitues of Marshall's room, Boston, as well more especially for those who participated in the recent tournament there at cushion-caroms. On Feb. 1, in the usual Boston game of 300 points, Campbell beat Yatter, the original holder of the emblem, by the way. As elsewhere stated, there is another contest in store for that coveted trophy.

*** San Antonio, Texas, is organizing a society for the reformation of the morals of a portion of its inhabitants; and one of the earliest of the reformatory steps, we are advised, will be to establish another billiard-room there.

*** Lon Morris, through John Miller of New Orleans, offered to give anybody in that city the odds of fifteen per cent. at billiards for from $100 to $250 a side. This brought to the front Frank Maggioli, who can play any kind of billiards but ball-pool about as well as Morris can on a rough-and-ready table, and the result was that Morris made no match either at fifteen per cent. odds or for $100 or $250 a side.

*** We learn from St. Louis that there is a prospect that the Monarch Room, that city, will close up for good this Spring. J. F. Donavan, who recently took hold of it, continues its manager, and is hopeful that success will crown his efforts.

*** Campbell, the latest successful competitor for the amateur cushion-carom trophy so prized by the frequenters of Marshall's room, Boston, Mass., has been challenged by Tarrant. They are to play on Feb. 16.

*** Our New Orleans correspondent advises us that Lon Morris, after catching several amateurs for from ten to twenty dollars as the result of his having entered that city incognito, tackled John Miller, whom he beat in two games for five dollars apiece, but who got even in a third game, which was for ten dollars.

*** The long succession of games, covering a plurality of nights, in which the player who was ahead at the close of the first night's work has been ahead at the grand finish, is still unbroken. Slosson was last week ahead on the first night for the first time in his life, and for the first time in his life he won a contest covering a plurality of nights, in six of which contests he has now participated.

*** It is whispered that the brother of a leading room-keeper is about to wed the daughter of a Governor of one of our States.

*** Louis Shaw and John Bessunger are now giving exhibitions together in this vicinity, one of their latest engagements having been for three consecutive nights at Burns', corner of Hudson and Charles streets, this city.

*** A letter from Paris, written by Slosson a few days before the arrival there of Schaefer and Daly, stated that it was his belief that, if Vignaux should be willing and agreeable, a tournament might be gotten up. He himself would not take part in it.

*** Albert Frey left here for Chicago on Feb. 1. On the 4th we received from him a telegram inquiring if Knight had accepted his challenge as yet.

*** John Bessunger has sold out his room in this city.

*** Nothing new has come to light in reference to the projected pool tournament in Elmira, N. Y.

*** It is again intimated in this city, as it was about three years ago, that Maurice Daly is looking about in Paris for a location whereon to pitch a room.

*** Daniel Chisolm and James Feather, young men not unknown in sporting circles in Uniontown, Pa., played starvout ball-pool at Joliffe's room, that place, beginning on the afternoon of Feb. 2 and continuing until near noon on the next day. The stakes were ten dollars a game, and 226 games were played, of which Feather won 121 and Chisolm 105. A correspondent who makes an inquiry as to the relative length of this contest is answered in our correspondent's column.

*** A dispatch from Philadelphia informs us that "the excitement and rejoicing there over Slosson's victory are very great."

*** With reference to the new constitution and by-laws of the National Billiard-players' Association, submitted to us for suggestions, we do not think that any are really needed. The committee to whom the matter has been entrusted seem to thoroughly understand the subject, and to have done their work well and practically.

*** In the St. Louis tourney, at Mussey's, since our last, Reed has been beaten by Magnus by 59 in 300, Reed has beaten Morrison by 1 in 300 (Morrison received odds of 25 in every 100, or 75 altogether), Nelson has given Morrison 75 in 300 and beaten him by 300 to 188 (odds included), and Nelson has been beaten by 300 to 275 by Catton. The report of the sixth regular game, between Magnus and Catton, we have mislaid. So far as we have the figures to show, there has been spotting at 50 only about four times, and there have been but two or three runs above 50. Unless better was made in the game between Magnus and Catton, the highest run so far is 73, made against Nelson by Catton, who is the only man who spots below 50.

*** One of the most exciting games ever seen in Boston was that last week in which Malden and Lynn tried conclusions at cushion-caroms, the latter being victorious by a score of 300 to 298. The highest run was the same for winner as for loser—13.

*** It is understood in Chicago that the West Brothers are to shortly vacate their establishment, an ex-roomkeeper having secured a lease of it. He will thus again enter into the business, from which he had to withdraw several months ago on account of inability to continue his lease of his old quarters.

AQUATIC.

THE AMERICA CUP.

George L. Schuyler, the surviving donor, has returned to the New York Y. C. the cup won by the yacht America in English waters, and since then successfully defended by vessels belonging to said organization, accompanied by a new deed of gift, reading as follows:

The America's cup is again offered to the New York Yacht Club, subject to the following conditions:

Any organized yacht club of a foreign country, incorporated, patented or licensed by the legislature, admiralty or other executive department, having for its annual regatta an ocean water-course on the sea or an arm of the sea (one which combines both), practicable for vessels of 300 tons, shall always be entitled, through one or more of its members, to the right of sailing a match for this cup, with a yacht or other vessel propelled by sails only and constructed in the country to which the challenging club belongs, against any one yacht or vessel as aforesaid constructed in the country of the club holding the cup.

The yacht or vessel to be of not less than thirty nor more than 300 tons, measured by the Custom-house rule in use by the country of the challenging party.

The challenging party shall give six months' notice in writing, naming the day for the proposed race, which day shall not be later than seven months from the date of the notice.

The parties intending to sail for the cup may by mutual consent make any arrangement satisfactory to both as to the date, course, time allowance, number of trials, rules and sailing regulations, and any and all conditions of the match, in which case also the six months' notice may be waived.

In case the parties cannot mutually agree upon the terms of a match, then the challenging party shall have the right to contest for the cup in one trial, sailed over the usual course of the annual regatta of the club holding the cup, subject to its rules and sailing regulations, the challenged party not being required to name the representative until the time agreed upon for the start.

Accompanying the six months' notice must be a Custom-house certificate of the measurement and a statement of the dimensions, rig and name of the vessel.

No vessel which has been defeated in a match for this cup can be again selected by any club for its representative until after a contest for it by some other vessel has intervened, or until after the expiration of two years from the time such contest has taken place.

Should the club holding the cup be for any cause dissolved, the cup shall be handed over to any club of the same nationality it may select which comes under the foregoing rules.

It is to be distinctly understood that the cup is to become the property of the club, and not of the owners of the vessels winning it in a match, and that the condition of keeping it open to be sailed for by organized yacht clubs of all foreign countries, upon the terms above laid down, shall forever attach to it, thus making it perpetually a challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign countries.

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER.

In a letter accompanying the above document Mr. Schuyler says: "As the New York Yacht Club, by your communication and under the resolutions themselves, express a desire to be again placed in possession of the cup under new conditions, I have conferred with the committee appointed at the meeting and have prepared a new deed of gift of this cup as a perpetual challenge cup. It is hoped that, as regards both challenging and challenged parties, its terms will be considered just and satisfactory to organized yacht clubs of all countries. There is one clause which may require explanation. Owing to the present and increasing size of ocean steamers it would be quite feasible for an American, English or French club to transport on their decks yachts of large tonnage. This might be availed of in such a way that a match would not be a test of sea-going qualities as well as of speed, which would essentially detract from the interest of a national competition."

HANLAN AND THE HILLSDALES.—On Jan. 20, says *The London Sportsman*, Ned Hanlan paid a visit to Putney, and in the course of conversation entertained some of the clubmen with what they might expect from the Hillsdale crew. Said he: "They can row fifty-five strokes a minute for a mile and a half, and in that distance give any other amateur crew of their own country more than half a minute beating. Their style is not grand, but their pace is paralyzing."

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB on Feb. 2 elected the following officers: Commodore, James D. Smith; vice-commodore, Anson Phelps Stokes; rear-commodore, E. M. Brown; secretary, Charles A. Minton; treasurer, James O. Proudfit; fleet surgeon, A. M. Fisher; measurer, A. Cary Smith; regatta committee, Chester Griswold, John H. Bird and G. L. Haight. It was decided to hold the annual regatta June 15. Ogden Goelet presented the club with two cups valued at $500 and $1,000, respectively, to be sailed for during the annual cruise.

CHARLES BRIGHTWELL, 5ft. 9in., 136lb., defeated Richard Harding, 5ft. 6½in., 125lb., in a scullers' race for $250 a side, from Putney Aqueduct to the Ship, Mortlake, on the Thames, Eng., Jan. 19. He won with the greatest of ease in 23m. 22s.

FOREIGN SHOW NEWS.

NEW PRODUCTIONS.

"Lili,"

a comedy-vaudeville by Alfred Hennequin and Albert Maillaud, with the music composed by M. Herve, was recently produced at the Varieties, Paris, France. It is thus spoken of: "It is a kind of Anacreontic ode in three acts, delightful in its elegance, sufficiently 'naughty' to please the most *blase* Parisian, yet with so graceful a cloak draping its impropriety that one should be a very Puritan to take offense at its details. As in so many successful plays of the kind, the plot is a mere outline, which leaves the spectator to fill in the interstices for himself, and it is this haziness, if I may so term it, though in reality there is nothing dim in the story, which imparts such a peculiar flavor of delicacy to 'Lili.' In this sense the piece displays more originality than appears on the surface, and its wit, especially in the graceful versification of its couplets—due evidently to M. Maillaud's facile pen—is scented by poetic fragrance inexpressibly seductive. It was written in great haste, and was born, indeed, of a sudden though very happy thought; its hurried origin is betrayed in the dimsiness of its plot. The action takes place at three widely-separated epochs; so an opportunity is afforded for contrasts of which the authors have not been alone in availing themselves, for Madame Judic, in the leading-role, makes the best of them also. When the curtain rises—about the year 1842—we see her as the original Lili, a timid little maiden, who has been so 'carefully' brought up by her parents, honest 'country cousins' named Bouzaincourt, that even the history of France has been expurgated and amended for her benefit; thus she learns that Louis XIV was a king of very austere morals, who spent most of his time in abstruse colloquy with two great captains of his time, General La Valliere and Colonel Montespan! The natural effect of this system of education is exactly the reverse of that intended by the worthy Bouzaincourts. Lili becomes romantic, and loses no time in falling in love with a trumpeter she has seen at a window of the barracks over the way. Now Antonin Plinchard, as this hero is named, is the handsomest man in the garrison, but somewhat of a noodle. He is paying platonic court to the Bouzaincourts' cook, hence his constant appearance at the window. Lili takes for granted his ogling is intended for herself, and when he lets his trumpet fall into her father's garden accepts it as a formal declaration. The little girl profits by the accident to learn the instrument, and it is highly comical to hear and see Madame Judic blowing a flourish to call the impervious Plinchard, who goes off one fine day to Algeria with his regiment, without ever for a moment imagining what good fortune was within his reach, or, in other words, that little Lili had been setting her cap at him; he takes care, however, to re-enter into possession of his trumpet before starting. Lili is so disappointed at the sudden collapse of her love romance that, out of spite, she consents to marry the Baron de la Grange-Bateliere, a husband chosen for her by her family. Seven or eight years have elapsed when the second act opens, and Lili has developed into a buxom Baronne, who does not love her lord, and whose union has, so far, proved childless. The Baron is chiefly remarkable for his varied flirtations with actresses and circus-riders. While the disunited couple are spending the Summer at their chatean, they receive word that the War Department is about to impose a guest upon them, an officer who is coming to attend to annual manœuvres, and who turns out to be no other than Flinchard. The handsome Antonin had won his commission by a gallant exploit, which only M. Dupuis can narrate in adequate terms. Having lost his way in the desert, he had fallen in with a *goum*, or nomad tribe of Arabs, which was composed of fourteen families, and had been received with very open hospitality. So universal a favorite did he succeed in making himself that when, after the lapse of a short time, he thought it advisable to rejoin his regiment, the fourteen wives followed him, and they were pursued by their fourteen husbands, after whom came a shoal of small fry, the rear being brought up by all the horses, camels, oxen, sheep, etc. The effect of Plinchard's triumphal entry into camp was that the General promoted him lieutenant

in reward for the successful and highly profitable raid he had so unwittingly accomplished. Antonin is handsomer than before in his braided uniform. That he and Lili feel agitated and perhaps a little confused at their chance meeting after such a long separation may be easily conceived; and, in a word, the Baronne feels all the old flame suddenly rekindled, while Plinchard, on his side, seems to have learned the vanity of platonic attachments. Private theatricals form the chief amusement at the chateau, and a role entrusted to the new-comer enables the lieutenant to give expression in glowing terms to the passion he now begins to entertain for his gushing hostess. Is there any need to doubt what is fated to follow? It is the silly Baron who pushes the lovers across the irrevocable Rubicon. In order to allow himself full liberty with his latest conquest at the circus, he actually locks his wife into the room where Plinchard is concealed. The third and last act brings us to the present year of grace. The Baronne has become a sexagenarian; she has white hair—and a granddaughter. Thirty-five years of the most irreproachable conduct, during which she has been a model wife and mother, have atoned for the fleeting folly of one day; but in her diary that day remains marked by a blank page—the 'white-stone' of tender memory. The daughter whose birth dates back to that unwritten but unforgotten page has become a mother in her turn, and our little Lili of the first act is a grandmother. The Baron has found an eligible husband for Mlle. Antonine in a rising young barrister name Rene; but for some reason or other the Baronne is resolutely opposed to the match. A gallant knight enters the lists, however, in Rene's cause, none other than General Plinchard, a distinguished officer, who is now a Senator. The scene that ensues is charming, delightfully original in a sentimentality which is free from the too common defect of falseness. The General had recognized the Lili of forty years previously in the features of Antonine. He commences his siege of the Baronne's heart by an attempt to revive the recollection of their far-off love; Lili turns a deaf ear to him, and in giving him to understand that she has forgotten to such a point that the past has long ceased to have ever had any existence for her, she claims the right to exact the same forgetfulness from the General, seeing that thirty-five years of repentance have condoned her fault. But when Antonin places under her eyes the diary and its blank page her austerity thaws before the warm sun of youthful memories, and she consents to the marriage. The poetic charm of this scene, which appears nothing when described in black and white, is delicious. I have recorded the incidents of those three acts, but I cannot convey a just idea of the shading which marks three pictures so different from each other in drawing and color. It is seldom we are given a comedy-vaudeville like 'Lili.' Mme. Judic played both Lili and Antonine, and in the second act sang a provincial song—'Ques Aco'—in which there is a medley of the Marseilles accent with Parisian wit. It was encored again and again, and has become the favorite of the boulevards."

"Ten Minutes for Refreshment,"

a musical sketch by Richard Mansfield, the music by James M. Glover, was produced at the Olympic Theatre, London, Jan. 14, and proved to be thoroughly amusing. The scene is the waiting-room at Ballyrig railway station. Here are Mrs. Pickering, a widow, who, in the days when she was an actress, attracted the attention and excited the love of a certain soldier, whose name is Brown. He has not forgotten the old love, although he has been married, and is now a widower. Nor does the fact that he bears the rank of colonel prevent him from borrowing and putting on the uniform of a railway guard in order the better to watch the proceedings of the widow, to judge of her present character, to see if she is still worthy of his affection, and further to ascertain whether her daughter Jessie, who also is an actress, is worthy of the hand of his son Frank. All the parties meet at the railway station referred to, and in order that the plot may be completed, the sham railway guard persuades both mother and daughter every time they appear anxious to resume their journey that there yet remain "ten minutes for refreshment." In those ten minutes which are spun out to thirty, the son makes the acquaintance of the daughter, declares his own love and awakens hers, and then the Colonel, throwing off his disguise, renews the old protestations of undying constancy, and takes the widow to his arms.

"The Cynic,"

a comedy in four acts by Herman Merivale, was produced at the Globe Theatre, London, Jan. 14. Under the title of "The Modern Faust," it was played in Manchester in November last, and was shortly thereafter reviewed in THE CLIPPER. It has since been considerably altered, and under its new title it is credited with having met with fair success.

The London Theatres.

MRS. LANGTRY.—"Ours" was produced at the Haymarket Theatre, Jan. 19, with Mrs. Langtry as Blanche Haye. *The Era* says at the close of a long review of the piece and the acting: "And now we come to the fashionable professional beauty. And what of her Blanche Haye? the reader is asking. Our answer is that it fell immeasurably short of any rendering of the part we have seen before, and that there are scores of modest and unpretending ladies, even on the amateur stage, who would have done more justice to the character. We had here a Blanche Haye without a bit of pathos in her composition. Consequently, we had not the Blanche Haye of Mr. Tom Robertson. The 'beauty' had mastered the text; she never needed the assistance of the prompter, and she manifested abundant confidence. There our praise must end. The delicious scene between Angus McAlister and Blanche Haye beneath the wide-spreading tree in the first act was spoiled because it was so manifest that this Blanche was anxious about her appearance in the young Scotchman's coat, and about the due arrangement of her back hair. In the second act, listening to the reading of the letter by Lady Shendryn, Mrs. Langtry seemed to fancy that she was sitting for another photograph, and therefore, like all sitters for photographs, she looked stiff and angular. She seemed to miss the services of the polite gentleman who says: 'The head a little more that way, if you please;' or, 'Will you kindly sit a little less upright?' Blanche Haye's best scene, it will be remembered, is at the end of the second act, in the parting from Angus and in the revelation of her love. Mrs. Langtry had no pathos for this—not one spark of genuine feeling. She was cold, hard, monotonous and unsympathetic. Therefore was the scene robbed of its effect, and the tears which, under more fortunate circumstances, have welled up in the eyes never came from their hiding-place. Mrs. Langtry had another chance in the third act, where Blanche rushes into the hut overwhelmed with anxiety and dread, crying: 'Mary, he's fighting, he's fighting,' for she has heard that her lover is engaged in the conflict with the foe. The true ring was not there, and no more effect was produced than would have come if Blanche had merely had to say 'He has gone for the milk' or 'He's coming home to dinner.' All this may appear very ungallant, but gallantry must give way to truth, and we tell only the truth when we say that Mrs. Langtry's Blanche Haye was unworthy the comedy, unworthy the theatre, and unworthy the support given to other parts. That she was cheered will readily be believed, for her flatterers were present in strong force." *The Sunday Times* says: "The piece suffers from the fact that the part of Blanche Haye is entrusted to a novice, who—although acting wonderfully well for a first appearance on the professional stage—is hardly equal to the demand made upon her yet untrained powers. It was somewhat unfair, and certainly unwise, to ask so much of Mrs. Langtry at first. She is, as we remarked when noticing her performance in 'She Stoops to Conquer,' a promising actress, and we have little doubt she will make her way on the stage by dint of careful study and training. The lady has remarkable natural advantages, and on Thursday played with a pretty simplicity and grace, which went far to atone for, if they did not hide, the faults and shortcomings due to inexperience."

LINDA DIETZ has been engaged as a member of the company at the Court Theatre.

THE NINTH SEASON of six weeks of French plays at the Gaiety Theatre will begin on May 29 and terminate July 8. During the first three weeks Sarah Bernhardt and company will appear. In the fourth and fifth weeks M. Coquelin, with the Societaires and Pensionnaires of the Comedie Francaise, will perform. In the sixth week Madame Chaumont, with an original cast, will appear in a new comedy.

Elsewhere.

JOHN L. TOOLE and company played before the Prince and Princess of Wales and about two hundred invited guests at Sandringham, Jan. 14, and the Prince subsequently entertained the whole troupe at supper.

J. HOLMES GROVER is running an "Uncle Tom" Company in the Provinces.

MUSICAL.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER has addressed to Miss Emily Faithfull a very graceful letter respecting the song just published, "A Woman and a Queen." J. R. Lowell thinks it will do much to increase the good feeling between America and England, which her Majesty has recently done so much to strengthen. The music is by Professor Macfarren.

VARIETY HALLS.

THE FOUR AUBREYS, American gymnasts, who arrived in England Dec. 23, 1881, are performing in the Gaiety Theatre, Manchester.

MY SWEETHEART;

A STRANGE MEETING AFTER MANY YEARS.

Romance borders on reality, and so close does it come at times that it gives to the real the true coloring of the romantic. A little episode which lately occurred in the city of Toronto, is illustrative of this point. While the Minnie Palmer Combination was lately playing in the Royal Opera-house, Toronto, Canada, the well-known and efficient manager of the party, Mr. John Rogers, met with a pleasant surprise. He was comfortably seated in his rooms at the Rossin House, when a caller was announced. The gentleman was ushered in, and after the usual exchange of civilities, both Mr. Rogers and his visitor fell into an earnest business discussion. Passing the room of Mr. R., one of the members of his company, a practical wag, concluded to take away the key of the door, after having secretly locked the manager and his caller in. He was soon called to the Opera-house, whither he went, forgetful of the fact that he had imprisoned two estimable gentlemen. One of these—the caller—proceeded to withdraw, but failed to do so from obvious reasons. Thinking Mr. Rogers was perpetrating a joke upon him, he again seated himself, awaiting the genial manager's pleasure. After a little while he pointed to the door and said: "I would prefer going out that way—the window being too high." Mr. Rogers advanced to the door and attempted to open it, and to his surprise found it locked securely from the opposite side. Neither of the gentlemen could account for it, and there they stood regarding each other with a puzzled air. Mr. Rogers soon, however, set about hunting his key, but no key could be found. The stranger suggested that the bell be rung, but to that Mr. R. would not assent, for the reason that the party would have a laugh at him. He said, as a bright idea seemed to strike him: "I would go through the transom but that I once attempted the feat in Cincinnati. I was a school-boy at the time, and was with a companion locked in my school-room after hours, for mischief. We stood it well enough until dark, and, getting afraid, we determined to get out. We piled the desks up against the door and climbed upon them. I proceeded to get out through the transom and fell—right on top of the schoolmaster, who was groping for the keyhole in the dark." A hearty laugh from his companion put a stop to Mr. Rogers' further explanation, and, hearing a step, both gentlemen exchanged significant glances, for they surmised that the wag was approaching the door to open it. Both gentlemen shook hands simultaneously, and he heard the visitor say: "John, I was that other boy, and now we have met in a room again—and locked in too—after twenty years." It was a strange meeting, but the outcome was good, and gave to the readers of this paper the knowledge that Mr. Rogers had been cured of a weak back of four years' standing by that wonderful medicine St. Jacob's Oil, The Great German Remedy. He whom the writer has spoken of above as the stranger, proved to be one of the many press agents of the firm of A. Vogeler & Co., Baltimore, Md., the proprietors of the St. Jacob's Oil, and having heard that Mr. Rogers had been cured by that never-failing remedy, he had called to ascertain the facts. Mr. Rogers, who speaks enthusiastically on the subject, gave them as follows: "There is scarcely a professional in the country who is not aware that I was actually reduced to a skeleton, and hardly able to walk before I began the use of St. Jacob's Oil, The Great German Remedy. For four long years, I suffered in a manner that was almost intolerable. I was in continual pain and had a great deal of business to attend to that I could trust to no other hands. I had tried several doctors, and a hundred different liniments and plasters, I really believe, before I found the right remedy, St. Jacob's Oil. There is more virtue in one bottle of St. Jacob's Oil than there is in a gross of other so-called cures. I found it so, at least, for the very first application I grew better, and in less than twelve months I was entirely cured and free from all pain. My strength returned, and I grew to be my former self. I am now as well as ever, but no one will ever find me without a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil on hand.

"You have heard, no doubt, of Minnie Palmer's illness," continued Mr. Rogers, warming up with the subject. "While Miss Palmer was playing in East Saginaw, Mich., lately, she contracted a very severe cold. It was caused by their having no fire on the stage, or in the dressing-rooms. Pains in the shoulders and throat was the result, and being billed in other cities, the lady had to appear, albeit she had to cut out some of her performance, being unable to play the whole, owing to the severe cold. She used St. Jacob's Oil, however, and obtained great relief from that wonderful panacea. In fact, I do not believe that there is a pain or ache in the body that St. Jacob's Oil will not cure. The 'My Sweetheart' Combination think a great deal of it at all events, and we usually have a stock of it on hand. You may tell the readers," said Mr. Rogers in conclusion, "that St. Jacob's Oil is my sweetheart."

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THE CLIPPER is issued every Wednesday morning. The outside pages GO TO PRESS ON MONDAY, and the inside pages on Tuesday evening. Advertisements intended for the outside pages should reach us not later than noon on Monday, and all favors should reach us early on Tuesday to insure their insertion in that week's issue.

ADVERTISEMENTS SENT BY TELEGRAPH must reach here not later than 6 P. M. on Tuesday.

TO AVOID LOSS, when remitting money by mail, we would advise our patrons to register their letters or procure Post-office orders.

WE EMPLOY NO AGENTS. Send all advertisements and money direct to this office.

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FRANK QUEEN,
Editor and Proprietor,
P. O. Box 3,758 or CLIPPER BUILDING,
88 and 90 Centre street, New York.

TAKE NOTICE.—The number of THE CLIPPER'S Post-office box has been changed to **3,758.**

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WANTED, A PARTNER FOR REFINED DUTCH ACT; also neat Irish biz. Must be an A No. 1 singer and dancer. To impersonate female in Dutch act. Answer quick. CHARLES MORTON, 47-1t* Oxford Hotel, Eleventh and Oxford sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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ASTOR-PLACE HOTEL, EUROPEAN PLAN, opposite Cooper Institute. Elevated road and five other lines of cars pass the door. Rooms, 50c. to $2 per day; week, $2 and upwards. Open all night. Special rates to the profession. 47-3t*

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TROUPES TRAVELING SOUTH will find it profitable to visit TROY, ALA. Good hall; well patronized every night. For particulars apply to F. MINCHENER. 37-12t*

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MAGICAL MANUFACTORY of Conjuring Apparatus, Ventriloquial and Punch and Judy Figures, Aerial Suspensions, Fire-eating Preparations, 30c.; Davenport Rope Trick, 15c. Send 3c. for price list, or 10c. for illustrated catalogue. 38-13t* Address W. J. JUDD, 98 John street, New York.

PITTSFIELD, ILL., FISCHELL'S OPERA-HOUSE. Completed Nov. 1; capacity, 500; first-class arrangements; on ground floor; fine show town, between Hannibal, Mo., and Jacksonville, Ill., on Wabash Pac. R. R. Open for dates. 33-26t*

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FOR SALE, AN IRISH PANORAMA, complete and ready for the road. 44 tf JOHN E. HEALY, care of CLIPPER Office.

NOTICE TO CIRCUS MANAGERS.—So it is GRIMALDY JUNIOR HOWARD, the noted tumbling clown and concert performer, who can be engaged for the tenting season of 1882-83. For further information managers will please address all communications to GRIMALDY JUNIOR HOWARD, care of CLIPPER. 46-2t*

WIGS! WIGS! SCHMIDT & FOOTNER, 108 Fourth Avenue, Wig Makers. Character Wigs from $3.50; Beards from $1; Moustaches 50c.; Negro Wigs, plain, $1; Knd, $1.50. Goods sent C.O.D. 36-13t*

SCENERY FOR HALLS, TRAVELING COMPANIES and AMATEURS. ARTISTIC WORK. LOWEST PRICES. We have never failed to please. Write for estimates or price-list. SNYDER & KINGSEED, Scenic Artists, Fostoria, Ohio. 35-13t*

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MASONIC OPERA-HOUSE, IRONTON, OHIO. Opens Feb. 8. Everything new and first-class. Seating capacity, 1,000. Correspondence solicited as to future dates. 43-4t MOORE & THOMAS, Lessees and Managers.

BURLINGTON, IOWA. THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE just completed. Most complete theatre in the West. Seating capacity, 1,200. Will share with first-class companies only. No low-priced shows admitted. Address 41-13t GEO. A. DUNCAN, Manager, Burlington, Iowa.

"TILL I COME AGAIN." Beautiful song and chorus. Sung with great success by the celebrated "California Quartet," Dixon, Wyatt, Roe and Frillman of San Francisco Minstrels. With elegant lithographic title, 40c.; UTTERLY TOO UTTER! serio-comic, 35c. FREDERICK BLUME, 861 Broadway, above 17th st., New York. 35-13t*

JIG AND CLOG-DANCING WITHOUT A MASTER. New edition, containing 20 steps fully explained. Anyone, with or without a previous knowledge, can learn. Mailed, $1. MISS J. K. BUCKLEY, 136 West Twelfth street, N. Y. City. [36-13t*

NEW MASONIC HALL, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, recently fitted up with every known convenience; patent folding chairs, new scenery, outside balcony for music, brilliantly lighted with gas, thoroughly heated, large dressing-rooms, and the only hall in the city where the acoustic properties are perfect. Seating capacity, 800. For terms, address ROBERT HILL, JR. Manager. [40-13*

LAREDO OPERA-HOUSE, LAREDO, TEXAS. C. W. MONTGOMERY & CO., Proprietors. LEW WATERS, Manager. WANTED—Specialty People, Ladies and Gentlemen, in all branches of the business. We will play good people from four to eight weeks. Artists that have written, write again. All letters answered. Address LEW WATERS. 45-5.*

GLOVER & PERRY'S NEW OPERA-HOUSE, Americus, Ga., will open for engagements Feb. 1, 1882. Seating capacity, 850; has gallery. Size of stage, 23x40ft. Folding chairs. Scenery new. Population, 6,000. 43-7t*

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LOWVILLE, N. Y. Good show town on main line Utica and S. R. R. R. Address 45-13t* GEORGE SHERWOOD, Manager, RUSCOE HALL.

OLNEY OPERA-HOUSE, Olney, Illinois. Population 5,000. Seating capacity, 700. Full set of scenery. Lights, license, ushers always furnished. Will rent or play on shares. Seated with opera chairs. POWERS & SHULTZ, proprietors. 37-13t* eow

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EVANSVILLE, IND.
JOHN ALBECKER.....Proprietor
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THIS POPULAR THEATRE WILL OPEN FOR THE
SUMMER SEASON, APRIL 10, 1882.
FIRST-CLASS
Variety Artists and Dramatic Stars
CAN NOW SECURE ENGAGEMENTS BY ADDRESSING WM. BAKER, 47-2t* 140 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

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HARRY C. TODD,
MARKS AND CUTE WITH
ABBEY'S UNCLE TOM'S CABIN CO.
"His cute and perhaps Marks were better than we have seen before on our stage." * * * "Wasn't Cute cute last night." * * * "His make up and actions were ludicrous in the extreme."—BRIDGETON (N. J.) EVENING NEWS, Jan. 13. Address 47-1t* care of CLIPPER.

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THE FINEST EVER PRODUCED, AND THE MOST PERFECT IN TUNE. Send for Circular. [47 1t*] 235 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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MANAGERS AND MAGICIANS, NOTICE. Having lost my entire outfit by shipwreck, I will take a position as performer or agent for gift magical soirees, being well posted in that line. Will guarantee satisfaction in either capacity. Will go on salary or sharing terms. Address B. C. G., care of CLIPPER. 47-1t*

WANTED.
LADY PARTNER TO DO TRAPEZE.
Must be well up in the business. Good salary and long engagement. Ladies meaning business, please send photograph and full particulars. Address J. H. LEONTI, 256 Charles st., Providence, R. I. [1t*

WANTED, an Iron-jawed Lady for long tenting season, commencing May 1. Inclose photograph. Address CHAS. O. WHITE, 47-1t* Park Theatre, Detroit, Mich.

MARRIED HIS SISTER. WHICH SETTLES ALL DISPUTES. 47-1t

HAVING ACCEPTED THE
BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
of one of the leading dramatic organizations, now in its third season of artistic and financial success, it has been decided to still further urge its claims for public favor by every legitimate means that money can procure.
Wanted at once, TWO MORE AGENTS.
Season will be a lengthy one, and good men will be retained. Address at once, with lowest salary, FRANK J. PILLING, LEDGER Job Office, Philadelphia, Pa.
Would like to hear from GEO. W. KATES, WHITING ALLEN, PHIL. G. IRVING, HARRY SELLERS. 47-1t

EN ROUTE.
BURNHAM'S DRAMATIC CO.,
Uniformed Band and Orchestra, supporting the eminent actor,
E. M. CRANE,
in a choice repertoire of dramas, making three and six night stands. Now meeting with flattering success everywhere. WANTED, two good men for stage, who double in brass. None but the best need apply. Permanent address, E. W. BURNHAM, Waterloo, Iowa. 11*

NOTICE TO MUSEUM AND SIDESHOW MANAGERS.
WILLARD LAFORDE, Magician,
desires to make an engagement for season of 1882. 47-1t* Address care of CLIPPER.

JONES' HALL, BLOOMFIELD, IND.,
WILL SEAT 400. POPULATION OF TOWN, 1,200. NO SCENERY. WILL SHARE OR RENT. 47-2t*

MARRIED HIS SISTER. FOOD FOR GOSSIPERS. 47-1t

MUSICAL.

Continued from page 777.

MASTER JOHN F. RHODES, a remarkably gifted boy violinist, concertized to a large audience at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, Feb. 6. It was his first appearance in America for nearly three years, he having been at Leipsic, Germany, during that time, engaged in the study of his art at the Royal Conservatory of Music. He showed great advancement, and the technique as well as the taste and expression of his playing merited the warmest praise.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS will be given Feb. 14 and April 11 at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, by the Germania Orchestra of that city.

A LADY HARPIST, lady violinists and other instrumentalists are wanted for a lady orchestra. See J. Benkert's card.

EMELIE MELVILLE, supported by her opera company, sang Fanchette in "The Royal Middy" to a crowded house at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, Feb 6. She was warmly welcomed back to that stage, on which she made her last previous appearance in Philadelphia in the season of 1877-78. Her acting is even more bright and vivacious than it was then. "Patience" is announced for Feb. 7 and matinee 8, "Chimes of Normandy" 8, 9, and matinee 11, and "Boccaccio" 10.

CHAS. T. FORD'S English Comic-opera Company begins its first engagement in Philadelphia Feb. 13 at the Chestnut-street Opera-house in "The Musketeers."

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE, Philadelphia, Feb. 4, the Boston Ideal Opera Company closed a fairly remunerative two-weeks' engagement. Business was good the first week, but fell off badly the second.

A DOUBLE BASS AND TUBA PLAYER is wanted. Address Goss & Lemons, as per advertisement.

MANAGER C. C. BEADLE, whose address find in another column, reports that the Beedles and Prindle Pleasure Party are meeting with excellent business in Illinois, in spite of bad roads and the smallpox scare.

THE MCNEIL FAMILY and Sam K. Hodgdon Concert Company played in Enfield, N. C., Feb. 6, Halifax 7, and are to be in Henderson 8, Oxford 9, Franklinton 10, and Durham 11.

BENJ. C. BENT & Co. have for sale at their advertised address, a new cornet which they claim to be something excellent, perfection in tune being one of its chief merits.

THREE EXPERIENCED MUSICIANS who play violin and alto, clarionet and alto or tenor, and snare-drum can be engaged for a circus band. Address Charles Gaston, as per card.

AN ORCHESTRA-LEADER and a clarionet-player are wanted for the tenting season by W. W. Hinton, who advertises.

MARIE GEISTINGER was to commence a week's engagement at the Grand Opera-house, Milwaukee, Feb. 6. Our correspondent says: "The advance sale of seats was the largest ever known in this city, nearly $5,000 the first day."

FRED J. THOMAS of Detroit, Mich., has written a libretto which Prof. Giles has set to music under the title of "Border Belles." The incidents deal with military frontier life, and the opera will be produced about March 22.

WILL. L. SMITH'S BELLRINGERS, No. 1, played in Ellicottville, N. Y., Jan. 30, Little Valley 31, Dayton Feb. 1, Forestville 2, Dunkirk 3.

FAY TEMPLETON'S OPERA CO. sang in Natchez, Miss., Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, Vicksburg 6, 7; thence to Jackson 8, 9, Vicksburg (return) 10, 11, Helena 13, 14, 15.

MUSICAL NOTES IN BOSTON, MASS.—The Handel and Haydn concert at Music Hall Sunday evening, Feb. 8, was largely attended, and Graun's "Der Tod Jesu" was sung for the first time in America to good effect. Miss Ida Hubbell, Mrs. L. I. Ipsen, W. J. Winch and Georg Henschel were in the cast.....The third orchestral concert of the Harvard Musical Association occurred at the Boston Museum Feb. 9 (matinee), Mme. Schiller, pianist, assisting.....The second in the series of chamber concerts by Carlyle Petersilea and Leandra Campanari occurred at Wesleyan Hall Feb. 9..... The sixteenth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra (H'gginson series) is announced for Feb. 11 at Music Hall, with Miss Mary H. How as soloist.....The Berlioz Requiem is to be the attraction at the Cella concert Sunday, Feb. 12.

IN NEW ORLEANS, at the French Opera-house, Strakosch's Italian-opera Troupe, whose business increases as the season draws to a close, produced "Rigoletto" Jan. 26, "Mignon" matinee and "Lucia" night 28, "Aida" 29, "Don Giovanni" 30, "Mignon" 31. "Faust" was substituted for "Don Giovanni" Feb. 1.

THE ADELINA PATTI CONCERT at English's Opera-house, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 31 was quite a brilliant event, and, says our correspondent, "this in the face of the fact that up to noon of that day it was rumored broadcast that the performance would not, probably, take place, the advance sale of seats not being satisfactory to the management. At this juncture it is said that George A. Dickson of the Grand Opera-house offered Mr. Abbey's manager $4,000 for the house rather than see the concert fail. This, however, had been anticipated by a similar offer from Mr. English."

AT ASSOCIATION HALL, Philadelphia, Feb. 4, a vocal and instrumental concert was given by the faculty of the Philadelphia Musical Academy.

MADAME SELIKA, the colored prima-donna, will appear in concert at Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, March 2.

MAX FIGMAN has joined the Boston Ideal Opera Company.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 10, 11, the original Jubilee Singers from Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., will concertize.

THE HYERS SISTERS' COMBINATION is announced for two performances at the Park Theatre, Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11.

EMMA ABBOTT'S COMPANY appeared at the Grand Opera-house, St. Louis, last week, to an excellent business. The company are in Kansas City this week, and will sing in Memphis next. They were followed 6 by Genevieve Ward. Edwin Booth commences an engagement 13.

"THE JOLLY BACHELORS" is to be sung in the Royal Opera-house Toronto, Ont., Feb. 9, 10, 11.

THE AMY LEE Opera Company are announced to perform at the Grand Opera-house, Toronto, Ont., Feb. 9, 10, 11.

ALICE OATES and company closed a week's season at the Tabor Grand Opera-house, Denver, Col., Feb. 4. Charles Drew arrived Feb. 1 from Cleveland, where he has been quite ill for several months. He joined the company and was to have appeared in "Girofle-Girofla" at the matinee Feb. 4. Route from there: Leadville 6, 7, 8, Pueblo 9, 10, Colorado Springs 11, Kansas City, Mo., 13, 14, 15.

STRAKOSCH'S OPERA TROUPE, supporting Gerster, are to sing at Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13, 14.

HELEN POTTER'S PLEIADES appear in Music Hall, Troy, N. Y., Feb. 10. David Kennedy and sons and daughters give "Songs of Scotland" in Rand's Opera-house 14.

MAHN'S COMIC-OPERA CO. sang at Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 30, 31, Feb. 1, to fair business; St. Paul 2, 3, 4, Dubuque 6, Davenport 7; thence to Des Moines 8, Omaha 9, 10, 11.

LEAVITT'S HYERS SISTERS' COMBINATION opened at Comstock's Opera-house, Columbus, O., Feb. 2, to a fair house. They are billed for Lafayette, Ind., 9, Terre Haute 10, Indianapolis 11, Chicago, Ill., 13, one week.

MUSICAL NOTES IN CHICAGO, ILL.—The Slayton Jubilee Singers are to perform in Central Music Hall Feb. 10, 11, including a matinee.....The Mozart Society of Chicago is to give a concert at Central Music Hall 28. Miss Cary will be the soloist.....Mlle. Litta and company give a concert 23. .....Adelina Patti was to have sung at Central Music Hall 7.....Joseffy, the pianist, is to appear there 20, 22.....The Royal Bellringers perform at the same hall 16, 17, 18.

THE MAPLESON OPERA COMPANY closed a two weeks' season at Haverly's Theatre, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4, it having been only fairly successful. The company opened at St. Louis, Mo., 6, for one week.

MARIE GEISTINGER closed a very successful engagement of two weeks at the Grand Opera-house, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 5. The auditorium was crowded nightly.

MISS MARY MULLER, an operatic singer, and sister of C. E. R. Muller of Chicago, was married recently to Dr. Hans Hoffman, a prominent literary man of Berlin, Prussia.

ANNIE LOUISE CARY is to sing in Detroit Feb. 26, Milwaukee March 2, under the management of Milward Adams of Chicago.

A MANAGER of experience is wanted for a colored concert company by L. K. Wood, whose address find in another column.

AN AGENT who states he has had a long experience can be engaged as per G. C. R.'s card.

AS A PERFORMER or an agent for gift magical entertainments, B. C. G. advertises that he can be engaged on salary or shares.

JONES' HALL, Bloomfield, Ind., having a seating capacity of four hundred, is advertised to rent.

A DARING ROBBERY is announced by Manager Gilbert of the Herrmann company as having taken place at Jackson, Mich., night of Feb. 1. Five trunks, Mr. Gilbert says, disappeared.

WILLARD LAFORDE, magician, whose address is care of this office, can be engaged for a sideshow.

PROF. E. C. TAYLOR, magician, closed a week's season in Joplin, Mo., Feb. 4, and opened in Parsons, Kas., 6, for a week.

HENRY MONETT, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad west of Pittsburg, well known to agents and managers who have had occasion to contract for transportation over the Pan-handle route during the past ten years, has resigned that position and purchased *The Ohio State Journal*, the only morning daily in Columbus. He has converted the job department of the paper into a first-class show-printing house, and hopes to serve his old friends by printing, with dispatch and cheapness, full-sheet posters, hangers, dodgers, etc.

HOWORTH'S HIBERNICA is due in Ottawa, Ill., Feb. 10, 11, La Salle 13, Minonk 14, Peoria 15.

THE GAIETY THEATRE, Boston, Mass., was fairly patronized last week, and "Girofle-Girofla" was sung in an improved style after the opening performance of Jan. 30. This week "Patience" is being given with Blanche Corelli in the title-role, Amy Ames as Lady Jane, Rose Dana as Lady Angela, Fanny Hall as Lady Saphir, Henri Laurent as the Duke, Harry Pepper as Grosvenor, J. H. Ronnie as Bunthorne, Robert Evans as the Colonel, and C. R. Fullerton as the Major. Willie Edouin's Sparks Company comes Feb. 27.

SPAULDING'S BELLRINGERS, who were in Palmyra, N. Y., Feb. 6, Victor 7, are due in Shortsville 8, Phelps 9, Clifton Springs 10, Waterloo 11.

RICE'S OPERA-COMIQUE Co. opened at Robinson's Opera-house, Cincinnati, Feb. 6 having bought off "The Unknown." During the week they give "Patience," "Cinderella at School" and "The Mascot."

THE HESS-ACME OPERA COMPANY concluded a brilliant engagement Feb. 4 at the Grand Opera-house, Detroit, Mich. Rice's "Evangeline" Company opened 6, for three nights.

PATTI is advertised to appear at the New Music Hall, Detroit, Mich., Feb. 10.

MISS JENNIE O. BELLAIR, a leading amateur singer of Detroit, Mich., joined the Hess-Acme Opera Company Feb. 4.

MISS ELLA MONTEJO of the Hess Opera Company is seriously ill in Detroit, Mich., the company having been obliged to leave her there on their departure for Bay City.

JOSEFFY AND LAURA BELLINI were heard at Music Hall, Albany, N. Y., Feb. 6. House good.

CORINNE OPERA TROUPE appear at Tweddle Hall, Albany, N. Y., Feb. 9, 10, 11.

"THE JOLLY BACHELORS" showed at Wagner's Opera-house, Bradford, Pa., Feb. 2. They were in Richburg, N. Y., 3, Dunkirk 4, and opened in Buffalo 6, for three nights; thence to Toronto, Ont., 9, three nights, Rochester, N. Y., 13, 14, Syracuse 15, Oswego 16, Rome 17, Utica 18.

CHARLES E. FORD'S Comic-opera Company commenced an engagement at Ford's Opera-house, Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, to a large audience, presenting "Patience" in good style.

MADAME CAMILLA URSO, assisted by Miss Marguerite Hall, August Sauret, and the Apollo Club, will appear in concert in Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.

A COMIC-OPERA or a variety company is wanted for one night at Carbondale, Pa. See J. O'Hearne's advertisement.

MUSICIANS and specialty people who double in brass are wanted by W. S. Hamlin, who advertises.

THE ALICE OATES OPERA COMPANY opened in Leadville, Col., Feb. 6. A telegram says: "Hundreds were turned away for lack of accommodation, and the seats for the remainder of the season are all sold."

RAFAEL JOSEFFY gave a piano-recital at the Historical Society's rooms, Brooklyn, L. I., afternoon of Feb. 3. It was well attended.

THE FIRST REHEARSAL for the fourth Philharmonic Concert will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Feb. 8.

VARIETY HALLS.

HARRY G. RICHMOND notifies his friends that he will hereafter seldom use other than his last name in advertising. One of his specialties is his act "Æsthetics." This clever comedian will give his three-act comedy "Our Candidate" at Hyde & Behman's Grand Opera-house, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 24. He performs in Hartford, Ct., Feb. 6, one week, New Haven 13, one week. He states that his time is all filled for the season, and that he has been re-engaged everywhere.

SPECIALTY PEOPLE can secure dates at the Crystal-palace Varieties, St. Louis, Mo., by applying to Manager Geo. Fresch. Chas. Shay has resigned the stage-management, and Wm. Milton is in his place. Performers booked by Mr. Shay are asked to communicate in regard to their dates.

J. C. FOLEY teaches clog-dancing. See advertisement.

SULLIVAN'S HIBERNIAN BLONDES played in Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 4, Kalamazoo 6, South Bend 7; going to Battle Creek 8, Adrian 9, Ypsilanti 10, Ann Arbor 11, Toledo, O., 13, Detroit, Mich., 14.

S. F. RENARD was presented with a 9lb girl Jan. 13, by his wife, in Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH MCBRIDE, who was compelled to leave Leadville, Col., on account of an attack of pneumonia, is now recovering in Council Bluffs, Ia.

JESSE BALLINGER, father of Allie Ballinger, died of consumption at his residence in Cicero, Ind., Jan. 27, aged 58 years.

WM. GALLAGHER, lessee of the Grand Central Theatre, Philadelphia, has obtained a license for that house for 1882. Mayor King has refused to license one or two other places where he believes the barroom to be connected with the theatre. He says he will not license any place of amusement where such is the case. It is now contrary to the law of Pennsylvania to sell liquor in any place of amusement where an admission fee is charged, and if there is a barroom in the same building with a theatre, variety or minstrel hall, there must be no direct communication between them.

Q. C. BROWN JR. will open his American Theatre, formerly known as the Concordia Operetten Theatre, Philadelphia, Feb. 13, with a company under the joint management of Tony Pastor and M. B. Leavitt. It will include Emerson, Clark and Daly Brothers, the American Four, Chas. Rogers and Mattie Vickers and others.

HARRY MINER and Pat Rooney's Combination attracted an immense audience to the Grand Central Theatre, Philadelphia, Feb. 6. The programme bore the names of Pat Rooney, Stirk Family, Cronin and Sullivan, Carrie Howard, Cogill Bros., Lamont and Ducrow, Sharpley and West, Crandall and Eastwood, Katie Rooney and Boisset Family. Same people till Feb. 13. Attendance for the week ending Feb. 4 was tremendous.

GREAT was the audience which assembled at the International Comique, Philadelphia, Feb. 6, to witness the performances of the Hull Twin Sisters and Dick Maurettus, the Morrisseys, Sweeney and Murphy, Lulu Arnott, Ellwood, Maggie LeClaire, Wesner Sisters, Daisy Kernell, Charles and Annie Worley, and Harry Bernard. Business for the week ending Feb. 4 was large.

"MARRIED HIS SISTER" is the latest. See cards.

AT THE TIVOLI GARDEN, Pittsburg, Pa., to have opened Feb. 6, were Richard Bros., Susie Wild, George Derious, Rebecca Daily, Grace Burton, and Laura Hamdale. Closed 4: Rose Hall, Chas. Benedict, the Quinett Children, Billy D'Orme and Amann.

THE MOTHER of the Haley boys would like to hear from them. So our St. Louis, Mo., correspondent writes.

CHARLES SHAY, stage-manager of the Crystal-palace Theatre, St. Louis, gave up his situation, owing to the death of his father in Cincinnati, and went on to attend the funeral. He was succeeded by Billy Milton, who announced the following company for Feb. 6: The Forresters, Jimmy Fowler, George Miller, Annie Braddon, Ada Burnett, the Victorellis, and Binney and Fraine. Closed 5: Alice Clark, Charles French, Connors and Young, and Emma Neelard. Business fair.

THE NEW YORK LONDON THEATRE COMBINATION opened Feb. 6 at Hyde & Behman's Theatre, Brooklyn, L. I., to large business. Departures 4: Hyde & Behman's "Muldoon's Blunders" Combination.

AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, L. I., Sam Devere in "Jasper" was the attraction Feb. 6. In the olio the following people appeared: Ella Wesner, Quilter and Goldrich, and John B. Wills and May Adams.

AT THE GARDEN THEATRE, Long Island City, performances are given every Monday and Saturday evenings during the season. Harry J. Campbell is the manager. The contributors to the programme Feb. 6 included the Muldoon Minstrels, Harry Lloyd, Nellie Whiting, Jennie Linden and Ned Hanson. Hines and Blossom, Georgie Melnotte and Earle Remington appeared Feb. 4.

GUS REYNOLDS and Charles Frew, Nina Bach, Phillips and Turner, Johnny O'Connor and May Hamilton opened Feb. 6 at the Broadway Theatre, Brooklyn, E. D. Closed 4: Frank and Grace McClane, Frank Lavernie and Jessie Le Seur, Thrope and Millette, the two Burtons, and Sophie Saunders.

THREE GOOD MEN for variety and minstrel business are wanted by A. V. Cook, who advertises.

BILLED at Gilmore's Zoo, Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6 were Crosby and Martin, Retlaw and Alton, Venetta, Williams and Ryan, John Brace (six weeks), Carrie Brower, Magione and Lacy, and Drucie Gilmore. Baker and Monock failed to give satisfaction, and were allowed to retire after their first night (Jan. 30). Closed 4: H. W. Eagan, Jennie Jerome, the Sheerans, Lottie Cushman, Orm. Dixon, Walsh and Dempsey, and Spence, Sartelle and Bunell. The Zoo stage is being stocked with entirely new scenery, and a new drop-curtain.

MULDOON, WHISTLER AND MESSENGER were engaged at Esher's Alhambra Theatre, St. Louis, for last week, but Whistler went up to Kansas City and forgot to return, so the management were compelled to engage Andre Christol for three nights and Dick Pennell for the rest of the time. The house was filled every night at double rates. Feb. 6 the house was engaged for a match between William Muldoon and Andre Christol. For the 7th the following company is announced: John and Daisy Donaldson, Bremmer and Flynn, the Fisher Brothers, Miss Bremmer, Rosa Lousdale, Eva Allen, Lizzie Dubuque and Will A. Barrow. The Wrestlers, Miss Lizzie Hastings, Harry Wheeler, Baby Florence and Downey and Thorne closed Feb. 5.

THE BIG FOUR COMBINATION were to have opened at the Academy of Music, Pittsburg, Pa., for a week, Feb. 6. Closed 4: Barry & Fay's Comedy Company, who played to fair business.

HENRY MILLER'S New Theatre, Philadelphia, was crowded Feb. 6, the attractions for the week then commencing being Mlle. Lucille, Geo. and Della Turner and Ralph Wray, Turner and Phillips, Fanny Bernard, the Hermans, Nina Bach, Zittella, and J. O. Hall. "The White Crook," produced under the personal supervision of W. J. Fleming, formerly of Niblo's Garden, New York, is underlined for Feb. 13. Business for the week ending 4 was great.

AT THE CONCLUSION of Mackie and Butler's songs-and-dances at Cain's Gem Theatre, Bradford, Pa., Feb. 4, Mr. Butler was the recipient of a handsome gold hunting-case watch and chain, presented by "Jack" Ingersoll, a resident of Bradford, and an old schoolmate of Mr. Butler's. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Joe Allen.

THE NEW CAPITAL THEATRE, Washington, D. C., with the Funny Six Combination as the attraction, was crowded every night of the past week with the exception of Saturday night, when the severe snowstorm that prevailed almost stopped all kinds of outdoor travel. The new appearances 6 were Harry Le Clair, W. J. Russell, the Virginia Trio, Melrose Sisters, Lawrence and Baldwin, Charles A. Gardner, Sailor West, Prof. J. White and trained dogs, Leopold and Wentworth, Nettie Carlyn, Ida George, and Jake Budd. The Capital Theatre front is illuminated every night with a brilliant electric light. Alf. McDowell was to have appeared 6. He arrived in the city, but was too sick to appear.

THE THEATRE COMIQUE, Washington, D. C., attracted a fair attendance during the past week. The new appearances Feb. 6 were Frank Lavarnie and Jessie Le Seur in the drama of "The Road Agents," Herbert Brothers, Joe and Annie Burgess, and Eugene Maas. Departures 4: N. S. Wood, Maurice Pike and Charles Glidden.

MAGGIE CLINE, of the Funny Six Combination, was summoned to her home in Massachusetts by telegraph, Jan. 31, to attend the funeral of her brother, Daniel Cline, who died of hasty consumption.

AT LEVANTINE'S NOVELTY THEATRE, Albany, N. Y., the fresh arrivals Feb. 6 were Frank Jones, Miss Montague, the three St. Elmo Brothers, Earle Remington, Hines and Blossom, Georgie Melnotte, Richmond and Shields (late Favor and Shields), W. A. Fernandez, and the Misses Zarn and Thomas (known as the Colored Troubadours), Kitty Sharpe, Charley Phillips, and the Mordaunt Sisters. A new local drama called "Albany by Gaslight," from the pen of stage-manager John Hammond, was also seen for the first time. The Rentz-Santley Troupe closed a big week's engagement here 4. Peter Curley of Troy has purchased this theatre, paying therefor about $8,000. Fred Levantine's lease does not expire until 1885; consequently that gentleman wishes the profession and public to know that the sale does not affect his position as lessee and manager, at least not for three years to come.

THE ANNOUNCED ARRIVALS at Cain's Gem Theatre, Bradford, Pa., Feb. 6 were King Sarbro, Mlle. Sarbro, Venus, Charles Diamond, John and James Russell, Pendy and Warner and Mackie and Butler. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Allen made a hit and were re engaged. Departures 4: Baby Rhinehart, Tommy and Annie Dayton and Gallagher and West.

HYDE & BEHMAN'S "Muldoon's Picnic," No. 2, were at Williamsport, Pa., Feb. 6, Harrisburg 7; thence to Columbia 8, Lancaster 9, Johnstown 10, Allentown 11.

P. MCATEE and Harry Montague of the Bella Union, San Francisco, Cal., who were recently arrested for giving an indecent show, had a hearing Jan. 30, and were discharged, the evidence being insufficient to convict.

THE DEPARTURES from the Parlor Opera-house, Bridgeport, Ct., were the Howes, the Ringlers, and Geo. Callahan. Arrivals Feb. 6: Homer and Lingard, Lou Edwards, and the Cawthorn Bros. Geo. Vance is the stage-manager.

J. C. BISHOP, ventriloquist, advertises for an engagement.

APOLLO THEATRE, Evansville, Ind., will be opened for the Summer season April 10, and first-class variety artists and dramatic stars desiring to fill time are requested to address Wm. Baker, manager, as per card. J. Albecker is proprietor.

THE MOTHER of Charles Heywood, male soprano, died in Newark, N. J., Feb. 5, which prevented him from opening at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, Mass., 6, as billed.

HYDE & BEHMAN'S "Muldoon's Picnic" Combination terminated a large week's business at the Park Theatre, Detroit, Mich., Feb. 4. They play in Buffalo, N. Y., this week. The "Jolly Pathfinders" opened 6 for a week.

MAJOR BURK can be engaged for his drill-act or as business or stage manager. He has just returned from Europe, and can be addressed care of this office.

AT SMITH'S OPERA-HOUSE, Grand Rapids, Mich., the departures Feb. 4 were Maud Leigh, May Vernon and Sadik Hasson, Keating and Lavender, and Walter Mack. E. T. Goodrich, Parker, Donavan and Maggie May, and Frane Lester were to have opened 6.

THE THEATRE COMIQUE, Providence, R. I., presents the following performers this week: The Four Emeralds, the Clarks, the Vanes, Frank and Lilian White, Ada Forrest, Chas. H. Sheffer and DeWitt Cooke.

MINNIE OSCAR GRAY and Wm. T. Stephens, whose success in their drama of "Swift and Sure," in which they introduce their dogs Romeo, Zip and Hero, is noted in our advertising department, have just closed a season of twenty weeks under the management of Langdon & Allison, and state that they have open dates from Feb. 27. They also return thanks to their managers and to the members of their company.

A LADY PARTNER is wanted for trapeze business by J. H. Leonti, who advertises particulars.

BORDWELL'S OPERA-HOUSE, East Saginaw, Mich., will open Feb. 20, and artists booked are requested to communicate with Warren Bordwell, proprietor. Specialty artists are also invited to apply for time.

A NEW BOOK of songs, gags, stump-speeches, sketches, etc., has been issued by Chas. Birch, whose card find elsewhere.

AT CHASE'S PALACE THEATRE, Denver, Col., the Tudors and Clarey and Cathcart were billed to appear Feb. 6. Departures 4: Ed. H Sheehan and Alice Evans, the Barrys—Fred and Annie—and the Emersons—James, Dolly and Ida.

AT THE BOYLSTON MUSEUM, Boston, Mass., the attendance last week was large at every performance. Departures Feb 4: Harry Richmond, Will H. and James Vane and Mabel Vaughan. Opened 6: Frank H. Nelson in "Woman the Cause of It All," Charles and Annie Whiting, Lew Baker, J. J. Jones the rifle-shot and Lottie Blanchard, Nellie Collins and Master Eddie Leslie.

HARRY MINER'S COMEDY FOUR are at the Windsor Theatre, Boston, Mass., this week. "St Slocum" was played by Frank Frayne and company last week to fair houses. The Boston Juvenile Opera Company come 13 in "Pinafore."

THE HOWARD ATHENÆUM, Boston, Mass., was crowded at last week's performances, and the "Swift and Sure" Combination made quite a hit. The departures Feb. 4 with this company were Edward and Alice Clark, the Bookers, Ripley and Reade, the Davenport Brothers, and Mills and Warren. This week the "Strogoff" burlesque of Frank Wright's invention is being played, with these people in the variety olio: Wood, Beasley and the Weston Brothers, William Carroll, the Fieldings, Magee and Allen, the Alfredos, Boyd and Sarsfield, Agnes Hallock, Charles Heywood, and McVickers and Saunders. Next week Sam Devere plays in "Jasper."

AT THE COLISEUM, Cincinnati, the Chicago Combination opened Feb. 6. The company consists of the Karl Brothers and Baldwin, Bessie Bell, Walsh and Dempsey, Mlle. Eugenia, Charles H. Duncan, Keating and Flynn, Healey and Saunders, Charles W. Young, Nellie St. John, Prof. Theurer, Annie Hart, Clark Gibbs, Bertha Marshall and Charles Richardson.

AT THE LONDON, Cincinnati, good houses rule. The new people Feb 6 were the Corvello Brothers, Nina Moulton, Ed. Banker and Florence Wells. Departed 4: Lillie Graham, Ed. Chrissie, John Fisher and Elviro.

AT THE OPERA-HOUSE, Richmond, Va., Madame Lavely was the only new attraction the past week. The Crowley Sisters again failed to appear. Bob Watson, Mamie Wallace and Millie La Font closed Feb. 4. Nellie Forrester, the Leons, Ida Willard, Rebecca Daly, and Pat Ryan, who has joined the Laiscell Family, opened 6. Business continues good.

STANSILL AND RYAN, three-legged dancers, with a burlesque wrestling-match and other original specialties, advertise that they would like to hear from first-class managers.

A PARTNER is wanted for a Dutch act and Irish business by Charles Morton, whose address find in another column.

SPECIALTY ARTISTS and sideshow curiosities are wanted by J. C. Farley, as per card elsewhere.

THE SUNLIN BROS., song-and-dance artists, comedians and vocalists, and Allie Jackson, serio-comic, are highly spoken of by Manager Gilmore of the Zoo, Indianapolis, in another column. They can be addressed in care of this office.

HYDE & BEHMAN'S Comedy Company opened with "Muldoon's Picnic" in the Adelphi, Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 6. Left 4: Frank Jones, Alice Montague, John E. Parkes, George Rushbridge, Frank and Lillian White, the Russells, Mollie Wilson, and Max Arnold.

SLENSBY'S FAVORITE THEATRE, Milwaukee, did a large business the past week. Announced for Feb. 6: Pell and Lewis, C. J. Williams and Ada Adair. Departures 5: Parker and Donavin, Francis Norton and May Thornton.

AT THE ELDORADO, Cincinnati, Carroll and Walters, Chas. Hunt, Nellie Ashton and Laura Ashton opened Feb. 6. Closed 4: Susie Wild, Pauline Ames, Barney Mullally, Ada Hulmes and Wardell.

JAMES DOUGLAS has left Cincinnati for Northern Michigan in search of health.

QUEEN HEATHERTON, who has been for some weeks past confined by sickness to her bed at the Cincinnati Hospital, is still in a critical condition. Her brother and sister professionals are being appealed to for assistance.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE, Richmond, Va., the departures Feb. 4 were the Hull Twin Sisters, Dick Maurettus, J. K. O'Neil and Minnie Stewart. To have opened 6: Edwin Blanchard and Eugene Natowitz. Business satisfactory.

LEVANTINE'S NOVELTY THEATRE, Albany, N. Y., has been purchased by Peter Curley, formerly manager of the Grand Central, Troy, for $7,800, subject to Levantine's lease to 1885. Curley is prospecting with a view of opening a theatre in Troy. It is probable that the Grand Central will not be rebuilt.

M. J. THOMAS, tenor balladist and comedian, advertises for an engagement.

HYDE & BEHMAN'S SPECIALTY COMPANY opened at the Olympic Theatre, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6. Snelbaker's Majestics closed 5. Business large during the week. They played in La Porte, Ind., 6, Elkhart 7, and are billed in South Bend 8, Ft. Wayne 9, Lima, O., 10, Springfield 13, Columbus 14, Newark 15, Massillon 16, Zanesville 18.

DOMINICK MURRAY opened at the Academy of Music, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, in "Innocent, or the Gambler's Crime." In the olio are Mollie Wilson, Sanders and Dean, and D'Orme and Amann. Departures 5: Maffitt and Bartholomew, the Seamans, Gussie McCain, the Lorbeys, Laura Lee, T. F. Grant, Emma La Mause, the Wesley Brothers and the Hollywood Family.

THE NEW FACES at the Lyceum Theatre, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, were Eagan and Edwards, the Walker Sisters, Orm. Dixon, John Klotz, the Ricketts Brothers, the Catletts, La Rosa Brothers, and Keating and Lavender. Departures 5: The Fisher Brothers, Mlle. Eugenia, C. J. Williams, Madge Aiston, Smith and Lawrence, Jennie Ward, J. H. Graham, Heffernan and Flynn and Bernard McCreedie.

"HUMPTY DUMPTY" was produced at the Criterion Theatre, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, with Andy Morris and Young Tootsey as clowns, and Ida Maussey as Columbine. The olio includes the Wesley Brothers, Bernard McCreedie, the Seamans and the Donaldson Brothers. Departures 5: Prell and Lewis, Lillie Ellis and Frank Charvot.

THE THEATRE COMIQUE, Minneapolis, Minn., was to have been reopened Feb. 6 with the following people: Viola Ray, Grace Barron, Maud Richards, Jerry Cunningham, Lulu Roy, Lulu Rose, Eva Ross, Joe Creamer, Maggie Christie, Ida May, Maud Crampton, Frankie Melnotte, Mollie Wilber, Emma Vennetta, Lottie Levere and Georgia Thornleigh, with James Wheeler, business and stage manager.

THE NEW FACES at the Buckingham Theatre, Louisville, Ky., for the week of Feb. 6 were the Hollywood Family, the Halls, Alice Morgan, Rose Hall, Master Roberts, Ella Morton, Chas. Glidden, Dixey and Leyton, Dora Dawron, Hulmes and Malcolm, Ada Hulmes, Pauline Ames, Baker and Monock, Laura Lee and Gussie McCain. All of last week's people closed 4. Business rather light.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE, New Haven, Ct., the departures Feb. 4 were the Cawthorns, Nino Nelton, Lene Shillito, Jessie Merton, the Lamartine Bros. and Carrie Lavarnie and Harry Blakely. Arrivals 6: Crossley and Elder, Kitty McDermott, O'Neil and Conroy, Paul Dresser, the Ryans and Prof. Reinhardt and dogs.

BILLY BAKER, formerly of Louisville, Ky., but later of New Orleans, is to take charge of the Apollo, Evansville, Ind., April 15.

THE EUREKA THEATRE, Columbus, O., did a fair business the past week. The Galleities—Rose and Harry—and Billy Benson were to have opened there Feb. 6.

FRANK HASSALL, comedian, with his performing dog, will close a four weeks' engagement at the Coliseum, Fargo, D. T., Feb. 25, and open at Conley's Varieties, St. Paul, Minn., 27.

KATIE ROONEY was recently presented with a gold medal by her friend Carrie Howard, both of the Miner-Rooney Combination.

SPECIALTY LADIES and ballet-dancers are wanted by A. S. Treloar, who advertises.

CARRIE SWAIN, whose intention to star in a new piece next season was referred to in our last issue, can be addressed in care of this office.

MOLLIE LE ROY, Walter Le Roy, De Verne and Ward, and James Mack closed at Theatre Comique, St. Louis, Feb. 5. Coburn and Clayton, Dottie Dimple, Mlle. Rose, Emma Bell and Arthur Doty commenced 6. Business excellent Saturday night, Sunday matinee and night, but dull the rest of the week.

TOM HEYWOOD, the well-known negro comedian, retired from the profession, for the present at least, some time ago, and is proprietor of a cosey temple on Second street, above Susquehanna avenue, Philadelphia.

TONY PASTOR'S FUNNY SIX COMBINATION—Lester and Allen, Seaman, Somers and Girard Brothers—and a specialty company, including Mlle. Catharine, Allie Smith, Billy Carroll, Dan Collyer, La Verde Sisters, Jennie Curistie and Lizzie Derious, opened at the Front-street Theatre, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6. J. Z. Little, Lizzie Campbell, Joe and Annie Burgess, the Melrose Sisters, Lou Vavasour, and the Daily Brothers closed 4.

MILLIE LA FONT, the Burtons, and Woodville and Drew opened at the Odeon Theatre, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6. Florence French and Nettie Carlin closed 4.

THE NEW FACES at the American Theatre, Hartford, Ct., Feb. 6 were Harry Richmond, Nellie Hague, Mealy and Mackey, John Morrissey, Fanny Knight, Charles H. Hoey, Lena Shillito, John G. Hodge and Frank Harrison. Closures 4: Kitty McDermott, Crossley and Elder, Annie and Charles Whiting, the Four Eccentrics, Helen Courtland and the Ordeys.

HARRY MINER'S FRANK FRAYNE COMBINATION, including E. D. Davies, Mat. Vickers, Charles S. Rogers, Perry Magrew, Curdy, Hughes, Fannie Beane and Chas. Gilday, opened at Monumental Theatre, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6. Miner's Rooney Combination did a large business the past week, closing 4.

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

EMERSON'S MINSTRELS are to return to San Francisco, Cal., about Feb. 20. Our correspondent says: "It is more than probable that Billy Emerson will then bid a long farewell to burnt cork, as he is assiduously studying for the operatic stage under the tuition of Signor Mancusi, who shortly expects to have his pupil make his debut in English opera. At all events, Emerson has determined hereafter to eschew negro minstrelsy, and in case of non-success on the lyric stage become a full-fledged manager, and devote his time and money in securing attractions for his theatre—the Standard."

CALLENDER'S MINSTRELS promise for next season some novel and interesting innovations on the old-time field of minstrelsy. Ed. Marble has already been engaged for five years as stage-manager, and Howard Spear has been selected as business-manager. Though Charles Callender is the ostensible manager, it is generally understood that Gustave Frohman and Charles Frohman are largely interested in the organization.

CHARLES HUNN, colored comedian, with Haverly's Minstrels, has been the recipient of considerable favor on the "other side." See card.

J. E. GREEN is in Grand Rapids, Mich., on account of sickness in his family.

THE "ORIGINAL" NEW ORLEANS MINSTRELS are resting in Adrian, Mich., on account of the entire company having been vaccinated. They will resume traveling as follows: Hudson, Mich., Feb. 9, Jonesville 10, Angola 11, Auburn 13, Albion 14, Bryan, O., 15, Wauseon 16, Napoleon 17.

HAVERLY'S NEW MASTODON MINSTRELS closed in the Grand Opera-house, Toronto, Ont., Feb. 4, having played to crowded houses. They were in Hamilton, Ont., 6, St. Catherines 7; going to Rochester, N. Y., 8, Buffalo, 9, 10, 11, Detroit, Mich., 14, 15, Lansing 16.

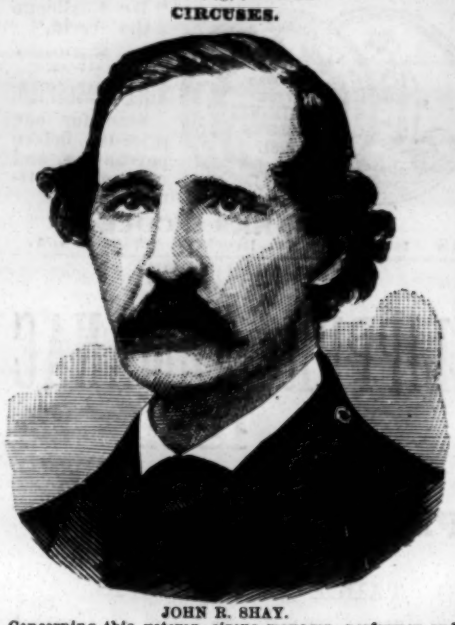
BAIRD'S NEW ORLEANS MINSTRELS played in Bellfonte, Pa., Feb. 6, Lock Haven 7; thence to Williamsport 8, Milton 9, Danville 10, Bloomsburg 11.

SAM HAGUE'S MINSTRELS appeared at the Opera-house, Hartford, Ct., Feb.

HAVERLY'S EUROPEAN MASTODONS played a three-nights' engagement at Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky., Jan. 30, 31 Feb. 1, to fair houses. A burlesque on "Patience" was put on 1, with Leon as Patience and Billy Rice as Bunthorne. Route: Nashville Feb. 2, 3, 4, New Orleans 6, one week.

FRANK LUM mourns the loss of his father, Silas C., who died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 21, aged 74 years.

CIRCUSES.



JOHN R. SHAY.

Concerning this veteran circus manager, performer and equestrian-director, whose death was recorded in our past issue, we have been furnished with the appended sketch of his life. He was in the 80th year of his age, having been born in St. John, N. B., in 1802. He came to New York City, when he was six years old, with his father and mother. He ran away from home when a young man, and joined one of the first circus companies in the United States, as a juggler, performing all the difficult feats while on his knees. The company was composed of eight people—six performers, including the proprietors, Pepin & Breschard, also one clarionet-player, which constituted the band and orchestra. The performers in those days put up the canvas, which only inclosed the sides, no top canvas or seats being used. They made the ring, using a wooden curb, bank rings not having come into existence. The advertiser went ahead on horseback, with two saddle-bags which carried the showbills, the largest of which were what we now call quarter-sheets, which were tacked up on trees and fences. Mr. Shay performed in the old Lafayette Circus, New York City, in 1839. He started the first circus ever organized in Cincinnati, O., and it was known as Shay, Rogers & Mattier's Cincinnati Circus. He was equestrian-manager for Oscar Brown's Show, also Fogg & Stickney's Circus, in 1852. He was with Pentland's dramatic and equestrian establishment, J. M. Jones' Great French Circus, Welch & Mann's, Rockwell & Stone's, Jerry Mabie's, Welch & Lent's, Spaulding & Rogers', Dan Rice's, the old Flatfoot party—Sands, Nathans & Co.'s Circus, Turner's Circus, George Bailey's, Harry Whitbeck's, Van Orden's, Crescent City Circus, Sloat & Sheppard's, and many others. He was considered by all with whom he did business as one of the most honorable men in the business, his word being as good as his bond. He had been sick for the past nine years. He left a widow, a married daughter and a son, Charles (referred to in our past issue). His funeral took place from his residence, 27 Pine street, Cincinnati, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., and was largely attended. Among the floral offerings, which were numerous, was a very large and beautiful pillow, inscribed "From Sis" (his daughter's pet name), and a large wreath from his son, inscribed "Poor Pa." The interment was in Spring-grove Cemetery.

P. T. BARNUM'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT—THE BIG SHOW TO LAST FOREVER.—When P. T. Barnum's "Greatest Show on Earth" became united with the Great London Show in 1880, the joint proprietors of the new colossal combination—Messrs. Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson—determined to make a revolution in the show business. Barnum's ambition for forty years had been to elevate and refine public exhibitions, and make them, to use his own language, "full of fun, but so strictly moral that a Christian mother could always attend them with her young daughter without hearing a word or seeing a gesture offensive to the purest taste." His new partners, recognizing the wisdom of this course, threw their energies into the business and signed a contract with Barnum extending to the year 1899, with a provision for its "continuance by their heirs, executors and successors for generations to come." Their capital at the start, we are assured, was over two millions of dollars, and they agree to gradually increase it to at least three millions. They claim that with the start of the show for 1882 with its enormous additions and improvements, three millions of dollars have been invested. Their success last season was wholly unprecedented in the annals of amusement triumphs, and they at once proceeded to add hundreds of thousands of dollars to their attractions. A correspondent of *The New York Daily Times* visited the Winter-quarters of the great menagerie, museum and circus three weeks ago, and subsequently called on Mr. Barnum at his residence (Waldemere), half a mile south of the Winter-quarters. He found the veteran manager in dressing gown and slippers, seated at his library table busily engaged in writing. In the course of an animated conversation, in which the hale and hearty Barnum talked cheerily of his daily expectation of the birth of another baby-elephant, and the immense preparations which he was making for the coming show season, *The New York Times* correspondent, in his letter published Jan. 22, says he happened to remark: "Why, Mr. Barnum, other showmen say that you own no part of the great show, but merely hire out your name for a percentage of profits." "No man owns more in it than myself," replied Mr. Barnum energetically, "and there are but three owners altogether." *The Times* reporter gives the remainder of the scene in the following language: "For the first time Mr. Barnum ceased to smile, and came as near scowling as he conveniently could. Then he began drumming thoughtfully on the arms of his chair. In a moment he arose, walked across the room, unlocked his safe and came back with a bulky document in his hand. 'This is my will,' he said briefly. No man as ever seen it except myself, the lawyer and the legal witnesses. I suppose this business might as well be settled now as at any time. It is, you observe, duly signed and witnessed, and reads as follows:

Whereas, I have made arrangements with Messrs. Bailey & Hutchinson to carry on the show business for a period which may extend beyond the term of my life (I at present owning as much of the show property as either of my two partners),

Now, I hereby empower and authorize my executors to preserve my property and interest in said business under said agreement for the benefit of my estate, and from the profits of said business they shall reserve a fund of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) to meet the outlays yearly required for the successful prosecution of said business in an honorable, respectable, and moral manner, with a view to elevate such recreations, and to edify and instruct, as well as innocently amuse, those who attend them; and I hereby empower my executors to appoint an agent or agents specially qualified for such business to represent them and my estate in the management of the same, which agent or agents shall be subject to their control and removal at their pleasure. If the sum reserved shall not be sufficient to meet the sums required from my executors to carry on the business at any time, then they may obtain from my partners, J. A. Bailey and J. L. Hutchinson, by way of loan, enough to make up the deficiency, which they may secure on my property and interest in said business.

'What will it cost to run your show next year?' inquired the writer. 'Bless my soul, it's enormous. It staggers me sometimes to see the way the expenses roll up. Last year they ran close to $4,000 a day. This year I don't know how we can keep them below $5,000. We are to add a hippodrome to the three rings of last year, and shall have a tent large enough to seat 30,000 people.'"

GEORGE SMITH, who is engaged at Adam Forepaugh's Winter-quarters in Philadelphia, met with a serious accident Feb. 4, when, while passing an elephant, he was struck on the back by the trunk of the animal, and his shoulder-blade was broken. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital in that city.

WM. H. BATCHELLER publishes a card referring to certain performers whose names were used in a statement from Frank Gardner, which appeared in last week's CLIPPER.

SIDESHOW CURIOSITIES and sideshow performers are wanted for Mabary, Pullman & Hamilton's Circus. Apply to John Hamilton, whose address is found in another column.

BILLPOSTERS, who must be first class men, are wanted for the Coup shows next season. Address J. W. Hamilton, as per advertisement.

A SIDESHOW TENT and a wagon are offered for sale by Sig. Sautelle, whose address find in another department.

MANAGER HENRY BARNUM, in charge of W. C. Coup's Circus, which is in Winter-quarters in Augusta, Ga., opens the menagerie department two afternoons in each week at a small admission fee, the receipts being donated to charitable institutions in that city.

FOR THE CIRCUS ROYAL, English Menagerie, Astley's Museum and Aquarium, Charles Whitney has been engaged as general manager in advance and director of all publications; Charles Kidder is to be the contractor; Thomas Daily will be in charge of billing-car No. 1, and James Hawkins of car No. 2. C. W. Lawrence is to be the assistant press-agent, and C. M. Hall mailing-agent.

ACQUITTED.—Wm. J. Clark, a constable of Dubuque, Ia., who shot a man named Hazleton, connected with Forepaugh's Show, in that city, July 16, 1881, was tried during the past week, and on Feb. 2 the jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of "not guilty as indicted." The judge in charge said: "Being an officer, as he had proven, defendant had a lawful right to carry concealed weapons and authority to use them when in danger of his life, as he evidently was on the occasion in question. Besides, it had not been proven that the defendant did shoot Hazleton, or that the shooting was not accidental. Nor was it proved that he was not sober. Such being the case, it would be useless for the jury to return a verdict of guilty, as such a verdict would surely be reversed by a higher court."

TOM BURGESS, whose address find in another column, can be engaged as clown or ringmaster.

AN IRON-JAWED WOMAN can secure an engagement for the tenting season by addressing Charles O. White as per card.

SEBASTIAN'S RING-HORSE Ned is for sale. See J. J. Nathans' advertisement.

THE SCHOLL BROS., leapers, who also do a brother-act, can be engaged for next season. See card.

J. W. HAMILTON will have full command of the advance department of W. C. Coup's Show the coming season.

ADAM FOREPAUGH has secured for his "big show" Louisa Renz, niece of the famous manager of the same name, in whose establishment at Berlin she is now riding. The lady, among other feats, turns somersaults on horseback. Tom Barry will be Forepaugh's singing-clown. Charles McCarty has also been re-engaged. The business staff for the coming season is: Manager, John A. Forepaugh; railroad-contractor, R. S. Dingess; director of publications, Fred Lawrence; press-agents, W. G. Crowley and Walter Southgate; general-agent, Geo. K. Steele; superintendent advertising-car No. 1, M. Coyle; No. 2, J. J. Showles; No. 3, W. E. Crossley; special-agents, Charles Reed and A. N. King; excursion-agent, Matt Lelland; contracting-agent, James A. Robinson; treasurer Ben Lusbie; treasurer of privileges, Sanford E. Lent; and general representative, Charles H. Day.

For continuation of Show News, and Latest News by Telegraph, see page 769.

The Statements of Six Wonderful Artists.

Connected with the Kiralfy Brothers' "Black Crook" Company are six of the most wonderful and daring artists in the world. Their performances everywhere are the theme of the press and people, and are the great attraction of the exhibition wherever the company with which they may be gives an entertainment.

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Wednesday, "Czar and Carpenter;" Thursday, "Mascotte;" Friday; "Pirates of Penzance;" Saturday Matinee, "Olivette;" Saturday evening, "H. M. S. Pinafore."
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ABERLE'S TIVOLI THEATRE, EIGHTH STREET—CALL.—The ladies and gentlemen who have volunteered for Mr. Jac. Aberle's benefit are requested to attend rehearsal at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Feb. 14. C. L. FARWELL, Stage-manager. 47-1t*

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A FEW WORDS FROM THE CHIEF
As a gentle reminder to those whose memories have failed them in regard to the winner of the series of leaping contests in Havana, Cuba, recently, and who contributed their names as vouchers to the record then made: The following performers, a few days before I left Havana, gave their names to me to attach to my statement in regard to the contest: T. Hunterson, R. Stickney, N. Lowande, J. Murray, E. Kennebel, H. Carlons, C. Romelli, Jos Kennebel, F. Reynolds, A. Sinclar. I now call their attention to the fact that they were then pleased to favor me with their names, but that, as a recent issue of THE CLIPPER puts it, they subsequently are supposed to have given them for a contrary statement. Dan Kennedy states personally that his name was used without permission in THE CLIPPER Feb. 4. From this time I wish it distinctly understood that I will not give any further attention to newspaper talk, as my claim to the championship is undoubted.

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Carrie Swain
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Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's Minstrels,
FOR THE
SEASON OF 1882-83,
I am authorized to state EMPHATICALLY that he has no such authority from B., W., P. & W. (neither has he any from me, and all representations to that effect are fraudulent); also that I am the only authorized person to act in any business capacity for them.
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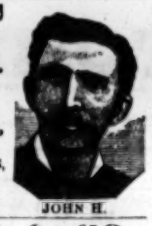

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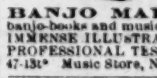

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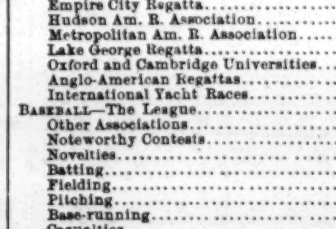

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Frontispiece	1
ASTRONOMICAL—Eclipses, Movable Feasts, Transit of Venus, etc., etc.	2
Advertisements	60 to 72
AMATEUR ATHLETICS—American Amateur Champion Athletes	23
English Amateur Champion Athletes	23
Winners of American Intercollegiate Athletic Sports	24
Canadian Amateur Champion Athletes	25
Oxford vs. Cambridge Sports	25
AMATEUR DEFINITIONS	25
AQUATIC PERFORMANCES—International Match Races	15
American Sculling Championship	15
English Sculling Championship	15
Centennial International Regatta	15
Sculling Races in Australia	16
Harvard and Yale Universities	16
Boston City Regatta	16
National Amateur Association	17
Harlem Regatta Association	17
Schuylkill Navy Regatta	18
Northwestern A. B. A. Regatta	18
Mississippi Valley A. B. Association	19
Empire City Regatta	19
Hudson Am. R. Association	19
Metropolitan Am. R. Association	19
Lake George Regatta	20
Oxford and Cambridge Universities	20
Anglo-American Regattas	20
International Yacht Races	20
BASEBALL—The League	39
Other Associations	39
Noteworthy Contests	40
Novelties	41
Batting	41
Fielding	42
Pitching	42
Base-running	42
Casualties	42
The Death-roll	43
CRICKET—The Season of 1881	43
CALENDARS	3 to 14
Caledonian Games	57
Death-rate in England and Wales	58
Emigration from Ireland	58
FASTEST RECORDED TIME, ETC.—The Turf	44
Rowing	45
Pedestrianism	46
Bicycling	51
Six-day Go-as-you-please Races	48
Jumping	52
Amateur Hurdle Racing	52
Fire Engines, Hose Companies, etc	52
Swimming	53
Railroading	53
Heavy-weight Performances	54
Pigeon and Glass-ball Shooting	54
Prize Ring	54
Ocean Steamships	55
Skating	55
Rifle-shooting	55
Snow-shoe Racing	56
Sailing Vessels	56
River Steamers	56
Yachting	56
Cricket and Baseball	56
Billiard-playing	56
Miscellaneous	56
American College Records	58
Addenda to Best Records	60
High Water at Different Ports	43
INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES—America vs. Ireland	26
The Centennial Trophy	26
Latest Events in 1881	60
MUSICAL EVENTS	38
Mail Time to Prominent Cities	21
Notable Performances not Records	57
National Debt of Great Britain	22
Ownership of National Debt of the United States	43
POPULATIONS—Area and Population of the Earth	22
The United States and Territories	59
Large Cities in the United States	59
Great Britain and Ireland	58
India	58
Australia	21
The Austrian Empire	34
Public Debt of the United States	59
Rates of Postage	21
Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government	2
SPORTING CHRONOLOGY	27 to 34
Six-day Competitions	34
THEATRICAL CHRONOLOGY	35 to 38
The Mercantile Navy	
The Centre of Population	

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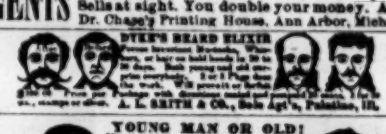

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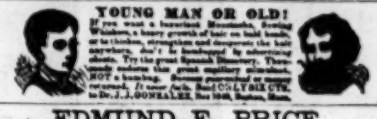

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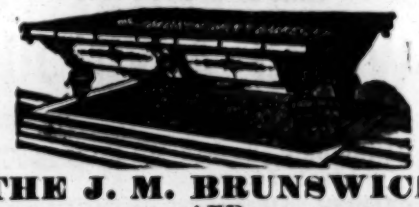

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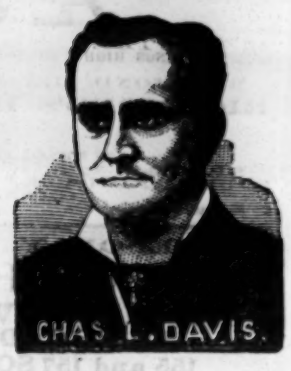

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